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COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF WAR RECORD

Volume I.

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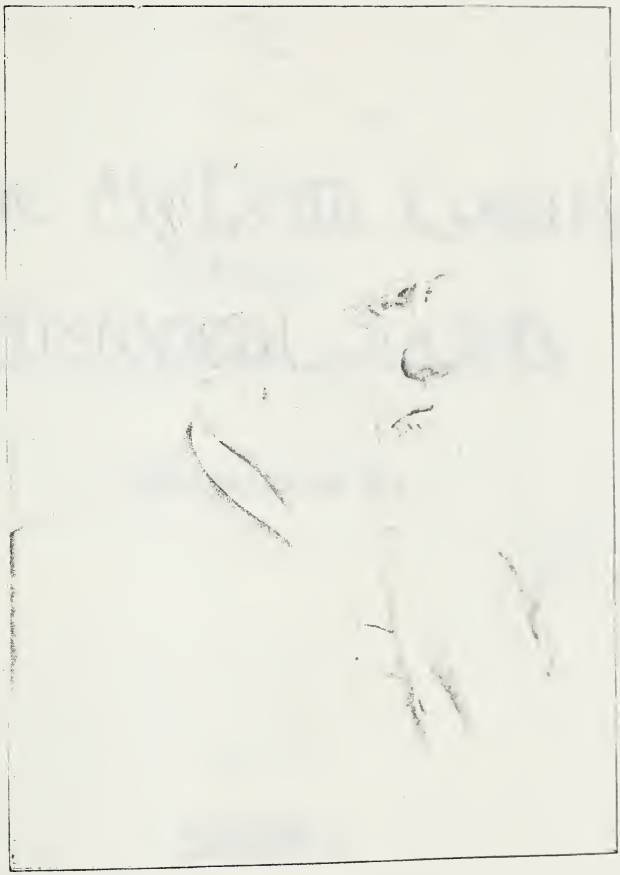

JUDGE JOHN MILTON SCOTT.

TRANSACTIONS

OF

The McLean County Illinois Historical Society

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

VOLUME I.

WAR RECORD OF MCLEAN COUNTY

WITH OTHER PAPERS

1552929

PUBLISHED FOR THE

McLEAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BY

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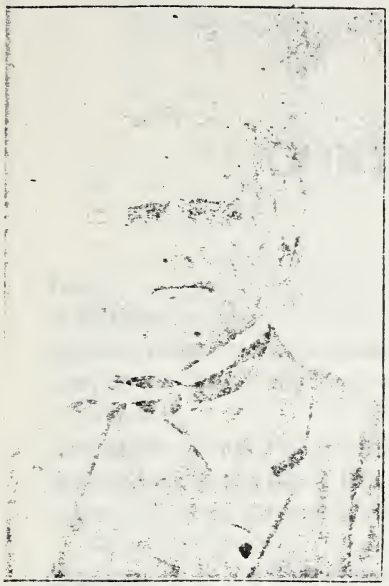

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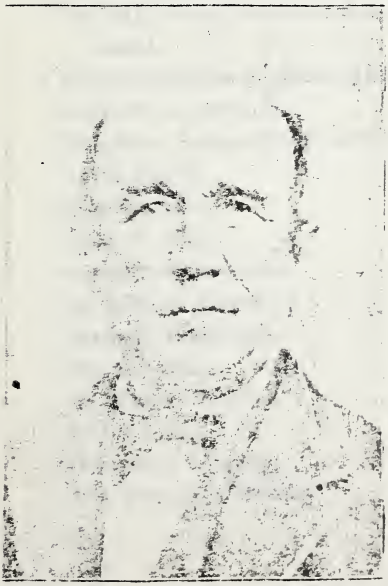

WILLIAM L. DUNCAN

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PREFACE.

MARCH 12, 1892, on the invitation of Messrs. J. H. Burnham and E. M. Prince, John M. Scott, Henry S. Swayne, Peter Folsom, and Wm. McCambridge, met to organize a local historical society. Messrs. Burnham and Prince were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and report a plan of work. On the 19th of March, they, together with other friends of the movement, met and adopted a constitution, organizing the McLean County Historical Society and adopted an elaborate plan of work. The society elected the following officers:

President, HON. JOHN M. SCOTT.
Vice-President, MR. J. B. ORENDORFF.
Treasurer, GEORGE PERRIN DAVIS, ESQ.
Secretary, EZRA M. PRINCE, ESQ.
Executive Committee, MESSRS. JOHN H. BURNHAM, PETER FOLSOM, and EZRA M. PRINCE.

This committee, whose duty it is to make all arrangements for the meetings of the society, was subsequently enlarged by the addition of the following members:

CHARLES L. CAPEN,	JOHN W. COOK,	RICHARD EDWARDS,
JOSEPH B. WEAVER,	GEORGE P. DAVIS,	MRS. W. W. MARMON,
MRS. J. N. WARD,	JOHN M. SCOTT,	MRS. W. J. RHODES,
	ROBERT O. GRAHAM.	

From its organization to the present time the society has held regular quarterly meetings at which a large number of valuable papers on our local history have been read, which have done much to rescue from oblivion the fading recollection of the early days of this community. By the courtesy of the Honorable Board of Supervisors, the meetings of the society have been held in the county court room.

September 1, 1897, a very successful celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Blooming Grove was held at Orendorff's Springs under the auspices of the society. It is proposed to hold similar meetings in other parts of the county.

The publication of this volume is due to the thoughtful liberality of the Board of Supervisors. At the September term 1894, Judge Scott, Judge Tipton, Mr. Burnham, and Mr. Prince, on behalf of the society, appeared before the board and stated that the society desired to publish a volume and asked the county to subscribe for enough copies to put one in each public school in the county; the

volume to contain the war history of the county and other appropriate matters from our early local history. a knowledge of which was urged was quite as important as the general history of our country or that of foreign nations: that nowhere could be found more impressive lessons of patriotism, integrity, virtue, industry, of prudent economy and wise liberality, of religion and morality, than in the lives of the pioneers and citizens of McLean county. In response the board unanimously agreed "to purchase 275 copies at cost for the use of the schools of this county."

In the Eastern States the publication by local authorities of township and other local histories is quite common, but this is the first instance in the west, so far as we are advised, of county authorities aiding in the publication of their local history. By this means our children will grow up with a just appreciation of the virtues of those who laid the foundation of this community broad and deep in all the qualities that go to make a noble manhood and true womanhood and out of which has grown a society that has nowhere any superior, for we doubt if there is any other community of equal numbers where wealth is so equally diffused, where there are so many "well-to-do people," so few overly rich, where there is so little vice, or so little poverty, so high a grade of intelligence and civic and private virtue, all of which is due quite as much to the early settlers of the county as to its unrivalled location and physical characteristics. In aiding this publication the Board of Supervisors have shown their appreciation of the labors of those who have gone before, and of the value of the lessons drawn from their lives to the rising generation who, we are sure, will be stimulated by their study to high thinking and noble living.

The society proposes to follow this by future volumes until a complete history of every part of the county has been published. For this purpose we have already made large collections of papers on the Indians in McLean county, our schools, churches, sketches of our pioneers, etc. The series will be invaluable to every one who desires to know the genesis and growth of the grand civilization that is growing up in Central Illinois, and in which every thoughtful citizen hopes to bear an honorable part.

The Historical Society has not attempted to write a history of McLean county but to publish a complete list of McLean county's soldiers, together with the history of the regiments in which they were chiefly represented, also the record of the Board of Supervisors concerning the war of the Rebellion and other important county records, a list of the officials, past and present, of the county—matters of record, but not easily accessible to the public: also carefully prepared memorials of some of our citizens who have not only illustrated our local annals but largely influenced the public affairs of the state and nation. Also to gather and publish the heroic deeds of a few of our citizen soldiery fast passing into tradition and also the equally heroic lives of our pioneers. From these materials, drawn

[illegible] from so many different sources, and from other material [illegible] being gathered by the society, some one may be induced to write a history of McLean county with a hope of reasonable accuracy.

Some of the topics treated in this book have been so fully and carefully treated that they will not need to be rewritten, as for instance the early settlement of Blooming Grove, McLean county, the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, several of the biographies and our early social life.

The Historical Society takes this occasion to tender its thanks to the Board of Supervisors for their hearty cooperation in the work of the society, such as befits the worthy representative of a [illegible] intelligent, and patriotic people and to the press of the county for its unfailing courtesy; also to Gen. John McNulta for his graphic war sketches and several pictures of his comrades inserted at his expense, to the Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company for putting in several pictures at their own expense, and to Dr. [illegible] de Blumenthal for the picture of the Henkine Stockade, and to Dwight E. Frink for pictures of the first Court House and the Bartholomew Block House, all of which add greatly to the [illegible] value of the work.

We have elsewhere noted the many errors in the Adjutant-General reports from which our list of soldiers was made. The society will be under great obligations to any one who will notify it of any error or omission in this or any other part of the book, in order that they may be corrected in some future volume.

Newspapers furnish the best reflection of the daily life of a people but unfortunately all files of Bloomington newspapers were destroyed by the great fire of 1855, and since that date the only files that have been preserved are those of the Pantagraph, Leader and Bulletin. Any one who has papers of dates prior to the fire, or any since that, except the Pantagraph, Leader, and Bulletin will confer a great favor by donating them to the society. Letters and diaries written during the war and by our pioneers are also desired, also all genealogies and sketches of McLean county people, also historical sketches of our churches, schools, and every important event in our history. The camera affords an admirable means of preserving the features of our people, their dwellings and the scenery of our beautiful county. We have already made a fair beginning of such pictures which we hope will be increased by many hundreds so that we may have a complete pictorial history of McLean county from the earliest settlement to the present day.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

JUDGE JOHN M. SCOTT.

ON the invitation of Capt. J. H. Burnham and E. M. Prince Esq., a few persons assembled on the 12th day of March, 18[illegible] for the purpose of forming a local historical society. An organization was partially completed by the adoption of a constitution and by the election of a president, a vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee.

It is called the "McLean County Historical Society." Its purpose and objects to be obtained are briefly and imperfectly set forth in our constitution. A fuller expression of what is expected to be accomplished will from time to time be made through the executive committee, upon whom will devolve the labor of laying out the work expected to be done by the members of the society in the several localities of the county. It is believed and hoped that through the instrumentality of this society a complete history of the county may be gathered and written and put in such form that it may endure forever. It is thought a history of every congressional township in the county may be obtained, and if that shall be accomplished it will be a most interesting work, and one of great historical value. No one man can write the history of this state, or even that of a single county like McLean. The reason is he does not know it, and life is too short for him to learn it. The history of a great state must be written in sections by persons who have made themselves familiar with that distinct period. Only one section of Illinois history has been exhaustively written, and that is the slavery agitation during the official term of office of Governor Coles, intervening 1822 and 1826. That history has been so exhaustively written by the Hon. E. B. Washburn, it will not need ever to be re-written. Nothing can be added to it. It is complete.

It is so in writing the history of the county; its history must be written in sections applicable to localities, as, for instance, congressional townships. It must be done by some one familiar with the locality about which he undertakes to write, or by one who has the

time to learn its local history. This county has a history of more than sixty years since its organization under the name of "McLean County." It is obvious if its history is ever to be written, it must be done soon, or else much of it will be lost through the death or forgetfulness of those now familiar with it. Indeed it could have been better done had it been systematically undertaken sooner. There are twenty-eight full congressional townships and eleven fractional townships in this county. The history of each should be written by some one selected for that particular work. If the whole work should be attempted by any one person, it will be most imperfectly done. After these local histories shall have been written and put in form they will constitute materials for the general historian. Of all the townships of the county only two have been written with any degree of fullness viz.: Bloomington and Normal. That work was done by Capt. J. H Burnham, and it is well done. Every township in this county should be and can be written in the same way by some local writer.

Complete as is the history of Bloomington and Normal as given by Captain Burnham, still there are many things of the greatest interest that remain to be gathered up and put in form for perpetual preservation. That in part will be the work to be done by this society, and it is a work in which every citizen ought to feel he has something to do—some part to act. In this great work the assistance of every man and woman in the county is needed and is cordially solicited.

Events that may seem of themselves of little importance, yet when considered in connection with other events that transpired among the same people, may become of great moment in illustrating the meaning of what is done. Two or more books have been written about McLean county, but they consist mostly of biographical sketches of the early pioneers. That is important and is of the greatest interest. An account of certain persons, when they were born, when they came to the county, and other personal matters, is not all the history of the community in which such persons live, nor even the major part of that history. It is what is done in the community by the aggregate population toward building institutions of civilization, that shall last through the ages that constitutes the better part of history. Long after the actors shall have ceased to live, the institutions, civil and religious, founded by a people will endure to make the successors of that people better or worse accordingly as the institutions shall be good or bad. It is the history of things done and accomplished that it is most desirable to gather up and preserve.

As soon as it may be practicable to do so, it is expected a suitable room may be secured where everything of any historic interest may be deposited. All histories of the county, so far as written, may be gathered and kept together for convenient reference. Photographs of early pioneers, with brief personal sketches, may be secured and kept. In that way many relics of the greatest interest may be preserved through all coming time. Such a place in time would have

great interest not only to ourselves but to your children. This great work can be accomplished if every citizen will lend a helping hand.

It is now an appropriate time to consider the distinctive characteristics of the old pioneers as a people. Their work during that most eventful period of our history, which it is our purpose to perpetuate, is a legacy to every man that loves his state, her institutions, and her laws, for which he owes them a debt of gratitude, which unceasing veneration for their memories can never pay. Let nothing of their personal history or nothing of what they did perish or fail from memory or from history. Everyone should be diligent to gather something concerning them that will be of historic value.

Let us gather up whatever we can of their history and with its solid worth build a monument to them more enduring than brass or granite and resting on all that is cardinal in their virtues as a foundation and cemented with all that is best in their lives, it will stand as long as our civilization itself shall stand.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

BURIED IN McLEAN COUNTY.

Joseph Bartholomew	Clarksville Cemetery	Money Creek.
Also Major-General War of 1812. Died November, 1840.		
Ebenezer Barnes		Danvers.
Edward Day		
William Gee	Cemetery, section 7	Downs.
David Haggard	City Cemetery	Bloomington.
Capt. John Karr	Heyworth Cemetery	Randolph.
William Lee		Downs.
Charles Moore		
Edward F. Patrick		
John Scott	Rock Creek Cemetery	Waynesville.
Thomas Sloan		
John Toliday		
William Vincent		

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812

BURIED IN McLEAN COUNTY.

Walter Bailey	Selma Cemetery	Lexington.
Cassel Banks		Danvers.
John Benson		White Oak.
James Bigger	Clarksville Cemetery	Money Creek.
Adolphus Binich	Dawson Cemetery	Dawson.
Daniel Branimen		Dawson.
Jacob H. Burtis		Hudson.
James R. Cawson		Money Creek.
Jonathan Cheney	Saybrook Cemetery	Cheney's Grove.
George Cline	Stipp Cemetery	Arrowsmith.
Daniel Cornell	Stipp Cemetery	Arrowsmith.
William Crookshank	Heyworth Cemetery	Randolph.
Robert Cunningham	Saybrook Cemetery	Cheney's Grove.
Job Cusey	Rodman Cemetery	Old Town.

James R. Dawson	Dawson Cemetery	Money Creek.
John Draper	Saybrook Cemetery	Cheney's Grove
George Dunkle		Lexington.
Henry Flesher	Indian Field Cemetery	Lexington.
Col. John Flesher	Scrogin Cemetery	Lexington.
John Funk		Funk's Grove.
Timothy M. Gates	City Cemetery	Bloomington.
William Goodheart	"	Bloomington.
John Haefer	"	Bloomington.
Benjamin Haines	"	Bloomington.
John Halderman	Frankerberger Cemetery	Dawson.
George C. Hand	Hand Cemetery	Randolph.
William Henry	East Twin Grove Cemetery	Dry Grove.
John Harbison	Porteus Cemetery	Lexington.
John Hudson	Hudson Cemetery	Hudson.
N. H. Harvey	Scogin Hill Cemetery	Bloomington
Jesse Havens	Haven's Grove N. W. sec. 28 Cemetery	Hudson.
Thomas Houghton		Gridley.
Edward Janes	Scrogin Hill Cemetery	Lexington.
Charles Leeper	Saybrook Cemetery	Cheney's Grove
John Lindley	Grassy Ridge Cemetery	Bloomington.
Archie Martin	Dawson Cemetery	Dawson.
Andrew McConnell	City Cemetery	Bloomington.
William McGee	Saybrook Cemetery	Cheney's Grove
Robert Means	"	Cheney's Grove
Ethan Newcom	"	Cheney's Grove
John Nelson	Scogin Hill Cemetery	Bloomington.
Col. Hazo Parsons	City Cemetery	Bloomington.
Abner Peeler		White Oak.
William Popejoy	Indian Cemetery	Lexington.
Thomas Reid	Stipp Cemetery	Arrowsmith.
William C. Rowley	Friends' Cemetery	Dawson.
William Rust	Section 21 Cemetery	Randolph.
Valentine Spawr	Selma Cemetery.	Lexington.
Ezekiel Stansbury	Saybrook Cemetery	Cheney's Grove
Robert Stubblefield	Funk's Grove Cemetery	Funk's Grove.
William Toppass		Empire.
William Walker	Hendrix Cemetery	Bloomington.
Joseph Welch		Lexington.
Edward Wilcox	Wilcox Cemetery	Money Creek.
Joshua Wilhoit		Downs.
Robert M. Williams	City Cemetery	Bloomington.
David Withrow	Scogin Hill Cemetery	Bloomington.
William Young	Clarksville Cemetery	Money Creek.

McLEAN COUNTY

IN

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

1832.

BY EZRA M. PRINCE.

AS WE are chiefly concerned with the part McLean county took in this war we shall not attempt to describe it in detail, but confine ourselves to the part the soldiers from this county took in the campaign of 1832. At that time the northern boundary of McLean county was the township line between townships 28 and 29 north, 21 miles north of the present north line of the county, including more than half of the present counties of Woodford and Livingston. This county was then the northern limit of the white settlements in this part of the state. There were small settlements of Indians at Old Town, in Blooming Grove, in Lexington township, large settlements at Indian Grove, just across our present northern line in what is now Livingston county, and scattering wigwams in most of our groves. The Indians were mostly Pottawattamies and Kickapoos, fierce savage tribes who only twenty years before had been in active conflict with the Americans. Owing to their methods of warfare a single painted savage could with his war-whoop terrify a whole settlement.

In 1831, the state and national forces removed Black Hawk and his tribe of Indians from their old town near the present city of Rock Island to the west of the Mississippi, Black Hawk, by treaty, agreeing not to return east of the river; but the next spring he did, with his band, some four hundred warriors and a thousand women and children, return and refused to go back, and a large force of state and United States troops were sent to drive him back. On the opening of hostilities some of the settlers in the northern part of the county abandoned their little farms and fled to Bloomington, and some fled from the country entirely. Fortunately the most distinguished

citizen of this county at that time was a noted Indian fighter, Joseph Bartholomew, who had fought the Indians in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, having had many personal encounters with them, and having been second in command at the famous battle of Tippecanoe, where he had been seriously wounded. Naturally his advice was sought, and at the request of his neighbors he visited the Indians at Indian Grove to ascertain their intentions. He reported that the warriors were sullen, but the chief of the tribe promised that they would take no part in the fight, but the old hero knew the treacherous nature of the savages too well to trust their word. He told his neighbors they could not afford to abandon their homes and lose their crops and improvements, and by his advice the settlers in that part of the county built on the northeast quarter of section 13, in Money Creek township, a log block house, capable of holding forty or fifty people, to which the settlers might retire in case of danger. Here they brought their arms, ammunition, and provisions, and kept a constant guard until the war was over, ready for an attack if one came. There was also built on the east half, northeast quarter, section 34, township 25 range 1 east, a stockade fort enclosing about one-half an acre, known as Fort Hanline—there was another of these "forts" on the Little Vermilion river, in the present county of Livingston.

Governor Reynolds called out the militia, which assembled to the number of several thousand. Of one of the companies from Sangamon county, Abraham Lincoln was captain.

McLean county furnished three companies of mounted volunteers for the campaign of 1832, two companies for thirty days and one for sixty. The two first belonged to the Fifth Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, with James Johnson, of McLean county, colonel. The first of these companies was enrolled April 23, 1832. Its members were:

Captain.
M. L. Covell.
First Lieutenant.
*Asahel Gridley.
Second Lieutenant.
*Moses Baldwin.
Sergeants.
*Bailey H. Coffee.
*Isaac McCray.
*David Simmons.
*Charles Gates.
Corporals.
*Charles Vezay.
*Henry Miller.
Reuben Dodson.
*James Durley.
Privates.
Thomas Brown.
*Henry Hasick.
*William Hayes.
*Benjamin Ringer.
William Bennett.
Isaiah Davenport.
*Alexander Davis.
Joseph Draper.
*Martin Ellis.
*John Fans.
*Samuel Galpin.
Stephen F. Gates.
Mathew Harbert.
*Robert A. Harbert.
*Robert F. Harris.
*John Hatten.
*John Isham.
*Charles Johnson.
*Bailey Kimber.
*John Landers.
William McGlough.
*William McKee.
Clement Owen.
*James Orr Elliott.
Francis Prove.
James Phillips.
*James Pace.
*Thomas Ruffelle.
*Timothy Simpson.
*John Toliver.
*John Vittito.
*Jesse Vandoier.
*Reuben Windham.
*George Wiley.
*Anderson Young.
Briant Young.

In the Adjutant General's record the residence of all this company is given as Bloomington, but as a matter of fact the members were from different parts of McLean county. Opposite the name of Joseph Draper is this entry, "killed in battle May 14, 1832." Those marked with stars are marked on the muster-out roll as "Absent with leave."

The second company was en[illegible] 1832. Its members were:

Captain.	John Ben[illegible]	Henry [illegible]
Robert McClure.	James B[illegible]	Abraham [illegible]ton
First Lieutenant.	Lilbott [illegible]	[illegible]
John H. S. Rhodes.	James B[illegible]	Henry [illegible]
Second Lieutenant.	Jonathan [illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Glenn.	Joseph Be[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergeants.	William [illegible]	Anderson [illegible]
Thomas Cheney.	Thadius [illegible]	Thomas [illegible]
Charles S. Dorsey.	Henry B[illegible]	Josiah M[illegible]
Eli Frankeberger.	William [illegible]	Mathew [illegible]
James G. Reyburn.	Jacob C[illegible]	Jesse [illegible]
Corporals.	Ebenezer [illegible]	Allen Pat[illegible]
David Maxiell.	Bundren[illegible]	Thomas [illegible]
Levi Danley.	Davis Da[illegible]	Nathan [illegible]
John W. Brown.	Elisha B[illegible]	Martin [illegible]
Owen Cheney.	John E. [illegible]	William [illegible]
Privates.	Phineas [illegible]	
Jesse Ashburn.	John For[illegible]	

"NOTE. The Adjutant General's [illegible] residence of the members of this company as McLean county, an[illegible] ment. May 1, 1832.

Both companies were must[illegible] the mouth of Fox river, May 27, 1832.

The third company was en[illegible] ngton, June [illegible] 1832 and mustered out at the same pla[illegible] 1832. It is [illegible] as "Capt. M. L. Covell's Company [illegible] Volunteers (Rangers)," being an odd detachment under [illegible] on of the colonel of McLean county: its members were:

Captain.	Henry Bu[illegible]	Harrison [illegible]
M. L. Covell.	Elijah B[illegible]	Amos [illegible]
First Lieutenant.	Nathan [illegible]	Rolla M[illegible]
William Dimmett.	Henry C[illegible]	Franklin [illegible]
Second Lieutenant.	Reuben [illegible]	John A. [illegible]
Richard Edwards.	George [illegible]	Clemen[illegible]
Sergeants.	Jonathan [illegible]	Franklin [illegible]
Benjamin Depew.	Alexander [illegible]	John Pat[illegible]
John Vittito.	Lawson [illegible]	Freder[illegible]
Stephen F. Gates.	Reuben [illegible]	Nathan [illegible]
George Wiley.	William [illegible]	George [illegible]
Corporals.	Laurence [illegible]	Martin [illegible]
Robert F. Harris.	Asa [illegible]	William [illegible]
John Toliver.	Elias [illegible]	Jesse [illegible]
Harrison Flesher	John P. [illegible]	L. M. [illegible]
Charles Vezay.	Joseph [illegible]	James [illegible]
John J. McGraw.	Hez. M. [illegible]	Thos. C. [illegible]
Privates.	Hiram H[illegible]	Briant [illegible]
Henry Atherton.	William [illegible]	
Thomas Benson.	James Jo[illegible]	

"NOTE. The Adjutant General's [illegible] gives the residence [illegible] company as Bloomington, but as a matter of [illegible] they were from differe[illegible] ts of the county.

This company was evidently [illegible] mediately [illegible] return home of the first two companies [illegible] the excitement [illegible] out of Stillman's defeat was at its he[illegible] It was a home g[illegible] pany, and did not go out of McLean co[illegible] but spent its term [illegible] stment scouting around the county. J[illegible] son says its prin[illegible] route was along the southern pa[illegible] the present county [illegible] ngston and the northern part of the [illegible] t county of McL[illegible] uing Rock Creek in the southwest, and [illegible] dian Grove in the [illegible] part of

Livingston and the Money Creek Block House, Hemline Fort, the Indian Village at Pleasant Hill (or Selma, as it is now called) and the Old Indian Village on his father's place at the head of Old Town timber, the company usually getting around there every Saturday noon for dinner.

As a matter of fact the McLean county Indians were quite as much alarmed as the whites at Black Hawk's movements, for though they were friendly they were well aware that in case of war no distinction would be made between the good and bad Indians, and that the rain of lead would fall upon the just and unjust alike. They left this county in the spring of 1832 for the northern part of the state, and never returned here to reside. But after they left they sent back three of their numbers—Peggy, Aunt Nancy, and Big Little John—to notify John Dawson that he need not have any fears of the Indians, that they would protect him if there was any trouble. The son of this old pioneer, from whom I have this incident, says: "The Indians never had a better friend than my father." It is a pleasant picture worthy the pencil or brush of an artist,—the fugitive Indians, on the outbreak of hostilities that exiled them from their homes forever, and might involve the whole state in savage warfare, sending back to their white friend, this courageous and humane old pioneer, who had won their gratitude by his generosity and justice, three of their tribe with assurances of friendship and protection.

So far as the records show, neither the Second nor the Third company from this county ever met the "noble red men" in their campaigns. But the First got its fill of fighting savages at Stillman's defeat May 14, 1832. The two battalions of rangers under Majors Stillman and Baily met the main army at Dixon's Ferry, on Rock river, May 2. They had great confidence in their prowess and ability to annihilate the foe at the first meet. They had an abundance of both supplies and ammunition, and, as they refused to attach themselves to the main body, Governor Reynolds ordered them to advance to the head of Old Man's Creek, where there was supposed to be some hostile Indians, who, in the words of Governor Reynolds' order, they were to "coerce into submission." By this time the Indian chief had seen the futility of his attempt to repossess himself of the former possessions of his tribe, and, as he says, had determined to recross the Mississippi.

At noon of the 14th, Stillman's command, numbering 275 men, struck fresh Indian tracks, and to facilitate their march abandoned their baggage wagon, in which was a barrel of whisky which was broken open, every man helping himself, filling up canteens and coffee pots, some of the men emptying their powder horns into their handkerchiefs and filling their horns with liquor.

About sundown they camped at a little grove. Black Hawk, with a band of about forty warriors about six miles away, learned of the presence of the white troops, which he supposed was Atkinson's main army, and to whom he determined to surrender. He therefore sent

three young braves with a white flag to Stillman's camp [illegible] young men at a distance to see how the envoys were received. The bearers of the flag of truce were discovered about a mile from the camp and captured. As soon as the other five Indians were seen twenty or thirty men mounted and went in pursuit of them. The Indians fearing their hostile attitude ran and the soldiers fired upon them and killed one and captured another, whom they sent back to the main body. Judge Moses, in his History of Illinois, well says: "It is difficult to account for the perpetration of an outrage so criminal, a violation of the rules of war so flagrant except upon the theory confirmed by statements made at the time, that many of the rangers were excited and maddened by liquor." (1 Moses, 367.)

The three Indians who escaped fled to their camp, where they found Black Hawk preparing to depart with a flag of truce to attend the interview he had proposed. Great was his rage when told the fate of his ambassadors, and he determined to avenge their death.

David Simmons, in Duis' *Good Old Times*, gives quite an intelligent account of the battle. He says: "When the cry of Indians was raised all was confusion in the camp: the men commenced saddling their horses and some in their eagerness to catch the savages mounted bareback. When the two Indians came into the camp with the flag of truce the men gathered around them, but while they were talking with them, one of the men who had chased after the five Indians came back at full speed calling out 'parade, parade.' The men were formed into companies, and moved forward, and soon met a few men coming in with an Indian prisoner. Sending the Indians to the rear, the whites moved on to a big slough where they halted. The officers then passed the slough to the top of a bluff beyond. Gridley, who seems to have been in the advance, came back with orders to march across the slough. The men started but the officers then came dashing back, one of them, Captain Eades, of Peoria, saying there were not less than a thousand Indians. The officers ordered the men to counter march and fall back across the slough: they went across and took a position on some high ground where the officers attempted to form the men in line but everything was in confusion. Just then Black Hawk raised the war whoop and rushed forward and fired. The whites were ordered to retreat to their camp ground and there reform. The retreat was commenced but immediately became a rout. Captain Covell and a few others of the officers tried to stem the mad panic without avail." (p. 221.)

These accounts are confirmed by Governor Reynolds' *Memoirs* (p. 360). He says the Indians pursued the fleeing whites twelve to fifteen miles. Of this retreat, Moses says: "The gallant 275 incontinently turned tail and fled. The precipitation of the rout was only equalled by its completeness. Madly they dashed through the rude camp, the contents of which were abandoned. Neither swamps nor swollen streams served to check the impetuosity of their retreat. A

THE OLD STIPP RESIDENCE

See other side

OLDEST HOUSE now standing in City of Bloomington, southeast corner of Grove and East streets; built by James Allin, in March, 1830, a two-room, hewed log cabin. The first Circuit Court was held in the east room in September, 1831. Soon after it was purchased by General Gridley, and the second story added and all weatherboarded.

gallant stand was made by Major Perkins and Captain Adams with fifteen men, but to no purpose. Singly and in squads the fugitives arrived at Dixon, thirty miles away, from whence many of them continued their mad gallop forty or fifty miles to their homes. Through all the country which they traversed they spread the story that the dreaded Hawk, at the head of two thousand blood-thirsty braves, was descending in one fell swoop upon the unprotected, outlying hamlets to the north. Consternation reigned supreme. The settlers who had returned to their farms, once more sought shelter in the forts, and the name of Black Hawk became a menace and dread in every household. The actual loss of the whites in the rout, greatly exaggerated at the time, was eleven killed and two wounded; that of the Indians, the two spies and one of the flag bearers." (1 Moses, 368.)

The only man killed or injured from McLean county was Joseph Draper, of Randolph's Grove, who was shot in the retreat, but in the dusk of evening crawled away and lived some days, and when his body was found he had marked his adventures and wanderings on his canteen.

Stillman's defeat was another of the innumerable instances of the panic of brave but undisciplined men—a thing that is liable to happen to the bravest men under untried circumstances.

Of the forty-seven members of the McLean county company present at this fight, thirty-four, including both Lieutenants, and every non-commissioned officer except one are marked on the muster-out rolls as "Absent with leave," one Joseph Draper as "Killed," leaving only twelve as present at muster-out of the company. The "leave" was probably of the kind called "French leave," those "absent" a part of the command that "continued their mad gallop forty or fifty miles to their homes."

Several years ago the writer had a conversation about this event with John H. S. Rhodes, who was First Lieutenant of the second company. He said that General Gridley, the First Lieutenant of the first company, was the first man from the battlefield to reach Bloomington: that he never stopped from the time he "turned tail" on Black Hawk until he reached home, where he reported that he was the sole survivor of the battle: that he created great consternation which had not subsided when Captain McClure's company returned to Bloomington about the last of May. This statement is confirmed by the rolls of the first and third companies. Among those of the former company who were not "absent with leave" were Captain Covell and Private William Dimmitt. In the organization of the third company, Covell was Captain, Dimmitt First Lieutenant, and Gridley, a private. Those who knew Gridley and Dimmitt can scarcely believe such a change could have taken place without some such reason as here supposed. It is evident, however, that it did not seriously detract from General Gridley's military reputation, for soon after he was elected Adjutant of the McLean county regiment of militia, and fourteen years later,

on the breaking out of the Mexican war, we find him a Brigadier-General in command of the McLean county militia. Too many of his neighbors had kept him company in his "mad flight" from Stillman's Run to seriously impeach his character as a soldier.

Armed or unarmed, I cannot conceive of William McCullough as afraid of any one, savage or civilized. Doubtless many of Captain Covell's company were as brave as he, for undisciplined soldiers are always liable to be stampeded in unreasoning panic, when, as in this case, forty half-concealed warriors, in the gloaming of the evening, may appear to the excited imagination as a thousand men.

Among those "present" at the muster out of the company was William McCullough, afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, a man of reckless bravery, who was killed in battle near Coffeyville, Miss., December 5, 1862, while covering the retreat of our forces, and who lost his life rather than surrender to the enemy. The day before the encounter with Black Hawk, McCullough lost his gun, but during the fight he captured one from an Indian. Simmons mentions the incident, but it does not very clearly appear how it happened, and I at first supposed it was one of those myths that are so apt to spring up about the conduct of exceptionally brave men, but from a conversation with William J. Rhodes, who heard the same story, I am inclined to believe that McCullough was one of twenty or thirty men that mounted in such hot haste and pursued the five Indians and from one of whom McCullough captured the gun.

The second company arrived at Dixon the evening before Stillman's defeat. After that fight they moved with the rest of the army to the battle ground and helped bury the dead, and from there marched to Indian Creek, where some whites had been massacred, and were soon after mustered out without having met the Indians. The third company seemed to have had a pleasant time scouting through the northern part of the county, ending each week's work with a good dinner with John Wells Dawson, at the Old Indian town at the head of Old Town Timber, where the old pioneer Dawson then resided.

COMPANY B, FOURTH REGIMENT

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS

IN

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

1846-47.

BY EZRA M. PRINCE.

THE annexation of Texas and the consequent war with Mexico was violently assailed by the Whigs, Abolitionists, and every grade of anti-slavery men. Col. John J. Hardin, who fell at the head of the First Illinois Regiment at the battle of Buena Vista, the eloquent representative in Congress of the Jacksonville district, denounced annexation as "an unwise, reckless, selfish sectional, and slavery-extending policy." Mr. Clay declared that annexation and war were identical. The intensity of the denunciations of the Abolitionists may be judged from the following extract from the first of the "Bigelow Papers," by James Russell Lowell:

> "Wal', go 'long to help 'em stealin'
> Bigger pens to cram with slaves,
> Help the men that's ollers dealin'
> Insults on your fathers' graves:
> Help the strong to grind the feeble,
> Help the many agin the few,
> Help the men that call your people
> Whitewashed slaves and peddling crew."

The Democratic party, north and south, generally favored annexation; it was "manifest destiny;" our flesh and blood appealing to us for aid. Texas was in fact inhabited by Americans, an exceedingly virile and brave people, alien to Mexico in religion, language, and political and social habits and customs, and it was exceedingly improbable that they would consent to remain under the rule of so weak a power as Mexico, who, there is every reason to believe, would have been willing without war to give up Texas, but that would not have suited the purposes of those controlling the administration. The

object of the war was not concealed by its advocates. Mr. Calhoun, who was then Tyler's secretary, in an official note to the British minister, avowed that Texas was to be annexed to guard against the abolition of slavery in the United States.

Annexation was first brought before the Senate by way of a treaty, but was defeated by a vote of 16 to 35. Both of the senators from this state, Judge Sidney D. Breeze and Gov. James Semple, were among the sixteen voting for ratification. Judge Moses, in his *History of Illinois*, speaking of the desperate attempt in 1824 to make Illinois a slave state, says: "Sidney Breeze was another of those who held slaves at Kaskaskia and failed to leave any record showing which side of the question he favored." Governor Semple was a native of Kentucky, who, during the great contest of 1824, was living in Missouri, but he evidently had no scruples in extending the influence of slavery in the United States.

In the last session of congress, under President Tyler, annexation again came up in the form of a joint resolution. Van Buren had been defeated in the Democratic National Convention of 1844 by Polk, because he was opposed to and Polk strongly in favor of annexation. All the force of the incoming, as well as of the outgoing, administration was used in favor of the project. It was carried through the House by a vote of 120 to 97, and the Senate, which a few months before had rejected the treaty by a vote of 16 to 35, now passed the joint resolution by a vote of 27 to 25, Breeze and Semple again voting for annexation. The twenty-seven were all Democrats except three southern Whigs. It was in view of such changes that Lowell says:

> "A marciful Providence fashioned us holler
> O' purpose that we might our principles swaller."

Except Colonel Hardin, the entire delegation in the House from Illinois, including Stephen A. Douglas, John A. McClernand, and John Wentworth, voted for annexation. McLean county was then in the Chicago district, represented by John Wentworth.

Polk, bent on war, ordered General Taylor into the territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers, which Mexico claimed never had belonged to or been occupied by Texas. The American army built a fort opposite Matamoras, the chief Mexican town on the Rio Grande. April 24, 1846, a slight collision occurred on the Rio Grande between a detachment of General Taylor's army and that of Mexico under General Arista. Captain Thornton's company was surrounded and surrendered, ten men being killed and forty-five taken prisoners. When the news reached Washington, May 11, the President sent a special message to Congress, declaring that war existed by act of Mexico, and asking for men and money to carry it on. Congress, by a vote of 124 to 14 in the House and 40 to 2 in the Senate, promptly appropriated $10,000,000, and gave the President authority to call out 50,000 volunteers. Originally three regiments were assigned to Illinois, but Hon.

Edward D. Baker, then a member of Congress from the Springfield district, induced the Secretary of War to accept another regiment, one company of which was assigned to McLean county. Gen. Asahel Gridley, who had been in the Black Hawk war, was at that time in command of the militia of this county. He issued a call for a meeting to be held at Bloomington, June 13, to raise the McLean county company. On that day the people came from all parts of the county, in farm wagons, on horseback, and on foot, from far and near, to the meeting, which was held on a vacant lot on the southwest corner of Center and Market streets. Most of the adult male population of the county were there. General Gridley mounted a wagon and addressed the crowd in a very patriotic, vivid, and flowery speech, in which he painted in glowing colors the glory the soldiers would achieve and the good times they would have in the "Halls of Montezuma." He urged the young men to enlist in the service of their country attacked by the ruthless Mexican barbarians, closing with "Go and fight the battles of your country as I have done. Glory awaits you. Our hearts are with you."

While General Gridley was speaking, Judge David Davis, an old line Whig, who was present, and who it was presumed was opposed to the war, nudged A. Brokaw, who sat next to him, and said, "They wanted me to make a speech, but I told them I wasn't going to enlist and wouldn't make a speech."

After General Gridley, John Moore of Randolph's Grove, then Lieutenant-Governor of the state, spoke. He was a large, portly man, red face, sandy hair, looked like an old time farmer,—honest, plain, blunt, and direct, both in speech and action. He said: "General Gridley has urged you to go to the war. I do not say go; I say come. I am going and say to you all, come with me." Then he called upon his old neighbors: "Where is Old Billy Rust? Has he no sons to enlist in this great and glorious war? Where is Gardner Randolph? Has he no sons to go with me and defend his country?" etc. It was a very plain but effective speech, and took the wind completely out of General Gridley's sails.

A full company of 103 men enlisted for six months. Dr. Garrett Elkin was chosen Captain, Governor Moore First Lieutenant, and James Withers and William L. Duncan, Second Lieutenants, Congress having passed an act authorizing the election of an additional second lieutenant to each company of volunteers.

The night before the company went to Springfield, where it was organized, some ten or a dozen of the company who got full of whisky, paid their respects to the Abolitionists of Bloomington who had excited their anger by their denunciations of the war. They went to the home of Rev. Levi Spencer, No. 219 East Front street, then pastor of the Congregationalist Church here, a strong Abolitionist, broke in the doors and windows of his residence with clubs and brick bats, and defiled the house with rotten eggs. Mr. Spencer and his family,

driven out of the house, escaped in their night clothes by the back door. The mob then visited George Dietrich's residence, 301 West Washington street, and repeated the operation. Lieutenant Duncan writes the author of this sketch: "The outrageous attack on the homes of Reverend Spencer and Mr. Dietrich was the act of a few drunken men, the vagabond element of our town. The McLean Company should not be mixed up with this matter at all as a company, and but few as individuals. We condemned and deplored the outrage."

The next day the company went to Springfield, being hauled down in farm wagons. The government having refused any enlistment for less than a year, the company was there reorganized. A number of prominent men from McLean county went to Springfield and urged and pursuaded their relatives to return, and some of the company, who had already got enough of soldiering, refused to enlist for a year and availed themselves of the opportunity to go home. June 26 the company was filled up with new men, mostly from Macoupin county, one of whom, Andrew J. Wallace, was elected First Lieutenant. The members of the regiment from McLean county who were mustered in were:

Lieut. Col. JOHN MOORE, promoted from First Lieutenant Company B.

COMPANY B.

Name and Rank.	*Remarks.*	*Name and Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Captain.		*Privates.*	
Garrett B. Elkin.....	Res'd Oct. 20, 1846...	John Good..	....
2d Lieutenants.		Alexander Gwinn....	March 3, 1847.....
James M. Withers...	Res'd Oct. 20, 1846...	William Harbard....	....
William L. Duncan..	.....	Andrew J. Hodge....	Died Sept. 9, 1846...
Sergeants.		James M. Jenkins....	....
B. M. Wyatt.....	....	John S. W. Johnson..	September, 1846....
John D. Lander.....	.....	Thomas P. Johnston	.....
E. S. Duckeshier.....	....	John Jones.	....
James E. Parke.....	September 24. 1846.	William Lamer.....	.....
Corporals.		Henry Lash.....	December 3. 1846...
Samuel Ogden.....	....	William Lash.....	.....
John G. Crammer....	....	William Little.....	October 28, 1846. ..
A. J. Mason.....	....	David Mahon.....	October 3, 1846.....
Nicholas Savage.....	September 24, 1846.	Justice McCarroll..	.....
Thomas H. Haines...	" " " "	R. N. McIntyre.....	.....
George Perry.....	Died Nov. 3 1846....	James M. Miller.....	December 3, 1846...
John Misner.....	Died Nov. 18. 1846..	Anderson Newton...	....
Musician.		Thomas J. V. Owen..	....
Charles E. Fling.....	September 24, 1846.	Allen Palmer	.....
Privates.		Leroy G. Palmer.....	March 3. 1847.....
Mason Baker.	.....	Clinton Poindexter..	October 27, 1846.....
William F. Baldwin..	....	E. C. Reamer.....	.....
Joseph Bozarth.....	Des'rted July 4, 1846	George Ruth.....	.. ..
Isaac Brown	....	Julius H. Serles.....	....
William Brumfield..	....	James Stout.....	....
John I. Crumbaugh..	October 27, 1846.....	William A. Toppass..	....
Durant Daponte.....	October 3, 1846.....	William M. Vanhorn	....
William S. Davis	" " "	John Walker.....	....
James Depew.....	.....	J. E. Walker.....	.....
Ichabod Dodson.....	....	David Williams.....	.....
John H. Eskew.....	August 28, 1846	Peter Withers.....	....
Joseph Glimpse.....	....	E. B. Young	.....

Of the fifty-eight members of Company B from McLean county two resigned, one deserted, four died, sixteen were discharged for disability incurred in the service, the dates of their discharge being in the "Remarks" opposite their names The rest were discharged with the regiment.

Captain Elkins was a brave man, but possessed little military ability and his habits unfitting him for command, he resigned. Lieutenant Withers also had but little military ability, and having become unfit for further service on account of sore eyes, resigned, and they were both discharged at Camargo, Mexico, October 26. Lieutenant Wallace, a soldierly officer. died of measles and fever at Camargo just afterwards, and from that time on Lieutenant Duncan, a fine officer, commanded the company.

Soon after the company was organized it marched to Alton, and from there went by steamer to Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis. where the regiment rendezvoused and was organized July 4, Governor Moore being promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and was mustered in July 18. The regiment was here drilled by officers of the regular army, which made "Baker's regiment" noted for its discipline, drill. and military bearing, the "Star" volunteer regiment of the army. Governor Moore was unaccustomed to military life, but he was much liked and respected by the soldiers on account of his courage, honesty, and plain. blunt ways. Edward D. Baker, the Colonel, was a model officer, courageous, careful of his men, and always attentive to his duties.

July 4, while the regiment was at Benton Barracks, Joseph Bozarth deserted. He was a careless, good natured fellow, full of fun and mischief, but of no stability of character or industry. He had got tired of the restraint of even a camp of volunteers. He filled up his haversack with provisions, went to the Colonel and told him he was going to desert. The Colonel asked him what for. Bozarth replied he was tired of soldiering and was going home, and home he did go. Nothing was done to prevent his going or to bring him back. This is a good illustration of the big frolic and picnic the war was deemed by the volunteers, both officers and men, when enlisting, and Lieutenant Duncan says they did not wish to retain any one who was willing to desert.

The regiment remained at Jefferson barracks about six weeks, and then went by boat to New Orleans, and after about a week's rest then by a sailing vessel, the "Sea Lion," to Brazos, Tex., being ten days on the trip instead of ten hours, the usual time by steamer. On the way they encountered a violent storm, which nearly wrecked the vessel. After a day or two at Brazos, they marched to Camp Belknap, near Matamoras, where they staid four or five weeks, suffering a great deal from sickness, the heat being very oppressive, the thermometer 100° in the shade. Also fresh provisions having given out, they had only bacon and crackers for a long time.

September 20 they were ordered to reinforce General Taylor in the siege of Monterey. They marched to Matamoras, where, after a stop of a day or two, three companies, including Company B, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, went by boat to Camargo, Mexico, a little town of about 1,500 inhabitants, on the San Juan river, about 100 miles from Matamoras. The rest of the regiment, under

Colonel Baker, marched overland to Camargo, which they reached about the 27th, but not in time to aid General Taylor in his attack on Monterey, which surrendered on the 24th of September.

They remained at Camargo about six weeks, encamped on the banks of the river, fifty feet above the surface of the then shrunken stream, but the spring before the camp and surrounding country had all been inundated by floods. While the regiment was there the ground was parched, the dust stifling, and the water very bad, producing a great deal of sickness. "Every hour was heard the muffled drum and the volley of musketry over the grave of a dead soldier whom his comrades are consigning to the Sands." The diary of the Third Illinois Regiment says: "We left Camargo without one feeling of regret. Our only reminiscence of this vile Mexican town is of suffering and a sad sympathy for our unfortunate countrymen whom we left in silent ranks upon the banks of the San Juan, there to await the reveille of the last day." Lieutenant Duncan says: "The dead march was played so often on the Rio Grande that the very birds knew it."

The regiment was glad to return to Matamoras, a favorite place with all the volunteers, healthy, and "with good taverns and restaurants." November 6, orders were received to leave Matamoras and march to the interior of Mexico. November 20 the troops there commenced leaving. December 11 there was a "grand review" of the Third and Fourth Illinois, First Ohio, and a Tennessee regiment of cavalry, and on the 14th the Fourth broke camp and took up its line of march for Victoria, Mexico. The men suffered much from heat, dust, and especially from lack of water. January 4, they reached Victoria, a beautiful town of about 2,000 inhabitants, where they found a healthy climate, invigorating atmosphere, good water, plenty of wild game, and most delicious oranges. It was about half way from Matamoras to Tampico.

Here General Taylor's army met them. The general, "mounted on a dun mule," visited the encampment of the Fourth. January 13, he was ordered to send a large part of his army to General Scott and to return with the remainder to the region of his former victories. He marched to Saltillo and soon after, February 22, 1847, fought the memorable battle of Buena Vista, in which the First and Second Illinois regiments covered themselves with glory, the colonel of the First, the gallant and eloquent John J. Hardin, being killed. On the 15th of January, the Fourth quitted its pleasant quarters at Victoria, and took up its line of march for Tampico, on their way to Vera Cruz to join General Scott's army. Tampico was about half way from Matamoras to Vera Cruz, 200 miles from the former place and 215 from the latter.

From Matamoras to Victoria the Fourth had been in a brigade commanded by Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, afterward so noted in the War of the Rebellion, General Shields being absent. He was very unpopular with the soldiers. Adams and Dunbar's Diary says: "The diffi-

culties arising between the general and his command rendered it necessary to remove the Fourth to the brigade of General Quitman," who, Lieutenant Duncan says, "was a gallant soldier and most accomplished gentleman, and that this change was made at the united request of every officer but one of the regiment. Although not personally cognizant to those unpleasant circumstances which led to the misunderstanding that became exceedingly bitter between General Pillow and the Fourth Illinois, we were well apprised of the facts. It is due to the officers of the Fourth and the regiment, to say that they submitted to all that could be expected of brave men. We do not charge General Pillow with that wholesale abuse that has been heaped upon him by many. It is his misfortune to be cursed with unalloyed selfishness. The day before reaching San Fernando, the Fourth marched (the guide having mistaken the road) forty miles without water. After making this distance under a burning sun, at San Goliad a small well of water was reached, its entire contents drawn out and given, by order of General Pillow, to his staff, their horses and mules, and the trains of his baggage wagons. During which operation the Fourth was patiently waiting, although fainting, for an opportunity to get a drop of water. When the general and his staff left the well, the regiment was ordered to continue their march, which they were compelled to do as there was no water left to tempt their stay. We do not believe that General Pillow's selfishness allowed him to perceive the cold-blooded atrocity of his conduct."

Lieutenant Duncan says: "On that never to be forgotten day B Company formed the rear guard. Every wagon that broke down out of a train of some 300 had to be brought on. Every man who fell behind from any part of the column had to be brought on. Death in the form of *La Guerillas* hovered in our rear, ready to murder and mutilate any Gringo so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. The sun was broiling. The water in our canteens soon spoilt, the dust caused by the march of so large a body of men was stifling; haversacks, etc., were thrown away, but no accoutrements. B Company brought in every cartridge. When at last we reached the well at San Goliad the water was exhausted. I reported to General Pillow that my command had swelled from 102 to 150 men, all famished for water. This while a regiment of cavalry, which should have formed the rear guard, proceeded along in front. Then 'fall in, forward.' We struck out for the San Fernando river, six miles off (it seemed twenty), so covered with sweat and dust that our own mothers would not have known us. The romance of war was gone. We stumbled on, the strong assisting the weak, and each as he best could helping the other. Some one—I think it was Ben Wyatt, that heart of gold—started a hymn, "Am I a Soldier of the Cross," but it died out, most of the boys preferring to damn the cavalry." The trouble with the Fourth commenced from the day Pillow was assigned to the command of the brigade. Dr. W. C. Hobbs and the ladies of Bloomington had presented to Com-

pany B a fine silk flag, on one side of which was embellished in letters of gold, "Go where glory awaits you," and on the other side, "Our hearts are with you." The first night out from Matamoras Pillow demanded that flag for his brigade headquarters, as it was the finest flag in the command. Lieutenent Duncan, then in command of the company, refused to let him have the flag, and from that time on, Pillow was down on the Fourth on every possible occasion.

On the 15th of January, the Fourth resumed its march to Tampico through a pleasant but very sparsely settled country. The country was wholly without roads, and the few Mexicans the army met wondered at its immense trains, and the difficulties they encountered in moving through a country where wagons had never before passed were considered by them insurmountable. Every wagon was brought through, and no description of property abandoned. We reached camp eleven miles from Tampico the 23d of January. We had expected to take Tampico by storm, but, although noted for its strength, it had surrendered to the fleet. At Tampico, the Third and Fourth were again united in a brigade under General James Shields, "who was at once their commander and friend." On the 26th of January they marched to one of the hills about three miles from and overlooking the little town of Tampico and its 4,000 inhabitants and fine harbor. Here the regiment enjoyed itself very much, the scenery being fine, the weather good, and an abundance of excellent fish, game, and semi-tropical fruit.

On the 19th of February, General Scott touched at Tampico and issued orders for the speedy transportation of the army southward, and on the 6th of March the regiment was shipped on transports to Vera Cruz, but owing to headwinds they did not reach the harbor of Anton Lazardo until the 13th, where, on the 14th, they learned of General Taylor's victory at Buena Vista, which was honored by a grand salute by the navy.

On account of storms, the troops were obliged, to their great discomfort, to remain on the transports until the 17th, when a successful landing was made on the main land, Companies A, F, and G, of the Fourth Illinois, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, leading the advance, and the city was besieged by our little army of about 12,000 men. Vera Cruz, with a population of about 10,000 inhabitants, was the chief sea port of Mexico, built in a semi-circle fronting the sea, enclosed by an embrasured wall, twelve feet high and three feet thick, defended by two redoubts on the shore, and half a mile from the shore the great fortress of San Juan d' Ulloa, with its 300 cannon. The city and surrounding country was completely barren, not a garden or any appearance of vegetation near the town. The water was unwholesome, and except two or three months in the winter it was exceedingly unhealthy, yellow fever and other similar diseases being very prevalent. On the 22d of March General Scott summoned the city and fortress to surrender, and also required that the women, chil-

dren, and foreign residents be allowed to leave the town. Both the demand and the request were refused, when shot and shell were hurled upon the city and castle. After four days, in which 500,000 pounds of metal were thrown at them and much of the city burned and in ruins, the Mexicans opened negotiations for surrender, and on the 27th their garrison of 5,000 marched outside the walls and laid down their arms and were paroled. "The naval battery" of six Paixhan guns brought them to terms. These guns were landed from the fleet, and the battery mounted secretly behind a ridge, near the walls. This last work was done by the Fourth Illinois, Companies B, G, and K forming their guard. The working party returned to camp at midnight. At dawn the ridge and chaparral were cut away, showing the astounded garrison, the formidable battery. So hot a fire was opened upon it that our relief could not cross the open, so we remained all day exposed to their fire, but fortunately without any loss of life.

In the siege eighty Americans were killed and wounded, and a thousand of the Mexicans, beside women and children were killed. None of the McLean county company were injured, they being in the rear and amply protected by the sand hills between them and the enemy. At first, most of the inhabitants left the city, but having been fed and kindly treated by our troops, a large portion of them returned to the city. Vera Cruz was too unhealthy a place to invite a long stop, and on the 8th of April the first division of the army under General Twiggs took up its line of march for the capital, and the next day our brigade, to which the Second New York Volunteers had been attached, under the command of General Shields, followed. The march was on the National Road, a fine highway made by the Spaniards, connecting Vera Cruz with the City of Mexico. On the 12th of April, sixty miles from Vera Cruz, the advance reached Cerro Gordo, a pass in the mountains, through which their route passed. Mountains arose very precipitously on each side. The pass and sides of the mountains were strongly fortified for several miles. Generals Patterson, Twiggs, Pillow, and Shields were in command of the respective divisions, General Scott not having arrived at the front, and General Patterson, the ranking officer was sick. On the 12th and 13th orders were issued to attack the enemy. The soldiers distrusted Twiggs' ability: General Pillow, who was the senior of Shields, possessed neither the confidence nor respect of any one, and "it was suspected that the leaders in the contemplated attack were desirous of creating gunpowder popularity at the expense of the soldiers. But General Patterson arose from his sick bed, assumed command, and, to the great relief of the army, put a stop to the movement."

On the 14th, General Scott arrived, to the "infinite delight of the army." The Mexican army, under the command of General Santa Anna, numbered about 19,000 men, while General Scott's forces amounted to about 8,500. On the 17th, General Twiggs' command attacked and captured an important position in front. The next day a

general attack was made. The right wing of the army in which was the Fourth Illinois, cut its way through the chaparral, along the sides and over the mountains and attacked the enemy in the rear, stormed their fortifications and put the Mexicans to flight. Among the fruits of the victory were 3;000 prisoners, who were paroled, forty-three pieces of bronze artillery cast at Seville, Spain, seven standards, 5,000 stands of arms which were destroyed, and a large quantity of munitions of war. Company B captured Santa Anna's carriage and military chest with $70,000 and his cork leg. The leg and gold were in the carriage, and silver in three wagons near by.

Lieutenant Duncan gives the following account of this incident: "At Cerro Gordo, the carriage containing the cork leg, roast chicken, and treasure of Santa Anna was captured by B Company. As I remember, after the capture of the entrenched hill by Harney, and the five gun battery, and dispersion of their cavalry by Shield's brigade, during a lull in the fight, G and B Companies with a part of H company formed on a plateau just out of range of the National Road, now filled with masses of the Mexican army retreating. At an angle of the road was a carriage from which they were cutting out a saddle horse or mule and mounting on him an officer. This, as we afterwards learned, was General Santa Anna, whose capture would have ended the war. I said to Captain Jones of G Company, 'Lets go down there, something is going on.' Jones, a West Pointer, said, 'No, as we have orders, and may be needed here.' After a few minutes delay, chafing at the inaction, I gave the word 'Forward,' and B Company charged down the hill, scattering the Mexicans. Private Elliot, who had joined us at Springfield, being the first man to arrive, jumped into the carriage and passed out to me first the General's cork leg, which was passed from hand to hand and was finally carried off by a member of G Company, then, a roast chicken from the lunch set out on the front seat, of which I retained and devoured a leg. Then showing me quietly a handful of doubloons, he said, 'there is a sackfull under the front seat.' Now stragglers from other commands having come up, I feared a scramble for the gold, which would bring odium on the volunteers and might end in a disgraceful fight among ourselves, and besides we were gentlemen who volunteered from a spirit of adventure and patriotism and not from a desire to plunder. So, at my request, Elliot replaced the coin in the sack and kept still. Soon a regular officer galloped up and placing the gold in his charge for the government, I re-formed the company and pursued the Mexicans down the road.

"We drove their rear guard to near Encerro, Santa Anna's country seat, when General Twiggs rode up and halted us, as we were far in advance of our supports and liable to be cut off by the Mexicans, whose rear guard filled the road in dense masses. He asked, 'Who commands this detachment?' I replied, 'I do, General,' but looking around saw in the ranks of B Company three officers of superior rank,

although fighting as privates with muskets, so corrected myself. 'I do, General, but I see Captain Hunt, of H Company, who ranks me, as I am only a Lieutenant commanding.' The Mexicans, seeing our halt, now faced around, filling the road with a solid mass of men, and we could see an officer who was evidently urging them to attack and wipe us out. Old Twiggs eyed him sharply, then said, 'Can't one of you Illinois bloodhounds run forward and shoot that Greaser for me?' Joe Jones, a boy of seventeen, spoke up and said, 'I will, Lieutenant, if you say so.' Now, Joe was a good shot, so, after thinking a moment, I said, 'Go, Joe, but be careful.' Jones looked at the priming of his gun, then, waving an invitation to the Mexican, went forward. The Mexican, taking a gun from one of his men, came to meet him. At pistol shot both halted, aimed, and fired with one report. For an instant both stood firm, then the Mexican, placing his hand on his heart, fell back dead. This was a duel in the strictest sense of the word. I shall never forget it. The enemy turned and went off on the quick-step. Three of us went forward, and, from respect for his bravery, carried the officer out of the road and laid him where he would not be mangled by our now rapidly approaching light artillery. General Twiggs thanked us for the spirit shown in our advance, and offered and promised to make a special report to Washington of our detachment by name; but Colonel Baker thought it might create a feeling among the other companies, so it was not forwarded. We had just forty-two guns in all from Company B, and a few from Company H. Col. E. D. Baker was in command of the right, and Gen. James Shields of our brigade. The General was severely wounded while leading on foot his brigade, the Fourth Illinois in advance, in a charge upon the enemy. He was succeeded in the command of the brigade by Colonel Baker.

"After the duel between Private Jones and the Mexican officer, we had a cock-fight. Some of the boys found amid an officer's baggage in a cave hut two fine game cocks. Forming a ring, General Twiggs held one and I the other, and started them fighting, to the intense astonishment of the regular battery which then galloped up. The General's bird won. In the midst of the greatest danger the soldiers welcome any diversion that calls their minds off their grim work."

In this battle, John D. Lander was wounded slightly in the left hand, James Depew by a canister shot in his left arm, and John Walker slightly in the head. These were all the casualties, in battle, that happened to the McLean county men during the war.

An incident related by James Depew shows that not all were as scrupulous with captured money as Lieutenant Duncan. After the battle of Cerro Gordo, Depew, who had been slightly wounded, while wandering over the battle field came across a large covered Mexican wagon. He climbed on the pole of the wagon, looked in, and found a dead Mexican soldier with his head upon a knapsack. Depew

jumped down and left the soldier "alone in his glory." The next day another soldier made the same discovery, but, more inquisitive than Depew, examined the knapsack and found it full of money, which he appropriated to private uses.

The Mexican inhabitants on the route passed over by the American army, generally fled from their presence, except in the towns, where they made the acquaintance of the soldiers and became quite friendly with them, as we paid for everything we got, and were the cause of their having more money than they ever before dreamed of.

The regiment, on the 19th, marched to Jalapa, a beautiful little city of 3,000 inhabitants, whence, the term of their enlistment having expired, on the 6th day of May they were sent home, reaching Vera Cruz on the 10th, and on the 12th embarking for New Orleans, which they reached on the 17th, and were paid off and mustered out May 26, 1847. They made their way home to Alton and thence to Peoria by steamer, and from there by stage home.

The authorities for this sketch are Black Hawk and Mexican War Records of Illinois, p. xxvi and xxvii. 287-8-9. Journal of the Twelve Month Campaign of General Shields' Brigade in Mexico in Year 1846-7, compiled from notes of Lieuts. J. J. Adams and H. C. Dunbar, by Captain W. W. Bishop, Company D, Third Regiment, Illinois, donated to the McLean County Historcial Society by the late Esek Greenman; Recollections of James Depew, private Company B, given to E. M. Prince February and December, 1892; also incidents related by William L Duncan, late Lieutenant commanding Company B by whom the whole sketch was carefully revised, and approved by William Elliott, private Company B. Lieutenant Duncan is now a prominent business man of San Francisco, Cal., of which place Mr. Elliott is also a resident. With his letter returning the revised sketch to the Historical Society, December 28, 1897, Lieutenant Duncan sent a "rough sketch of the battlefield of Cerro Gordo," which we regret we are unable to reproduce.

McLEAN COUNTY

IN

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

1861-65.

Population of county by census of 1860	28,580
Revised enrollment, January, 1865	6,866
Total quotas on all calls for troops during the war	4,189
Total credits on all calls	4,349
Excess of credits (largest of any county in the state)	160

SOLDIERS IN UNITED SERVICE FROM McLEAN COUNTY.

MAJOR-GENERAL.

Name.	*Rank.*	*To Date from*	*Remarks.*
Giles A. Smith	Maj.-General	Nov. 24, 1865	Mustered out February 1, 1866.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL.

Charles E. Hovey		Mar. 11, 1865	

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Charles E. Hovey	Brig.-General	Sept. 5, 1862	Not confirmed by U. S. Senate
William W. Orme	"	Nov. 29, 1862	Resigned April 26, 1864
Giles A. Smith	"	Aug. 4, 1863	Promoted

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Ira J. Bloomfield	Brev. Brig.-Gen.	Mar. 13 1865	
John McNulta	"	"	

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

Lieut. Hudson Burr	Captain	May 25, 1863	Resigned September 3, 1864
Lieut. Chas. E. Dickey	"	May 1, 1863	Died April 4, 1864

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SURGEONS.

George W. Stipp	Major	Sept. 21, 1861	Prom. Lieut.-Col. & Med. Insp. Mar. 12. 1863; M. O. Oct. 31. 1865.
Robert Niccolls	Major	Oct. 24, 1861	Mustered out August 5, 1865

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Name.	Rank.	To Date from	Remarks.
R. M. Lackey.....	.... Captain	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out Nov. 26, 1865.....

HOSPITAL NURSE.

Georgiana Trotter, under Surgeon and Medical Inspector Stipp, 1861 to close of war.

PAYMASTERS.

Richard O. Warinner.	..... Major	Aug. 5, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 17, 1862.....
Jesse W. Fell.....	"	June 30, 1862	Resigned January 26, 1863 .. .

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.

Simon B. Brown.....	.... Captain	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out March 20, 1865....
John H. Wickizer.....	"	Nov. 4, 1861	Mustered out July 28, 1865.....
John L. Routt.....	"	July 28, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1865.....

HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN.

Simon P. Ives.....	.... Captain .	Aug. 9, 1863	Mustered out August 4, 1865....

THE War of the Rebellion commenced at daylight, April 12, 1861, by the Confederate battery on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor, opening fire on Fort Sumter. Early on the morning of the 14th, Fort Sumter surrendered. This became known to the Bloomington people as they were going to church that morning. A great wave of patriotic indignation swept over the whole north. Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 three months volunteers. Immediate steps were taken to raise a company at Bloomington. That evening the people instinctively met at the court house square. William H. Harvey, a veteran of the Mexican War, a gentleman of high character and courage, opened the south window in the west side of the court house and called for volunteers, announcing that he would go with the company. Immediately young men pressed forward and signed their names to the enlistment papers, until one hundred and thirteen young men had signed the muster roll. On Wednesday, the 17th, Governor Yates issued his call for six regiments from this state, and that day the Bloomington company was tendered him. On the 18th the company organized.

On Monday, the 23d, the company of 113 men went by the Chicago & Alton railroad to Springfield, where they camped at the fair grounds. On the 25th, the Eighth Illinois Infantry, Col. R. J. Oglesby commanding, was organized, the Bloomington company becoming Company K of that regiment. On the 27th, by order of the War Department, the company was reduced to 77 men, the surplus 36 being sent home, and on the same day the regiment went to Cairo, where it remained until it was discharged, July 25, 1861.

The Eighth was immediately reorganized for the three years' service, the Bloomington company retaining its old number K, and on February 1, 1864, the regiment "veteranized." Of the 77 three

months' men of Company K, 55 reenlisted in their old company or other organizations, and 29 of these became commissioned officers. The muster rolls credit all of the company to Bloomington, but a few of them were from the country towns of this county.

The roster of McLean county soldiers of the War of the Rebellion is made up from the Adjutant-General's report, which has been followed except in cases where it is known to be incorrect. These lists have been revised by soldiers of the different regiments, so far as practicable.

Eighth Illinois Infantry.—Three Months.

April 18, 1861, to July 25, 1861.

Company K.

Captain.
William H. Harvey.
1st Lieutenant.
Price Keith.
2d Lieutenant.
Abram Vandenburg.
Sergeants.
Adelbert S. Eddy.
John W. Babbitt.
Henry C. Provost.
Charles P. Loehr.
Corporals.
James P. Moore.
Oscar S. Belcher.
William R. H. Larrimore.
George T. Heritage.
Musicians.
George Spainhour.
Charles M. Jenks.
Privates.
Frank M. Bingham.
John P. Ballard.
Harvey Bailey.
James Butler.
Samuel Botts.
Robert Bailey.
Charles M. Clark.
Frank Conwell.
David Conwell.
Archibald L. Corman.
Albert C. Conklin.
Orange W. Dillon.
Noah W. Dennison.
Richard Ela.
Thomas Fisk.
Samuel D. Fitch.
David P. Folsom.
James C. Gibson.
William Harrop.
John I. Hegger.
Charles Hayes.
Joseph G Howell.
William D. Hunter.
James S. Halderman.
Albert S. Holmes.
Joseph Heath.
Stephen Johnson.
Hiram W. Johnson.
Marmontelle B. Jeter.
Wallace S. Kincaid.
Lesmore D. Kidder.
Allen T. Lawrence.
Jonas A. Lawrence.
Otto Lange.
John L. Leonard.
James R. Larimer.
James McGavitt.
John W. McIntosh.
Thomas J. McClure.
John Marks.
Sid O. Morgan.
Smith W. Noe.
Edward D. Rowley.
John A. Robinson.
Edward D. Rinehart.
Lawrence Roberts.
John M. Stipp.
John L. Shoupe.
John W. Sager.
William Shannon.
Algernon C. Sweetzer.
Justin L. Spaulding.
Sebastian F. Shoup.
George W. Stephenson.
Frank Sellerds.
Rolf Sanderson.
Stephen R. Thomas.
David Thomas.
Thomas J. Wiley.
George Weddle.
John Weppert.
John K. Wood.
William White.
John H. Williams.

Seventh Illinois Infantry.

Company A.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
William Niergarth.....	Bloomington	Dec. 13, 1861	July 9, 1865.....

Company D.

Mathias Kerr.....	..McLean....	Mar. 9, 1864	June 15, 1865.....
Nathan L. Adams.....	Pleasant Hill	Feb. 7, 1865	July 9, 1865, as sergeant....
Isaac Roberts.....	" "	Feb. 18, 1865	July 6, 1865.....

Company E.

Sergeant.			
Frederick E. Heckard..	....McLean....	July 25, 1861	May 29, 1865.....
Corporals.			
William Heckard.....	"	"	Died December 9, 1861.....
Patrick Cotter.....	Bloomington	"	August 5, 1864.....
Thomas Burton.....	...McLean....	Sept. 1, 1861	September 1, 1864.....

COMPANY E, SEVENTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Musician.			
John Burch	McLean	July 25, 1861	December 27, 1861
Privates.			
William R. Beddows	"	Feb. 21, 1864	July 9, 1865
Albert M Burkholder.	"	Feb. 12, 1864	June 30, 1865
Benjamin F. Despain	"	Sept. 1, 1861	September 1, 1864
Angelo V. Fawcett	"	Feb. 12, 1861	July 9, 1865
Abraham H. Goltra	Downs	Mar. 4, 1864	"
Ezra M. Miller	McLean	Feb. 5 1864	Died October 5, 1864
John M. Starkey	"	Feb. 10, 1864	Died January 4, 1865
*LEONIDAS BURKHOLDER	"	Dec. 22, 1863	Killed October 5, 1864

COMPANY G.

Corporal.			
Melom T. Johns	Pleasant Hill	Feb. 18, 1865	July 9, 1865

COMPANY H.

Charles F. Smith	McLean	Mar. 9, 1864	July 9, 1865

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Oscar Baer	McLean	Feb. 5, 1864	March 2, 1864
James F. Hull	"	Feb. 9, 1864	Rejected
Robert Lemons	"	Feb. 5, 1864	"

EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.—THREE YEARS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Lieutenant-Colonel.			
Noah W. Dennison	Bloomington	April 7, 1861	Discharged May 4, 1866
Quartermaster.			
Henry N. Pearse	"		Resigned August 1, 1863
Quartermaster-Sergeant.			
John B. Dawson	Lexington	August 1	August 1, 1864

COMPANY A.

Privates.			
Robert T. Harvey	Heyworth	July 25, 1861	Killed. Ft. Donelson. Feb. 15, '62.
John A. Harvey	"	"	May 4, 1866
Recruit.			
Harley H. Hall	Lexington.	Aug. 1, 1862	May 4, 1866.

COMPANY C.

JAMES W. DRAKE	Bloomington	Dec. 15, 1863	May 4, 1866

COMPANY E.

Corporal.			
Hiram W. Johnson	Bloomington	July 25, 1861	July 30, 1864

COMPANY H.

Josiah Ritter	Normal	Feb. 16, 1861	February 16, 1866

*The reenlistment of the soldiers in the field in the winter of 1863 and 1864, for another three years term, was a proof of patriotism whose importance has scarcely ever been properly estimated by the general public. The heroism of these men was so remarkable that the McLean County Historical Society deem it a duty to especially distinguish every man who became a Veteran Volunteer. Each Veteran's name is therefore printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

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COMPANY I, EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Michael W. Lollis	Bloomington	Aug. 14, 1862	August 13, 1865
John Mott	"	"	"

COMPANY K.

Captains.			
William H. Harvey	Bloomington	Apr. 25, 1861	Killed April 6, 1862
Noah W. Dennison	"	Apr. 7, 1861	Promoted
James Corman	McLean Co.	July 25, 1864	"
1st Lieutenants.			
Joseph G. Howell	Bloomington	July 25, 1861	Killed at Fort Donaldson
Thomas J. McClung	Hudson	Apr. 7, 1862	July 25, 1864
George Marion	Bloomington	Nov. 14, 1864	May 4, 1866
2d Lieutenants.			
Robert F. Mercer	McLean Co.	Apr. 7, 1862	Promoted, May 4, 1866
CHARLES STILLHAMER	"	July 25, 1861	May 4, 1866
Sergeants.			
David Cornwall	Bloomington	"	Transferred
Frank Cornwall	"	"	Died March 6, 1862
Corporals.			
William A. Gunn	McLean Co.	"	Promoted: discharged 1864
Charles C. Hayden	"	"	Killed at Shiloh
James W. Jesse	"	"	July 30, 1864
Benjamin F. Wiswell	"	"	March 7, 1862
Privates.			
John W. Ay rs	"	"	September 28, 1863
Henry H. Bailey	Pleasant Hill	"	Died, wounds, March 24, 1862
JOHN BROWN	Bloomington	"	May 4, 1866
ALBERT S. BAYLOR	"	"	May 4, 1866: sergeant
Claud Balis	McLean Co.	"	April 7, 1863
JOHN CUMMINGS	Bloomington	July 25, 1861	Transferred V. R. C
Charles S. Converse	"	"	Killed February 15, 1862
Thomas Campbell	"	"	July 30, 1864
GEORGE W. CARR	"	"	Transferred to Company C
Fletcher Douglass	"	"	March 27, 1862
Ernst Graff	"	"	Transferred V. R. C
Jeremiah Greenman	"	"	August 12, 1862
Charles Hobart	"	"	Killed at Shiloh
Andrew Hutchinson	McLean Co.	"	December 2, 1861
Gilbert J. Hobart	"	"	July 30, 1864
Samuel T Keeran	"	"	Died from wounds, Feb. 7, 1863
JACOB LANDIS	"	"	May 4, 1866: sergeant
Jonathan McReynolds	"	"	August 11, 1862
Edwin Philbrook	"	"	October 12, 1863, for promotion
Elias Palmer	"	"	September 6, 1861: died
L. A. McReynolds	"	"	March 12, 1862: died
DAVID ROADS	"	"	May 4, 1866; sergeant
Lawrence Roberts	"	"	Deserted
Frank Reed	"	"	"
Thomas Rooker	"	"	April 20, 1862: died
JAMES M. RHOADS	"	"	May 4, 1866
George S. Russell	"	"	July, 1864
Jehu L. Rush	"	"	July 30, 1864
W. R. Saunders	"	"	Died from wounds, May 20, 1863
HENRY W. STILLHAMER	"	"	May 4, 1866
George Southerland	"	"	April 11, 1862
Calvin D. Smith	"	"	Died February 14, 1862
William Sunderland	"	"	Killed February 14, 1862
John G. Woertz	"	"	July, 1864
Recruits.			
James M. Anderson	Martin	Nov., 1864	Killed, Blakely, Ala., Apr. 8, '65
John Batterton	McLean Co.	Aug. 1, 1861	June 20, 1862: died
Ira A. Batterton	Lexington	"	February 16, 1863
STEPHEN B. BROOKS	"	Sept. 21, 1861	Killed, Ft. Blakely, April 8, '65;
William T. Brooks	McLean Co.	Aug. 1, 1861	October 24, 1862
John J. Bigger	"	"	Discharged at end of term
Jacob W. Boyer	"	"	Transferred V. R. C
James N. Bray	"	"	February 24, 1862; died
Terwain Cross	"	"	March 21, 1863
Oliver P. Congleton	"	"	April 28, 1862
Daniel Cox	"	"	March 31, 1862
Edwin C. Combs	Pleasant Hill	"	Discharged at end of term

COMPANY K, EIGHTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Hugh Cassady	Lexington	Aug. 1, 1861	Killed April 6, 1862
JAMES CARMAN	McLean Co.	"	May 4, 1866
VATCHEL CARMAN	"	"	May 4, 1866
John H. Denham	Lexington	"	Died September 20, 1861
John B. Dawson	McLean Co.	"	Transferred
WILLIAM A. DRAKES	Bloomington	Dec. 15, 1863	
WILLIAM A. DUNKLE	Lexington	Aug. 1, 1861	
Wilmer E. Eskanelgo	Martin	Oct. 24, 1863	Absent
John M. Frazier	McLean Co.	Aug. 1, 1861	Died March 3, 1865
Henry George	"	"	Deserted
Anthony W. Hand	"	"	August 11, 1862
Sidney J. Hazlebaker	"	"	Discharged at end of term
William H Holderness	"	"	" "
Orange L. Hamilton	"	"	December 4, 1861
Lytle R. Henline	"	"	Killed June 26, 1863
Charles C. Hayden	"	"	Killed April 6, 1862
HARLEY S. HALL	"	"	
Hezekiah Johnson	"	Aug. 12, 1861	May 22, 1862
Francis D. Ingalls	"	"	Rejected
James Loving	"	Aug. 1, 1861	Deserted
Obediah McCullough	"	"	Discharged, term expired
James V. McCullough	Lexington	Oct. 24, 1863	May 4, 1866
John H. Mahan	"	Aug. 1, 1861	Discharged, term expired
William J. Mahan	McLean Co.	"	" "
Ashford R. Matheney	"	"	" "
Robert F. Mercer	"	"	Promoted
GEORGE P. MCCLELLAN	"	"	Absent at muster out
WILLIAM MILLER	"	"	May 4, 1866
George Marion	"	"	Promoted
Joseph C. Parker	Pleasant Hill	Aug. 1, 1861	Died December 7, 1861
Oscar A. Roberts	McLean Co.	"	April 17, 1863
Samuel D. Richards	"	"	September 2, 1862
John C. Reaves	"	"	Discharged, term expired
Thomas Ridel	LeRoy	"	Killed February 15, 1862
David J. Ritter	McLean Co.	"	" "
JOHN S. ROBERTSON	"	Dec. 12, 1861	May 4, 1866; sergeant
John A. Smally	"	Aug. 1, 1861	August 6, 1864
Gilbert C. Stone	"	"	Died December 7, 1862
JAMES SHENESSY	"	"	Died March 15, 1864
JOHN ST. JAMES	"	"	May 4, 1866
William M. Trimmer	"	"	Died April 19, 1862
Robert N. Wiley	Martin	Oct. 24, 1863	Died April 7, 1864
Anderson Wiley	"	"	May 4, 1866
John S. Wiley	McLean Co.	Aug. 1, 1861	Term expired
GABRIEL WAHL	"	"	May 4, 1866
Samuel A. Work	"	"	Term expired

*HISTORY OF EIGHTH INFANTRY.

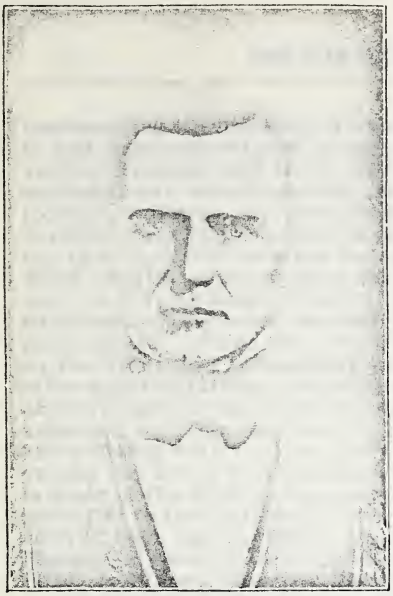
ON THE 25th day of April, 1861, the regiment was organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service. Richard J. Oglesby, of Decatur, was appointed colonel. The regiment was immediately sent to Cairo. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out.

July 25, 1861, the regiment reorganized and was mustered in for three years' service. It remained at Cairo until October, 1861, when it was ordered to Bird's Point, Mo. In November the regiment constructed at Bird's Point extensive and comfortable quarters for the winter.

February 2, 1862, it was taken up the Tennessee river to a point near Fort Henry. It was among the first to enter the fort, after its reduction by the gunboats.

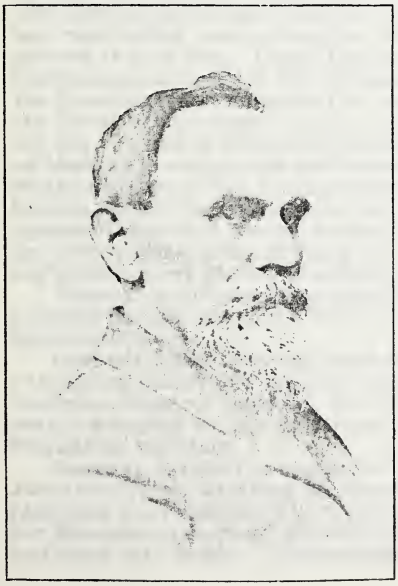
February 11 the movement on Fort Donelson began. The next day, under command of Lieut.-Col. Frank L. Rhoads (Colonel Oglesby

*NOTE.—This sketch, as well as all other sketches accompanying the regimental or company lists of names, excepting that of the 1st Cavalry and 94th Infantry, is condensed from the Adjutant General's Historical Account.

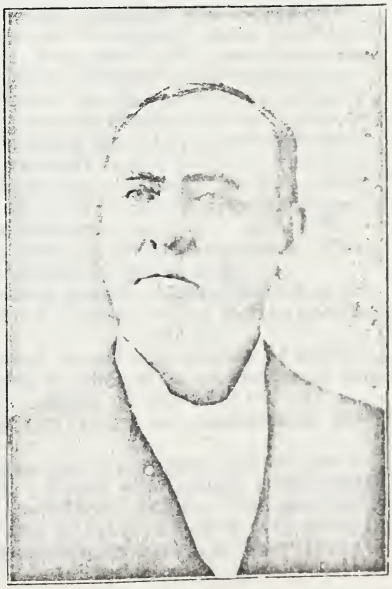


WILLIAM H. HARVEY
Capt. Co. K, 8th Ill. Inf.

JOSEPH G. HOWELL
1st Lieut. Co. G, 8th Ill. Inf.



HENRY W. STILLHAMER



JOHN W. AYRES

commanding the brigade), it was in the advance of the column, where it met a strong outpost of the enemy about noon, and after a few volleys dislodged and drove them toward their entrenchment. The regiment was moved towards the Cumberland river, on a ridge overlooking, in places, the enemy's defenses. On the 13th it was moved further to the right, gaining a position still nearer the enemy. During this night the weather became extremely cold, and the men suffered greatly, being so near the rebel picket line no fires could be had. A driving snow-storm set in, adding to the discomforts of the situation. Many were severely frost-bitten. On the 14th the regiment was in position near the Dover road, with pickets thrown well to the front and in constant action with those of the enemy. Another night of intense cold, with sleet and snow, was experienced, and at early dawn on the 15th the enemy came out in massed columns and attacked us. Our men were quickly in line, and although stiffened and suffering with the cold, they met the first onset and stood their ground for about three hours, when. ammunition exhausted and the brigade to the right giving away, it was forced to retire. The regiment lost in this battle 57 killed, 191 wounded, and 10 missing. Major John P. Post was captured. Among the killed were Capt. Joseph M. Hanna and Lieut. Daniel A. Sheetz, F Co., and Lieut. Henry Y. Marsh, B Co., and Lieut. Joseph G. Howell, K Co., acting adjutant.

On the 6th of March the regiment embarked for Savannah on the Tennessee river, and a few days after for Pittsburg Landing.

Sunday morning, April 6, when called into line for the impending battle of Shiloh, there were 25 officers and 453 enlisted men. The regiment was in command of Capt. James M. Ashmore, C Co. The regiment was moved rapidly to a position on the left of Sherman's division, and not far from Shiloh Church. At once it received a fierce attack from the enemy, but held its ground. Captain Ashmore was wounded and left the field. Capt. William M. Harvey, K Co., next in rank, took command and nobly led the regiment until about 10 o'clock a. m., when he received a shot through his body and died instantly. The fight at this time was furious and the regiment was forced back, but recovering and reforming, it drove the enemy back over the ground it had lost. Capt. Robert H. Sturges, H Co., next in rank, took command, and led the regiment with steady courage throughout the great battle. At night the regiment lay on the field, exposed to the storm of rain that fell, and ready for the conflict of the succeeding day. It was in the front lines that early moved against the enemy on Monday morning, and performed its share in the battle of the day. Near the close of the second day's fight the regiment, with the 18th Illinois, under the immediate orders of General McClernand, charged upon and captured a rebel battery, which was pouring a destructive fire on our lines; some of the gunners were killed at their posts. The regiment lost at Shiloh, 26 killed, 95 wounded, and 11 missing.

When the movement against Corinth began, the regiment was in a brigade under command of Gen. John A. Logan, and in McClernand's Reserve Division.

October 2, 1862, the regiment formed a part of a column of troops hastily organized and marched rapidly to the relief of the army at Corinth. General Oglesby, the first colonel of the Eighth, was severely wounded in the battle at Corinth, being in command of his brigade at the time.

January 4, 1863, the regiment broke camp and marched to Grand Junction, Tenn., arriving on the 9th. There was almost continued rain, and the roads were in terrible condition. On the 12th started for Memphis; reached Lafayette in the midst of a heavy rain storm and went into camp. The weather turned very cold and everything

was frozen for a day or two, occasioning much suffering. January 19th the regiment marched to Memphis and camped on the Hernando Road just out the city limits. February 22, 1863, embarked on steamer for Lake Providence, La. Soon after, in consequence of high water the regiment moved camp to Berry's Landing. It performed its share of the arduous work of cutting a channel through Bayou Baxter. It went on foraging expeditions to points on the Mississippi river. When General Grant determined to run past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, the transports selected for the purpose were all but one abandoned by their crews, and volunteers were called for from the army to man them. Lieuts. William P. Sitton, G Company, and Thomas J. McClung, K Company, and 12 men of the Eighth, were among those selected out of the hundreds that promptly offered their services for the dangerous undertaking. They were in the "Moderator," and passed through the storm of shot and shell with but few casualties.

On the 25th it marched out through Richmond and to Perkin's Landing, and thence to De Shroon's Landing, and crossed the river to Bruinsburg, and took part in the stubborn battle of Port Gibson and the fight at Thompson Hill, in which Capt. Elihu Jones, G Co., was severely wounded. With its brigade the regiment forded Bayou Pierre, waist deep in water, and pushed on through Willow Springs and Rocky Springs to Utica. At Raymond the enemy made a determined stand. They were strongly posted on a hill to the left of the road and in the deep ravine in front. About 11 o'clock a. m., of May 12, Logan's division attacked them, and a furious battle ensued. The Eighth was moved up the road, the wagon train being turned aside, and was soon in line of battle, and won great distinction by charging the enemy and relieving the center, which was hard pressed. In this engagement it lost one of its bravest officers, Capt. Frank Leeper, A Co., killed. The other losses were 5 killed and 15 wounded. May 14th it took part in the capture of Jackson, and on the 16th the bloody battle of Champion Hill. In this battle the brigade in which was the Eighth, commanded by Col. John D. Stevenson, was moved to the extreme right of the line, and, under the immediate orders of General Logan, it charged up the hill on its northern slope and captured a battery of six guns,—horses, caissons, and all.

On the night of the 17th, aided in constructing a bridge near Big Black river, and on the next day crossed and pushed on to Vicksburg. On the 19th gained a position very near Fort Hill, on the main Jackson road. On the following day took part in the general assault which had been ordered by General Grant at 10 o'clock a. m. The regiment did its share of the work incident to the approach on Fort Hill, and was in the trenches on June 25, when the mine was fired under the fort, ready to push through the opening it was expected to make, and enter the rebel lines. The interview between Grant and Pemberton was just in front of the regiment's position. After the surrender on the 4th of July, the regiment, being in Logan's division, which had approached nearest to the enemy's works, was among the first of the troops to enter the town. July 4 the regiment was posted on the Jackson road at Fort Hill, and acted as guard as the paroled rebel troops passed out.

On February 3, 1864, it moved, with the army under General Sherman, to Meridian, Miss. On the march, had several encounters with small bands of the enemy, and did its share of foraging on the country.

March 24, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and was sent on furlough to Camp Butler, Ill. Returning to Vicksburg, the veterans of the 17th Ill. Regiment were consolidated with it, adding to its strength and efficiency.

November 9, proceeded to Duvall's Bluff, and remained there till the 28th, when it was again ordered to Memphis.

January 1, 1865, left Memphis for New Orleans, arriving on the 4th, and camped in the mud at Kennersville.

February 4, moved to Lakeport, and embarked on Lake Pontchartrain to Dauphin Island at Mobile Bay, being a part of the army under Gen. E. R. S. Canby, organized for the campaign against Mobile.

On the 26th, reached the vicinity of Spanish Fort and entrenched. For four days worked in the approaches to the fort, having frequent engagements with the enemy, and a number of our men were killed and wounded. On the 30th, was ordered towards Blakely, Ala.: the following day, camped within four miles of the fort; April 3, changed position to the rear of the fort, and for six days the regiment worked in the trenches and extended saps until on the 9th it occupied a position close up to the rebel works. At 5 o'clock p. m., of the 9th, the regiment took part in the grand assault on the fort, doing gallant service and planting its colors first on the earthworks. The loss in this charge was 10 killed, 54 wounded.

On the 16th the regiment was ordered to Marshall, Tex., where it remained in camp, engaged in guard duty and occasional expeditions for the protection of government property and officials, until late in the fall of 1866, when it was ordered to Alexandria, La. Here it remained until the spring of 1866.

The regiment was finally ordered to Baton Rouge, Miss., where, on May 4, 1866, it was mustered out and sent to Springfield, Ill. Arriving at Springfield May 13, it received its final pay and was honorably discharged, after a service of five years' duration.

Ninth Illinois Infantry.

Field and Staff.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Bugler.			
John M. Saltzman.....	Bloomington	Mar. 23, 1864	July 9, 1865.....

Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

Company C.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Corporal.			
Joseph T. Sackett.....	.. Heyworth.	May 24, 1861	June 18, 1864.....
Privates.			
Dennis Donahue.....	.. Heyworth..	May 24, 1861	June 18, 1864.....
Pierre Bushnell.....	"	"	Transferred.....
William H. Varney.. ...	"	"	June 18, 1864.....

Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.

Company B.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
2d Lieutenant.			
Henry A. Ewing..... ..	Bloomington	May 25, 1861	July, 1864.....

Company D, Fourteenth Infantry.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Samuel B. Dooley	Bloomington	Jan. 5, 1864	May 30, 1865
George McDonald	"	"	"
Thomas L. Short	Leroy	"	"
Bluford Wylder	"	"	"

Company E.

1st Lieutenant.			
Alonzo J. Gillespie	Bloomington	May 25, 1861	September 16, 1865
Privates.			
Alexander Cairns	Bloomington	May 25, 1861	September 16, 1865
Lemuel Carlton	"	"	Deserted
Patrick Carroll	*Concord	"	Reenlisted
Henry Coats	Bloomington	"	Died September 8, 1861
William Greer	Leroy	"	Died August 21, 1862
Arthur E. Hutton	"	"	Died
Horace Lowry	Bloomington	"	August 10, 1865
William Leeper	"	"	August 26, 1861
Epperitus McIntosh	"	"	May 30, 1865
Charles Philbrick	Towanda	"	July 22, 1865
Thomas S. Towra	Leroy	"	Wounded
Thomas J. Turner	"	"	Deserted
Joseph Todd	Bloomington	"	June 14, 1862
Isaac H. Wilson	"	"	July 24, 1863
George W. Eldridge	McLean		September 16, 1865
Soloman H. Hopper	Hudson		"
William J. Hopper	Bloomington		September 16, 1865; sergeant
Abraham W. Rutledge	"		September 16, 1865
Nathaniel Stone	"		Deserted
John Sifford	Leroy		September 16, 1865
William P. Trent	Bloomington		"
James H. Waddle	"		Deserted
Recruits.			
Charles E. Abbott	Bloomington	June 4, 1861	May 12, 1862; died

Company H.

Corporals.			
LeRoy L. Key	Bloomington	May 25, 1861	March, 1863
George H. Rawley	"	"	December 17, 1863
Joseph Rayburn	"	"	Drowned August 8, 1862

Company A, Consolidated.

Private.			
Lewis Weaver	Bloomington	Jan. 1, 1864	July 26, 1865

Company C, Consolidated.

John Murphy	Chenoa	Feb. 3, 1865	Deserted

*Now Danvers.

History of Fourteenth Infantry.

THE Fourteenth Illinois Infantry was one of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping, and drilling a regiment in each congressional district in the state for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States.

The companies met at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, on the 11th day of May, 1861, and were mustered into state service by Adjutant-General Mather. On the 25th of the same month the regiment was mustered into the United States service, for three years, by Captain Pitcher, U.S.A.

The regiment remained at Camp Duncan until the latter part of June, for instruction; then proceeded to Quincy, Ill., and from thence to Missouri, July 5, where, in connection with the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, it did good service in keeping down the spirit of rebellion.

In the month of February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Fort Donelson, where it arrived the day subsequent to its surrender: was brigaded with the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Indiana, and assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, under Brig.-Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut.

From Fort Donelson the regiment proceeded to Fort Henry, where it embarked on transports and proceeded up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing.

In the sanguinary engagements of the 6th and 7th of April, when the regiment first smelt powder from the enemy, the loss in killed and wounded was fully one-half the command engaged. The colors, which came out of this bloody conflict with forty-two bullet holes through them, fully attest the gallantry of the command in that memorable struggle. In the grand charge, on the evening of April 7, which was the consummation of that splendid victory over the hosts of rebellion, the Fourteenth Illinois was in the advance and was led by Colonel Hall. In the official report of General Veatch, commander of the brigade to which the Fourteenth was attached, the following language is employed: "Colonel Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, led, with his regiment, that gallant charge on Monday evening which drove the enemy beyond our lines and closed the struggle of that memorable day."

The regiment took an active part in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation it proceeded to Memphis, and thence to Bolivar, Tenn.

The regiment constituted a part of the right wing of Grant's army in the march into Northern Mississippi, through Holly Springs to Yacona Patalfa, under the immediate command of the lamented McPherson. Van Dorn having captured Holly Springs, and General Sherman being unable to effect a dislodgment of the rebels from Vicksburg, Grant's army was obliged to retreat, and on January 18, 1863, the Fourteenth Illinois went into winter quarters at La Fayette, Tenn.

Early in the spring the command was ordered to Vicksburg, where it took part in the siege of that stronghold until its final fall, July 4, 1863. Also, accompanied the expedition to Jackson, Miss., taking part in the siege until its evacuation. In August, proceeded to Natchez and formed part of the force which marched across the swamps of Northeastern Louisiana to Harrisonburg, on Wachita river, and captured Fort Beauregard, where, the spring before, the ram "Queen of the West" had been sunk; it accompanied General Sherman on his Meridian raid. After the return of the regiment a large portion reenlisted as veterans, though its time would have expired in a few months. Returning from the north, where it had been on veteran furlough, it formed a part of the army in the advance on Atlanta. Here the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois, ever together since the fall of 1862, sharers of each other's sorrows and joys, weary marches and honorably earned laurels, were consolidated into the "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Battalion." The battalion was detailed to guard railroad communications at and near Ackworth, Ga., a most important and dangerous duty, as it was the only route by which General Sherman could supply his immense army with subsistence, etc.

In the month of October, 1864, when the rebel General Hood made his demonstration against Sherman's rear, a large number of the battalion were killed and the major part of the balance were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville prison. Those who escaped capture

were mounted. and, on the grand march to the sea, acted as scouts, and were continually in the advance, being the first to drive the rebel pickets into Savannah, Ga. During the long and weary march through North and South Carolina, the battalion was on duty day and night, being constantly in the presence of the enemy, gaining notoriety as skirmishers. The battalion was the first to enter Cheraw, S. C., Fayetteville, N.C., and also took part in the battle of Bentonville.

After the capitulation of Johnson, the regiment marched to Washington, D.C., where, on the 24th of May, it took part in the grand review of Sherman's army. It afterwards proceeded by rail and river to Louisville, Ky.: thence, by river, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; thence marched to Fort Kearney, N.T., and back.

Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.. September 16, 1865: arriving at Springfield, Ill., September 22, 1865, where the regiment received final payment and discharge.

Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.

Company A.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.		*Date Enlisted.*	
Henry M. Older	LeRoy	Jan. 1, 1864	Transferred to Company E.
Gilbert W. Ostram	"	"	"

Company D.

Veteran Battalion of Fourteenth and Fifteenth Infantry.

John R. McDonald	Bloomington.	Jan. 5, 1864	

Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Company C.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
Peter McKenney	Hudson	Aug. 5, 1861	July 8, 1865

Seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

Company E.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
Romain Morton	Bloomington	May 25, 1861	Deserted

Company G.

Privates.			
J. C. Arnold	Bloomington	May 25, 1861	June 4, 1861
T. R. Bryan	"	"	"
Wm. T. Benson	"	"	"
J. G. Dodge	Gridley	"	"
George Jewett	"	"	"
James W. Long	Bloomington	"	Died December 25, 1862.
W. H. H. McFarland	Gridley	"	Died September 2, 1862.
Joseph E. McFarland	"	"	July 6, 1861.
M. C. Platt	Bloomington	"	Died January 8, 1863.

COMPANY G, SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Ephraim Patter	Bloomington	May 25, 1861	June 16, 1861
A. P. Rhoades	"	"	June 4, 1864
Recruits.			
Cyrus H. Benson	"	Sept. 9, 1861	Detached
Michael U. Lollis	"	Aug. 14, 1862	Transferred Company I, 18th
John Platt	"	May 29, 1861	April 17, 1862
Albert A. Rowell	Danvers	Jan. 9, 1862	March 14, 1863
Jonathan Rowell	"	Aug. 14, 1862	Died August 10, 1863

EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
Henry Powers	Dry Grove	Feb. 6, 1865	Deserted

COMPANY I.

Isaac N. Foster	Pleasant Hill	March 1, 1865	December 16, 1865
Harrison Lantz	"	March 6, 1865	May 28, 1866
Sylvester Mize	"	Feb. 24, 1865	Died September 19, 1865

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
James Crichton	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1861	October 2, 1863
JAMES H. THRASHER	"	Dec. 21, 1863	Transferred

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Major.			
Rowland N. Evans	Bloomington	June 13, 1861	July 16, 1865
Commissary Sergeant.			
HENRY C. MANKER	"	"	

COMPANY A.

Privates.			
JAMES HAZLEWOOD	Bloomington	June 13, 1865	July 16, 1865

COMPANY B.

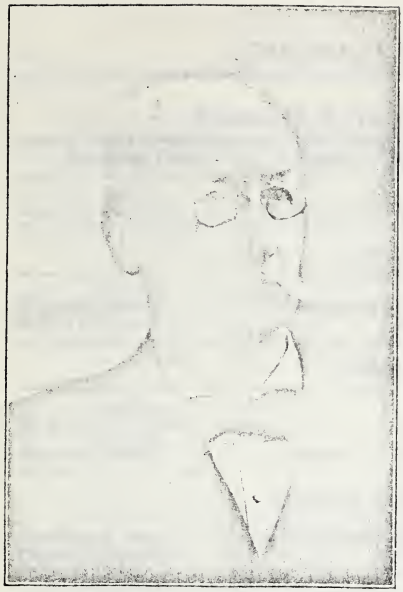
Corporal.			
Isaac B. Reynolds	Bloomington	June 13, 1861	Killed at Shiloh

COMPANY C.

Captains.			
John O. Pullen	Bloomington	April 22, 1861	Resigned June 2, 1864
Oscar Ludwig	"	June 13, 1861	July 16, 1865
1st Lieutenants.			
Charles W. Spaulding	"	Oct. 4, 1861	July 25, 1864
ALLEN M. GEAR	Lexington	June 13, 1861	July 16, 1865
2nd Lieutenants.			
William S. Sears	Bloomington	Dec. 3, 1861	Killed at Raymond

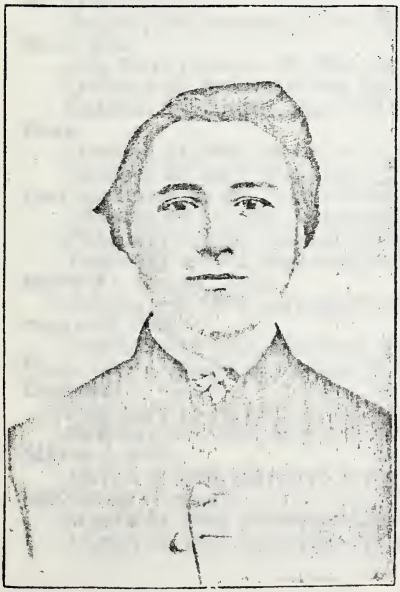
COMPANY C, TWENTIETH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
HENRY T. ANDREWS	Bloomington	June 13, 1861	July 16, 1865; sergeant
Sergeants.			
Mathias Biddle	"	"	Killed at Shiloh
JOSEPH N. PUNTNEY	"	"	July 16, 1865
Corporals.			
Michael F. Ball	Lexington	"	June 24, 1864
Charles Jaimeson	Bloomington	"	Three years
David L. Charlton	"	"	May 31, 1862
George W. Kiser	"	"	"
John McFadden	Lexington	"	October 9, 1862; promoted
George Hafford	Bloomington	"	Killed at Donelson
William T. Harvey	"	"	Killed at Champion Hill
Musician.			
MARTIN BECHTEL	"	"	July 16, 1865
Privates.			
James W. Brown	"	"	Three years
JOHN BARNES	"	"	
John H. Burtis	"	"	May 10, 1862
Henry Buck	Lexington	"	February 23, 1862
WILLIAM H. DRENNING	McLean Co.	June 13, 1861	July 16, 1865; corporal
Thomas H. Ewens	Bloomington	"	July 23, 1862
WILLIAM H. FLESHER	Lexington	"	July 16, 1865
Nicholas Geshwind	"	"	September 7, 1862
Thomas Garrison	Bloomington	"	Term expired
CHARLES L. GUTHRIE	"	"	July 16, 1865
Henry C. Hunt	Towanda	"	June 24, 1862
James M. Harrell	Bloomington	"	Died April 8, 1862
James M. Huston	"	"	Term expired
Kasper Hey	"	"	"
George W. Henderson	"	"	"
THOMAS J. JOHNSON	"	"	
Andrew P. Johnson	"	"	February 22, 1862
Orrin F. Lilly	"	"	Died July 2, 1862
Hans "Pehl" Larson	"	"	Died February 20, 1862
Alfred J. Levitt	"	"	Died February 18, 1862
HENRY H. MARBLE	"	"	July 16, 1865; corporal
EMANUEL P. MILLER	"	"	July 16, 1865
DAVID H. MILLER	"	"	July 16, 1865
James H. Mannen	"	"	Term expired
Nathan R. Newton	"	"	"
John R. Nixon	"	"	February 2, 1862
WILLIAM W. NORRIS	"	"	July 16, 1865; corporal
Uz Noble	"	"	February 2, 1862
Benjamin F. Null	"	"	Term expired
James W. Plank	"	"	Died October 20, 1861
HENRY C. PAYNE	"	"	July 16, 1865; corporal
Joseph P. Prophater	"	"	Killed, Vicksburg
Ebenezer H. Powell	"	"	Term expired
William W. Phemister	"	"	"
Michael F. Quinn	"	"	Killed, Raymond, Miss.
OWEN QUINN	"	"	July 16, 1865
David Rayburn	"	"	Term expired
SHEPHERD RICHARDSON	"	"	Died July 24, 1864
Albert H. Rowan	"	"	Died February 23, 1863
Hiram B. Sprague	"	"	Died November 29, 1862
John Stephenson	"	"	Died May 10, 1862
SIDNEY SMITH	Lexington	"	July 16, 1865; corporal
Lewis E. Tater	Bloomington	"	Died February 18, 1862
GEORGE VANDEVENDER	"	"	July 16, 1865
George W. Wood	"	"	June 10, 1862
DANIEL WARDEN	"	"	July 16, 1865
Walter Wake	"	"	June 18, 1862
Reuben Young	Chenoa	"	
Recruits.			
William Cullum	McLean Co.	April 22, 1861	Term expired
James Drake	Bloomington	Feb. 26, 1864	July 16, 1865
John L. Evans	Lexington	Feb. 24, 1863	Died in prison
Harvey L Harris	"	Feb. 19, 1863	July 10, 1864
George P. Oaks	"	June 13, 1861	Died
Evan Richards	Bloomington	Feb. 22, 1863	"
Eban F. Rundell	Lexington	June 17, 1861	Died, wounds
Joseph A. Sealey	Bloomington	April 22, 1861	Term expired
Edward G. Smith	"	Feb. 22, 1862	July 16, 1865

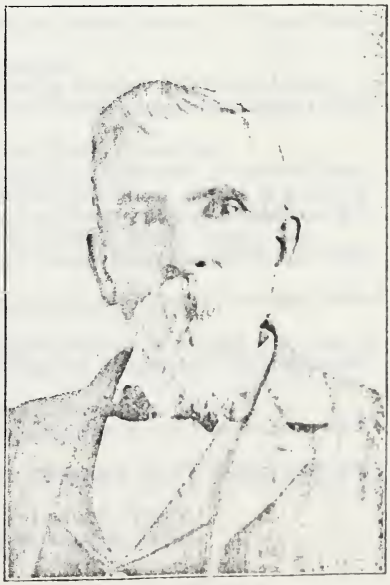


ROWLAND N. EVANS
Maj. or 20th Ill. Vols.

HON. JONATHAN H. ROWELL



JAMES M. ANDERSON



JAMES SMITH
Colonel Regiment 26th Ill. Vols.

Company E, Twentieth Infantry.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Recruit.			
Isaac F. Dawson.....	Bloomington	June 23, 1861	June 13, 1864.....

Company H.

Recruits.			
Hiram Carter.....	Bloomington	Jan. 21, 1865	Absent, without leave.....
Robert Carter.....	"	Jan. 2, 1865	" " .....

Company I.

Captain.			
Rowland N. Evans.....	.....	.....	Reported as major..... ....
Recruit.			
Thomas Dodge....	... Normal....	Jan. 21, 1865	Substitute and never reported

Unassigned Recruits.

Frederick Kark.....	Bloomington	Dec. 24, 1863	Deserted.....
Clarence Marble.....	"	Feb. 26, 1863	April 21, 1864..... .....
John C. Fell..... .	"	Feb. 19, 1863	.....

History of Twentieth Infantry.

MAY 14, 1861, organized and went into camp at Joliet, Ill.

June 13, 1861, mustered into the service of the United States at Joliet, Ill., for a term of three years.

June 18, 1861, moved by rail from Joliet to Camp Pope near Alton, Ill., and went into camp.

July 6, 1861, moved by boat from Camp Pope to St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

July 10, 1861, moved by boat from St. Louis Arsenal to Cape Girardeau, Mo.

July 10 to October 20, 1861, in Missouri.

October 20, 1861, actively engaged in battle of Fredericktown.

October 21-23, 1861, marched from Fredericktown to Cape Girardeau.

October 24, 1861, moved by boat to Bird's Point, Mo.

October 24, 1861, to January 15, 1862, headquarters at Bird's Point, making frequent marches to Charleston and other points in vicinity.

January 15-21, 1862, in expedition making feint on Columbus, Ky.

February 2, 1862, embarked on steamer at Bird's Point, Mo.

February 5, 1862, disembarked at Camp Halleck about six miles below Ft. Henry, Tenn.

February 6, 1862, entered Ft. Henry and remained there until February 12, 1862.

February 12, 1862, marched from Ft. Henry and took position in front of Ft. Donelson, being in Wallace's Brigade of McClernand's Division.

February 13-16, 1862, engaged at Ft. Donelson, Tenn.

February 16, 1862, entered Ft. Donelson and remained there until March 5, 1862.

March 5, 1862, marched from Ft. Donelson to Ft. Henry and embarked on steamer.

March 13, 1862, disembarked at Savannah, Tenn.

March 23, 1862, took steamer at Savannah, Tenn.

March 25, 1862, disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., moved out about three miles from the river and went into camp.

April 6-7, 1862, engaged in battle of Shiloh in McClernand's Division.

April 8 to June 4, 1862, in advance on Corinth, Miss., in advance on right wing of the army.

June 5, 1862, to August 31, 1862, in Tennessee.

September 1, 1862, marched to relieve troops surrounded at Medon Station, Tenn., and, with Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, fought battle of Britton's Lane.

September 2-3, 1862, relieved forces at Medon Station.

September 4, 1862, to December 24, 1862, in Mississippi and Tennessee.

December 25, 1862, marched north and camped two miles north of the Tallahatchie river.

December 25, 1862, to January 5, 1863, remained in camp near Tallahatchie river.

January 6, 1863, camped in Holly Springs, Miss.

January 7, 1863, camped at Coldwater, Miss.

January 8, 1863, to February 20, 1863, in Tennessee.

February 21, 1863, embarked on steamer on Mississippi river.

February 24, 1863, to April 25, 1863, in Louisana.

April 25, 1863, on march across the peninsula west of Vicksburg, Miss., camped at Richmond, La.

April 26-29, 1863, on march, reached Mississippi river April 29, 1863.

April 30, 1863, crossed to east bank of Mississippi river at Bruinsburg, Miss.

May 1, 1863, in battle of Thompson's Plantation or Port Gibson, Miss.

May 2, 1863, moved into Port Gibson, Miss.

May 3, 1863, in camp near Port Gibson, Miss.

May 4-7, 1863, in camp near Big Black river, on south side.

May 8-9, 1863, in camp at Rocky Springs, Miss.

May 10, 1863, marched toward Utica, Miss.

May 11, 1863, marched toward Raymond, Miss.

May 12, 1863, in battle of Raymond, Miss., and camped in Raymond.

May 13, 1863, marched toward Jackson, Miss.

May 14, 1863, in battle (first) of Jackson, Miss., and camped in the city.

May 15, 1863, marched towards Vicksburg, Miss.

May 16, 1863, in battle of Champion Hills.

May 17, 1863, in battle of Big Black river.

May 18, 1863, took position on Jackson road in rear, and close up to the enemy's works, of Vicksburg.

May 18, to July 4, 1863, in position on Jackson road in rear of Vicksburg.

May 19, 1863, in assault on works at Vicksburg.

May 22, 1863, in assault on works at Vicksburg.

June 25, 1863, in assault on enemy's works.

July 4, 1863, entered Vicksburg, Miss. During the Vicksburg campaign the regiment was a part of the First Brigade of Logan's Division.

July 4 to November 6, 1863, in camp in Vicksburg, Miss.

November 6, 1863, marched to and went into camp at Big Black river.

November 6, 1863, to February 4, 1864, in camp at Big Black river, during which time a majority of those composing the regiment reenlisted for three years longer.

February 4 to March 1, 1864, in Meridian expedition.

March 1, 1864, returned to Big Black river.

March 2-22, 1864, those who had re-enlisted were en route by river and rail to Springfield, Ill., to take veteran furlough.

March 22 to April 22, 1864, at home on veteran furlough.

April 22, 1864, in camp at Camp Butler near Springfield, Ill.

April 28, 1864, in camp at Cairo, Ill.

April 30, 1864, embarked on steamer at Cairo, Ill.

April 30 to May 5, 1864, moved by steamer from Cairo, Ill., to Clifton, Tenn.

May 5 to May 23, 1864, marched from Clifton, Tenn., via Athens, Ala., to Huntsville, Ala. Went into camp at Huntsville, Ala.

May 25, 1864, marched from Huntsville, Ala.

May 27, 1864, crossed the Tennessee river at Decatur, Ala.

May 28 to June 7, 1864, marched from Decatur, Ala., via Warrenton, Ala., Rome, Ga., and Kingston, Ga., to Ackworth, Ga.

June 8, 1864, took position in left wing of Sherman's army in front of Kenesaw Mountain.

June 8 to July 2, 1864, engaged in front of Kenesaw Mountain in left wing of army.

July 2, 1864, at night marched from left to extreme right of army in front of Kenesaw Mountain and took position.

July 5, 1864, moved to Nick-a-jack creek.

July 12, 1864, moved to Sweetwater.

July 17, 1864, moved via Marietta, Ga., to south side of Chattahoochie river, crossing at Roswell's factories.

July 20, 1864, camped at Decatur, Ga.

July 21-22, 1864, engaged in battles in front of Atlanta, Ga., being in First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, on extreme left flank of the army. Many of the regiment were surrounded and captured in the battle of July 22, 1864.

Entered Atlanta, Ga., on its fall and remained there until November 15, 1864.

November 15, 1864, started from Atlanta, Ga., under General Sherman, on the March to the Sea.

April 14, 1865, entered Raleigh, N. C., and remained until April 29, 1865.

April 29 to May 9, 1865, marched from Raleigh, N. C., to Richmond, Va.

May 9-19, 1865, marched from Richmond to Alexandria, Va. Took part in the Grand Review in Washington City, D. C.

June 7, 1865, left Washington City by rail.

June 9, 1865, arrived at Parkersburg, W. Va., and took steamer.

June 12, 1865, arrived by steamer at Louisville, Ky.

July 16, 1865, mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky. Moved in a body from Louisville, Ky., by rail to Chicago, Ill.

July 24, 1865, received final pay at Chicago, Ill., and disbanded.

TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Captain.			
George Heinrichs.....	Bloomington	Dec. 1, 1861	Died September 20, 1863.....
1st Lieutenant.			
Julius Fritsch...	"	"	Resigned March 7, 1862.....
Sergeants.			
John Beissel.....	"	June 15, 1861	January 1, 1863.....
Charles Hiller.....	"	"	Transferred .....

COMPANY B, TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Corporals.			
Anton Buckholz	Bloomington	June 15, 1861	May 23, 1862
Joseph Toman	"	"	Killed, Perryville
William Schausten	"	"	September 19, 1861
Jacob Walther	"	"	August 6, 1864
Peter J. Neuerburg	"	"	"
Julius Wendelhagler	"	"	"
William Claas	"	"	Killed, Chickamauga
Bartholom Caffinjer	"	"	August 6, 1864; sergeant
Musician.			
Frank Tessener	... McLean	"	"
Wagoner.			
William Bade	Bloomington	"	" corporal
Privates.			
Felix Armbruster	"	"	"
Christopher Albert	"	"	January 9, 1863
Frank Barney	"	"	August 21, 1861
Charles Batterman	"	"	August 6, 1864
Joseph Burcinezky	"	"	"
Peter Brown	"	"	"
Char es Becker	"	"	Discharged for disability
Morris Cummings	"	"	Killed, Perryville
Joseph Danner	"	"	Died, March 11, 1862
Frederick Daman	"	"	January 10, 1862
Henry Ehrenfe's	"	"	August 6, 1864
Henry Fuchs	"	"	Killed, Perryville
George Grunewald	"	"	August 6, 1864
Charles Gouddertz	"	"	March 8, 1862
Patrick Gouching	"	"	Transferred
August Goerlitz	"	"	August 6, 1864
Adolph Gruis	"	"	"
Henrich Grieshe	"	"	Killed, Perryville
August Huechendorf	"	"	August 6, 1864
Jacob Hartman	"	"	"
William Haefele	"	"	Transferred.
John Hain	"	"	August 6, 1864
Simon Haugh	"	"	"
John Jemelin	"	"	Killed, Resaca
Charles Jaekel	"	"	Died, Andersonville
John Krusing	"	"	August 6, 1864
Charles Krause	"	"	"
Herman Kroll	"	"	"
Pascal Lion	"	"	Killed, Kenesaw Mountain
Henry Mueller	"	"	July 24, 1862
Matthews Mitchell	"	"	August 6, 1864
Emil Marling	"	"	Deserted
Peter Molitan	"	"	August 6, 1864
Adolph Nowaczky	"	"	August 18, 1862
Morris G. Nathan	"	"	March 7, 1862
Andreas Pruess	"	"	Transferred
Frederick Paempler	"	"	February 23, 1865; prisoner
John Schmidt	"	"	Died of wound, October 29, 1865
August Schulz	"	"	August 6, 1864
Michael Scheen	"	"	"
George Seuftel	"	"	Killed, Chickamauga
John Schlapp	"	"	October 8, 1862
Peter Schub	"	"	Killed, Perryville
Julius Smidt	"	"	August 6, 1864
Adolph Varbende	"	"	Died of wounds, October 11, '63
George Walther	"	"	November 6, 1862
Recruits.			
Otto Kemper	"	July 9, 1861	Deserted
Charles Peters	"	"	August 6, 1864
Charles Schilling	"	Dec. 7, 1861	October 8, 1862; wounds

COMPANY E.

2d Lieutenant.			
Friedrich Chales	Bloomington	Oct. 15, 1862	April 30, 1863
Private.			
Jacob Leiser	"	July 8, 1861	Promoted

History of Twenty-fourth Infantry.

THE Twenty-Fourth Infantry of Illinois Volunteers, known as the First Hecker Regiment (the Eighty-second being the Second), was organized at Chicago, with two companies, to-wit: the Union Cadets and Lincoln Rifles, from the three months' service in June, 1861, and mustered July 8, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher. It left Chicago early in July, under orders to report at Alton, Ill., whence it moved to St. Charles, Mo., and thence to Mexico, Mo. It remained at Mexico until the 28th of July, when it was ordered to Ironton, Mo. The Regiment left Cincinnati, O., on the 29th of September for Louisville. It was the first command of Union troops that trod the soil of Kentucky during the earlier days of the Rebellion, and upon its arrival at Louisville, the loyal people there accorded the regiment a most hospitable and brilliant reception.

On November 30 it was assigned to Turchin's (Eighth) Brigade, Mitchell's (Third) Division of the Army of the Ohio, and went into camp near Elizabethtown, Ky.

Mitchell's Division left camp on the 10th, Turchin's Brigade, with the Twenty-fourth in the advance, leading the column of infantry. After a march of forty miles over a frozen, rocky road, obstructed by trees felled by the enemy in their retreat, the Big Barren river was reached, and as soon as an old ferry-boat could-be repaired, the infantry, in the dead of night, crossed in parties of fifty—all that the boat would hold at one time. The Twenty-fourth was the first regiment across, and with the Nineteenth, pushed on towards Bowling Green, choosing to face the possible enemy yet lingering there, rather than the bitter cold of that winter night. The town was reached, but was enwrapped in flames, the rebels having set fire to their stores and the railroad buildings.

Leaving Bowling Green on the 24th of the month, the regiment arrived at Edgefield, opposite Nashville, which place General Johnston had previously occupied as headquarters, on the 27th.

Nashville was surrendered the following day, the troops crossed the river and went into camp.

On May 26, the Twenty-fourth Illinois marched to join General Negley's forces at Fayetteville, Tenn., and with them on the 1st of June set out on an expedition to Chattanooga to disperse a force of cavalry concentrated at that point. On the 4th of June the command encamped at the foot of the Cumberland mountains, crossed Waldron's Ridge on the 5th, and driving back General Adams' cavalry across the valley, arrived opposite Chattanooga on June 7. A portion of the enemy's cavalry was found on the north bank of the Tennessee on the arrival of Negley's command. He formed his line, with the Twenty-fourth deployed as skirmishers, and moved forward, the cavalry recrossing the river on their advance. Batteries were placed in position commanding the town, the enemy's guns were silenced, and the Union troops remained on the north bank of the river until the 7th, when, being unable to procure supplies, General Negley was obliged to abandon the attempt to occupy Chattanooga, and withdrew. The regiment arrived at Stevenson on June 11, and marched thence to Jasper, Tenn., where it encountered the enemy and engaged him in a sharp fight, in which Captain Kovats and Lieutenant Gerhard were wounded.

On October 1, it marched from Louisville in pursuit of Bragg, and on the evening of the 7th encamped with the brigade near Mackville. On the morning of the 8th, after marching about twelve miles, the command reached Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, and formed on the

extreme left of Rousseau's Division. The ranks of the Twenty-fourth had been sadly thinned ere this, by disease and hardships. Colonel Mihalotzy was left behind at Louisville severely sick, as were also Lieutenants Schweinfurth, Bornemann, and Poull. The field officers were all sick, and only seven commissioned officers were left to the ten companies fit for duty. Captains acted as field officers, and Lieutenants and Sergeants as Captains commanding companies.

The regiment occupied the left of Rousseau's lines, with a portion of the Thirty-third Ohio deployed as skirmishers in the woods at its foot. As General Jackson's and General Terrill's troops in front were first attacked by the enemy, and driven back panic-stricken and demoralized, passing to the rear of Rousseau's Division, the enemy then pressed forward and heavily attacked his left, held by Starkweather. The Second Ohio and Twenty-fourth Illinois were ordered forward to support the skirmishers. The Second Ohio was driven back, but the Twenty-fourth Illinois, personally led by General Rousseau who, on many occasions praised the regiment as among the best under his command, reached the position and went into action on the left of the Thirty-third Ohio. About one-third of the entire command were stricken down, but the regiment rallied around its colors, and fought until the enemy was routed. Generals McCook and Rousseau, accorded to Starkweather's Brigade, and especially to this regiment, the honor of having saved the left of the army. At one crisis of the battle, the artillery horses at the left were all killed, or had become unmanageable. The Twenty-fourth Illinois and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania were ordered to hold the enemy in check while the guns were drawn from the field by the First Wisconsin, and the order was successfully carried out.

On June 24, with the Brigade, the Twenty-fourth advanced toward the enemy posted at Tullahoma. After driving Bragg's advance from Hoover's Gap, turning his position at Tullahoma, and expelling his army from middle Tennessee, Rosecrans pressed on toward Chattanooga.

At about 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 19th of September, Croxton's Brigade of Brannon's Division became engaged. The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, which was in front, was thrown back in dismay, leaving Ruch's Battery wholly exposed, with the Twenty-fourth Illinois a few steps away in the rear. There now ensued a desperate struggle for the possession of the battery, many of its men having fled or been killed. The loss sustained by the regiment in this encounter was even greater than that suffered at Perryville. Colonel Mihalotzy was shot through the hand while waving his sword and urging his men on to save the battery; Major George A. Guenther was severely wounded in the shoulder, while other officers and many men were stricken down and disabled. For a time the regiment stood alone, against an overpowering force of the enemy, until finally Johnston's Division came to their relief, and driving the enemy before it, aided in saving the battery. At noon of that day, when the engagement was over, the Division Commander, General Baird, rode past the brigade, when Colonel Starkweather took occasion to say to him, in loud tones of praise, pointing to the twenty-fourth regiment, "General Baird, the boys of the Twenty-fourth are bully boys. They saved my battery this morning. I'll never forget it." The brigade bivouacked that night in the open field, and on the morning of the 20th were early in line of battle, somewhat protected by baricades thrown up during the night. When the retreat was ordered towards sunset, the brigade retired to a line of defense, near Mission Ridge, and on the 22d fell back with the army to Chattanooga.

On the afternoon of the 24th of February, the regiment partici-

pated in a sharp little engagement to the right of Dalton when, toward six o'clock in the evening, it was advanced as an outpost into Buzzard Roost Gap. After nightfall a few of the pickets reported that they were face to face with the enemy's outposts, which had been advanced later in the evening. At about midnight Colonel Mihalotzy went to the front for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the picket line, when a shot was fired. Not another sound was heard, but the Colonel returned in a few minutes, and it was found he was dangerously wounded, a ball having penetrated the right side of his body. The regiment remained in its position until daybreak, when it withdrew a few hundred yards, and there held the front of the line the entire day. During the ensuing night all the troops who had participated in the expedition, returned toward Chattanooga, where Colonel Mihalotzy died of his wound, March 11, 1864, and was interred at the National Cemetery there.

On the 2d day of May, 1864, the command started with the army under Sherman, on the Atlanta campaign. During the march it participated in a number of engagements, chief of which were the battles of Resaca (May 14, 1864,) and of Kenesaw Mountain (June 22-28, 1864.) Its term of service having expired, it was returned to the rear during the latter part of July, 1864, and on the 6th of the following August it was mustered out of the service of the United States at Chicago.

Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Field and Staff.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Colonel.			
Ira J. Bloomfield	Bloomington	Jan. 28, 1862.	As Lieut.-Colonel, July 11, 1865

Company K.

Captain.			
John A. Davis	Bloomington	Dec. 26, 1861	July 20, 1865
1st Lieutenant.			
Allen H. Dillon.	"	July 28, 1862	December 11, 1862
2d Lieutenant.			
Thomas E. Ludwig	Towanda	Sept. 2, 1862	Killed August 31, 1864
Sergeant.			
William Cooper	Bloomington	Dec. 3, 1861	July 2, 1865
Corporal.			
Oliver R. Piper	McLean	Dec. 30, 1861	Deserted
Privates.			
Amos W. Allen	Bloomington	Dec. 20, 1861	July 20, 1865; corporal
Arthur Basel	McLean	Dec. 5, 1861	September 17, 1862
Thomas Cooney	McLean Co.	Jan. 6, 1862	Drowned, July 25, 1863
Marion E. Carter	"	Dec. 16, 1861	January 18, 1863
James F. English	Bloomington	Dec. 4, 1861	July 3, 1862
John H. Forsyth	"	Jan. 4, 1862	July 20, 1865
Jacob Gruse	"	"	Promoted
Benjamin C. Hill	"	Dec. 30, 1861	Killed
Melville R. Haynie	"	Jan. 27, 1862	Killed, May 9, 1862
George W. Hughes	"	Dec. 4, 1861	July 20, 1865
Martin Hanley	"	Dec. 31, 1861	Murd'd by guerrillas, Dec. 4, '62
George Hall	"	Dec. 8, 1861	Discharged wounds
Isaac J. Hutchinson	"	Dec. 31, 1861	Transferred
Horatio G. Landis	"	Dec. 26, 1861	May 22, 1865
Jackson Leatherman	"	Dec. 20, 1861	July 2, 1865
Joseph H. Leatherman	"	Dec. 19, 1861	July 20, 1865
Bryan McCarty	"	Dec. 5, 1861	"
August Oker	"	Dec. 6, 1861	Killed at Atlanta
James B. Riddle	McLean	Dec. 2, 1861	Discharged
David W Riddle	Bloomington	Dec. 9, 1861	July 20, 1865

COMPANY K, TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
LEANDER ROBERTSON	Bloomington	Dec. 26, 1861	July 20, 1865
JAMES SMITH	Lexington	Jan. 26, 1862	Sergeant; absent; wounded.
Reuben Scanlan	Bloomington	Jan. 17, 1862	Deserted
George H. Smith	McLean	Dec. 2, 1861	July 20, 1865
WILLIAM S. SMITH	"	"	"
ABSALOM WOOD	Lexington	Dec. 30, 1861	"
JOHN WHITE	Bloomington	Jan. 7, 1862	May 15, 1865
James E. White	McLean	Dec. 20, 1861	January 30, 1865
WILLIAM CAWLEY	Bloomington	... ...	July 2, 1862
MEREDITH EDWARDS	Lexington	Mar. 11, 1864	July 20, 1865
HENRY C. FLENNIKEN	Bloomington	Jan. 1, 1864	"
MOSES T. HEDGES	"	"	"
NICHOLAS H. KETTEMAN	"	"	"
JAMES McCORMICK	"	"	"
JACKSON NINEMIRES	"	"	"
JAMES W. PERRY	"	"	"
WILLIAM STAINFORD	McLean	"	"
LABAN C. TETER	Bloomington	"	"
JOHN TETER	"	"	"
SAMUEL P. TETER	"	"	"
JOHN D. WEAVER	"	"	Died of wounds, April 8, 1865
Recruits.			
Robert A. Blacker	"	Feb. 9, 1864	Died of wounds, March 16, 1864.
Richard Bennett	McLean Co.	Feb. 8, 1864	Died February 4, 1865
James W. Davis	"	Feb. 20, 1864	July 20, 1865
John Davis	"	Feb. 22, 1864	"
Henry C. Elkins	McLean	Jan. 20, 1862	"
Nehemiah L. Hill	McLean Co.	Feb. 13, 1864	"
Panlespy E. Huff	Bloomington	Feb. 11, 1864	"
James G. Nichols	"	Jan. 3, 1862	Deserted
James A. Noonan	"	Feb. 5, 1864	July 20, 1865
John W. Rankin	"	Feb. 8, 1864	"
Simon Swanston	Pleasant Hill	Jan. 29, 1864	"
John Scribner	Bloomington	Feb. 9, 1864	Deserted
Jackson Virgin	"	"	"

HISTORY OF TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

THE Twenty-sixth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was mustered into United States service with seven companies, at Camp Butler, Ill., August 31, 1861, and was ordered to Quincy, Ill., for the protection of that place. Not having been armed, the regiment did guard duty with hickory clubs. During the autumn the regiment did guard duty on the Hannibal and St. Jo. R. R., and was armed with old English Tower muskets,—Col. John Mason Loomis commanding post at Hannibal. Prior to January 1, 1862, three more companies were raised, completing the organization. February 19, 1862, left Hannibal, Mo., for the south, stopping at Commerce, where the regiment was assigned to Brig.-Gen. J. B. Plummer's Brigade, Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton's Division, Maj.-Gen. John Pope's Corps. Arrived at New Madrid March 3, and were engaged in action there. After remaining some time at New Madrid, joined an expedition against Fort Pillow. Returning, proceeded up the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to Hamburg Landing. Took part in the siege of Corinth. May 8 and 9 were engaged at Farmington, the regiment losing five killed and thirty wounded. Engaged in pursuit to Booneville, and returned to Clear Creek, four miles from Corinth. June 23, ordered to Danville, Miss., where we remained till August 18, 1862, at which time joined brigade commanded by Col. R. C. Murphy, Eighth Wisconsin, and marched for Tuscumbia. September 18, marched for Iuka; 19th, were engaged with the enemy, in a brigade commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Mower, of the Eleventh Missouri. Enemy evacuating in the night, we joined in pursuit, arriving at Corinth, October 3, and par-

ticipating in the battle of Corinth. After the battle, followed the retreating enemy as far as Ripley. Ten days afterward arrived again at Corinth, where we stayed until November 2. Marched, *via* Grand Junction, Holly Springs, and Lumkin's Mill, toward Tallahatchie river, the enemy being fortified on south side of river. Regiment was here detailed to guard a commissary train to Hudsonville, during the trip losing two men killed and two wounded by guerrillas. Ordered to Holly Springs to prevent the capture of that place. On the 21st reached that place, enemy having fled. Remained here during the year, Colonel Loomis commanding the post, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gilmore as chief of outposts.

In the beginning of the year 1863 the post at Holly Springs was broken up, and the army fell back to Lagrange, Tenn., where the regiment was assigned to duty as provost guard, Colonel Loomis commanding the post. Here it remained until March 8.

March 3 the regiment was brigaded with the Nintieth Illinois, Twelfth and One Hundredth Indiana.—Colonel Loomis commanding. March 8 the brigade marched from Lagrange to Collierville, Tenn., where they remained three months, engaged in fortifying the place and defending the railroad against guerrillas and bushwhackers. June 7 left Collierville for Memphis. The following day they embarked for Haines's Bluff. The regiment subsequently went into camp at Oak Ridge, where it remained until after the fall of Vicksburg. On the afternoon of July 4 started in pursuit of the retreating forces of General Johnson. The siege of Jackson was marked by severe skirmishing, in one of which Capt. James A. Dugger, of Company C, was instantly killed, by a round shot through the breast, and a number of men were killed and wounded. About the 22d of July began the march back to Vicksburg, and when the troops crossed Black river they went into camp for the summer. September 28 the encampment was broken up, and the regiment marched into Vicksburg, and there embarked for Memphis, where it arrived on the 7th of October. Here a few days were given for the purpose of outfitting the men, preparatory for the long march across the country from Memphis to Chattanooga, to relieve the besieged Army of the Cumberland. The march began at 8 a. m., October 11. Arrived at Bridgeport November 15, and on the 24th and 25th took an active part in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing in killed and wounded one hundred and one officers and men. Among the officers severely wounded were Lieutenant-Colonel Gilmore, Capt. James P. Davis, Company B; Adjt. Edward A. Tucker and Lieut. William Polk, Company B. The next morning, started before daylight in pursuit of the defeated and flying enemy; followed them to Ringgold, Georgia; burnt the bridges and destroyed the railroad; then turned to make the march of two hundred miles, without supplies, cooking utensils, camp equipage, or change of clothing, to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. Returned to Bridgeport in the latter part of December; were re-clothed, paid off, and marched to Scottsboro, Alabama, and went into winter quarters.

January 1, 1864, there were five hundred and fifteen men present for duty, of whom four hundred and sixty-three re-enlisted as veterans. Of sixty-one men present in Company K, sixty re-enlisted.

January 12, started home on a veteran furlough. At the expiration of furlough, returned to the field, with ranks well filled with recruits. Arrived at old camp at Scottsboro March 3, and remained there until May 1, when it started on the great Atlanta campaign. The regiment was actively engaged in all the marches, skirmishes, and battles which finally resulted in the capture of Atlanta. . On the 3d of August a detail of nine hundred men was made from the division to charge the enemy's skirmish line. The charge was to be made

over an old field covered with high grass, a distance of about four hundred yards. When the signal was given, the men started on a keen run for the rebel works. Private John S. Wilson, of Company D, Twenty-sixth Illinois,—a stout, active fellow,—out-ran the rest, and suddenly found himself alone in front of a rebel pit, which had been concealed by the tall grass, filled with seventeen men and a commissioned officer. He drew up his musket and told them to "fight or run, and that d—d quick." All surrendered, except the officer, who started to run, and he shot him. It was laughable to see "Buck," as he was called, marching back with his seventeen prisoners. By order of General Logan, he retained the officer's sword, and a fine Whitney rifle, found in the pit, and now has them at home, as mementoes of his gallantry. After the fall of Atlanta, most of the old officers were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service. Only two of the original officers remained, one of whom, Capt. Ira J. Bloomfield, Company K, was made colonel of the regiment.

The regiment did some hard marching, following Hood up towards Chattanooga, and off into Northern Alabama: then returned to Atlanta. Were paid and re-clothed, preparatory to "marching through Georgia."

The Twenty-sixth was engaged in the action of Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, and capture of Fort McAlister. A short time after the fall of Savannah, the regiment was ordered to Beaufort, S.C., and remained on duty there and at Port Royal Ferry until the commencement of the northward march through the Carolinas. Was among the first regiments into Columbia, and were hotly engaged in the battle of Bentonville. Here the regiment was ordered to carry the bridge across Mi l creek, which was strongly guarded by the enemy. The regiment charged and carried it, but lost a number of good men. Sergeant Smith of Company K, color bearer, was charging at the head of the column across the bridge, and was shot, the colors falling into the stream. The enemy rushed forward to secure them, but Lieutenant Webster, with Company E charged, drove them back, and saved the colors. Colonel Bloomfield had his horse shot under him, and narrowly escaped himself.

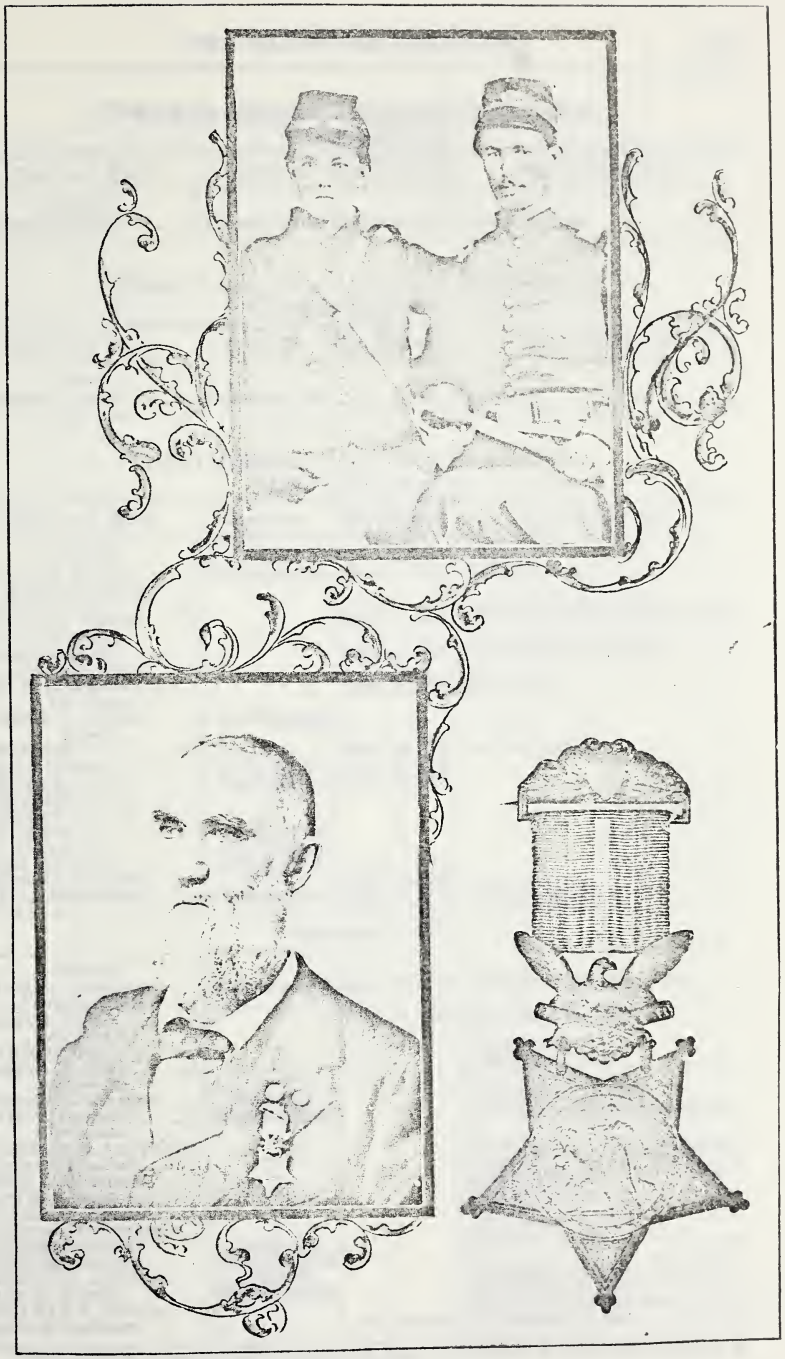
Remained at Goldsboro, N.C., a few days, and, April 10, began the march against Raleigh. Left Raleigh May, 1 for Washington, *via* Richmond. Participated in the grand review at Washington. Transported, by rail, to Parkersburg, Va.: thence, by boat, to Louisville, Ky., where it remained in camp until July 20, 1865, when it was mustered out of service, and started for Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge. July 28, the regiment was paid off, and disbanded.

The regiment had marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes. They were permitted, by the orders of the commanding general, to place upon their banners: "New Madrid," "Island No. 10," "Farmington," "Siege of Corinth," "Iuca," "Corinth, 3d and 4th October, 1862," "Holly Springs," "Vicksburg," "Jackson, Miss.," "Mission Ridge," "Resaca," "Kenesaw," "Ezra Church," "Atlanta," "Jonesboro," "Griswoldville," "McAllister," "Savannah," "Columbia," "Bentonville."

TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
Michael Dwyer.....	Bloomington	Aug. 26 1865,	Transf. Co. G, 9th Ill., as corp.



Joseph W. Fifer
Pvt. Co. C, 33d Ill. Vols.

George H. Fifer
Lieut. Co. C, 33d Ill. Vols.

Reneni Sprague and Medal

TWENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Recruit.			
Charles Barnes	Pleasant Hill	June 27, 1864	March 15, 1866

THIRTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private.			
William Snyder	Pleasant Hill	Oct. 8, 1864	Deserted

THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted	Date of Discharge.
Colonel.			
Charles E. Hovey	Bloomington	Aug. 15, 1861	Promoted
Lieutenant-Colonels.			
Edward R. Roe	"	"	Resigned May 29, 1863
Leander H. Potter	"	Sept. 5, 1862	Resigned September 12, 1864
Chaplain.			
Herman J. Eddy	"	Aug. 15, 1861	Resigned July 31, 1863
Sergeant-Major.			
John X. Wilson	"	Aug. 21, 1861	Promoted
Fife-Major.			
Joseph L. Kitchen	Lexington		
Band.			
C. S. Elder	"	Sept. 19, 1861	August 16, 1862
Charles Green	McLean Co.	Aug. 15, 1861	"
J. W. Pawley	Lexington	Sept. 19, 1861	"
G. M. Dunkle	"	"	"
W. Cutler	"	"	"
G. G. Elder	Bloomington	"	"
C. A. Kitchen	Lexington	"	"
Edgar Lyon	McLean Co.	Aug., 1861	"
James McWilliams	"	Aug. 15, 1861	
Aug. G. Woodward	Lexington	Sept. 19, 1861	August 16, 1897

COMPANY A.*

Captain.			
J. Howard Burnham	Bloomington	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned March 17, 1863
First Lieutenant.			
James R. Fyffe	"	Aug. 21, 1861	November 24, 1865
Sergeants.			
John X. Wilson	"	"	Promoted
Edward M. Pike	"	"	October 11, 1864
Corporals.			
Francis M. Gastman	Hudson	"	Died March 22, 1862
Alvin T. Lewis	Bloomington	"	Killed at Wilkinson Landing
Privates.			
FRANKLIN B. AUGUSTUS	"	"	November 24, 1865; Corporal
ELISHA BURROWS	"	"	August 15, 1864; for promotion
Henry E. Johnson	"	"	Drowned September 19, 1861
Marvin J. Nye	"	"	Discharged
William A. Pearce	"	"	Killed
FREEMAN H. PEVERLY	"	"	November 24, 1865
Stephen Sherman	LeRoy	"	October 11, 1864
Edwin Scranton	Bloomington	"	
GEORGE W. SIMPSON	Shirley	"	November 24, 1865; Corporal
JOHN K. WOOD	Bloomington	"	November 24, 1865
SPILLMAN F. WILLIS	"	"	Killed at Baultie, La.
NEWTON DAWSON	"	Nov. 9, 1861	November 24, 1865

*This company was originally made up of Normal and Model school students, of whom forty-four enlisted; the balance of the company came from different counties in Illinois.

COMPANY A, THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
JAMES T. STAFFORD	Bloomington		November 24, 1865
EDWARD ALLYN	"		"
DAVID R. CURTISS	"		"
GEORGE D. FINCH	"		"
LOUIS GARRETT	"		Died
CHARLES G. HOWELL	"	Oct. 11, 1861	Killed at Baultie, La.
CHARLES E. HUSTON	"		November 24, 1865
PHILIP H. PHILLIPS	"		"
RASSELAS P. REYNOLDS	"		"
PRINE RIGGS	"		"
ARENTS ROSS	"	Oct. 11, 1861	"
GILBERT L. SEYBOLD	"		"
DAVID SHAW	"		July 6, 1865
RICHARD M. SPRADLING	LeRoy		November 24, 1865
JAMES T. STAFFORD	Bloomington	Jan. 1, 1864	"
Recruits.			
SYLV'S'R W. DURFLINGER	Dale	Oct. 11, 1861	July 6, 1865
John A. Enlow	Bloomington	Mch. 29, 1864	November 24, 1865
G. W. P. Fordice	"	Mch. 23, 1864	"
Oliver H. Frink	"	Feb. 7, 1865	"
William H. Foster	"	Mch. 31, 1864	July 14, 1865
William J. Hester	Normal	Feb. 8, 1865	November 24, 1865
Abraham Myers	Dale	Oct. 11, 1861	Killed at Vicksburg
Charles S. Morgan	"	"	Died February 11, 1862
William L. Mapel	Bloomington	Mch. 31, 1864	November 24, 1865
Henry McCann	"	Mch. 16, 1864	"
Harrison Noble	"	Mch. 17, 1864	Killed in accident Jan. 2, 1865
Randolph A. Pike	"	Mch. 19, 1864	November 24, 1865
Truman Pearce	"	Nov. 11, 1862	November 12, 1865
Francis M. Ross	"	Dec. 21, 1863	November 24, 1865
Alexander Smith	"	Mch. 14, 1864	"
John W. Youngman	"	Feb. 22, 1864	August 29, 1864

COMPANY B.

Privates.			
THEODORE F. COFFEY	Bloomington	Aug. 20, 1861	November 24, 1865
JOHN UPPERMAN	"	"	"
JOHN WHITLEY	"	"	
LUTHER J. CLARK	"	"	November 24, 1865
Recruits.			
Robert Church	Hudson	Feb. 10, 1865	"
Otis T. Dyer	"	"	"
William H. Richardson	Bloomington	Sept. 30, 1864	August 10, 1865
John H. Stickney	Hudson	Feb. 10, 1865	November 24, 1865

COMPANY C.

Captains.			
Daniel B. Robinson	Bloomington	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned January 24, 1862
Henry M. Kellogg	"	"	Killed, Vicksburg
EDWARD J. LEWIS	"	Aug. 15, 1861	November 24, 1865
1st Lieutenants.			
George H. Fifer	Stout's Grove	Sept. 18, 1861	Died December 26, '63; wounds
AMANDUS L. BUSH	Bloomington	Aug. 15, 1861	November 24, 1865
2d Lieutenant.			
GEORGE W. JONES	White Oak	"	"
Sergeants.			
Ira J. Bloomfield	Bloomington	"	Promoted
John S. Taylor	"	"	October 11, 1864
Nathaniel C. McClure	Lexington	"	Transferred
James M. Fordice	Bloomington	"	October 11, 1864
Corporals.			
Sebastian F. Shoup	Twin Grove	"	"
JONATHAN HYRE	Lexington	"	November 24, 1865
JOHN LEYS	White Oak	"	Promoted
Samuel B. Oswalt	Old Town	"	Died November 12, 1861
JOHN A. LARIMER	McLean Co.	"	November 24, 1865; sergeant
Jay Taylor	Bloomington	"	October 11, 1864
William Trimmer	McLean Co.	"	November 21, 1862
William M. Jones	Hudson	"	Died October 4, 1861

COMPANY C, THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
BENAJAH BRIGHAM	Bloomington	Aug. 15, 1861	November 24, 1865
Philip Y. Benson	White Oak	"	October 11, 1864
Josiah Brown	"	Dec. 4, 1862	November 24, 1865; corporal
Andrew J. Boyd	Lexington	Aug. 15, 1861	Died November 8, 1861
Warner A. Blue	Stout's Grove	"	Died April 30, 1862
WILLIAM J. BISHOP	Heyworth	"	July 8, 1864; wounds
William H. Ball	Old Town	"	September 3, 1864
William Basnett	Stout's Grove	"	January 25, 1862
JOHN CORBALY	Hudson	"	November 24, 1865
John H. Childers	Stout's Grove	"	Died October 17, 1863
James Coffey	Randolph Gr.	"	October 11, 1864
Robert W. Clary	Stout's Grove	"	"
James W. Cox	Lexington	"	October 17, 1862
Cornelius Dubois	Bloomington	"	February 16, 1864, for promot'n
James W. Davis	Old Town	"	November 25, 1862
Ransom Davis	"	"	October 11, 1864
Ira P. Eldridge	Twin Grove	"	January 21, 1862, for promotion
John M. Evans	Lexington	"	August 12, 1863; wounds
JAMES H. ELKIN	Bloomington	"	November 24, 1865
William J. Evans	"	"	December 9, 1862
Samuel J. Fogle	Old Town	"	Died November 13, 1861
Joseph W. Fifer	Stout's Grove	"	October 11, 1864; wounded
JAMES A. GRIER	Bloomington	"	November 24, 1865
William L. Horr	Padua	"	January 25, 1863
Vinton E. Howell	Bloomington	"	October 11, 1864
JOHN N. HALL	Stout's Grove	"	November 16, 1864
James M. Hough	Bloomington	"	September 30, 1862
Henry H. Hays	"	"	Feb. 25, 1863, and Nov. 24, 1865
FREDERICK HUMMEL	Pleasant Hill	"	September 25, 1865
Charles M. Hamil	Lexington	"	January 12, 1863
JON. HOLANDSWORTH	"	"	November 24, 1865
William Harness	"	"	February 19, 1863
LEVI W. HALL	Stout's Grove	"	November 24, 1865; corporal
Henry S. Hankins	"	"	December 18, 1862
William H. Hankins	Lexington	"	Died June 27, 1863; wounds
David Irish	Stout's Grove	"	Died November 6, 1861
John Jewell	Hudson	"	October 11, 1864
GEORGE W. JONES	White Oak	"	Nov. 24, 1865; 2d lieutenant
William John	Brook's Gr.	"	August 4, 1862
Peter D. Jones	Bloomington	"	Died August 26, 1863
DAVID S. LEACH	McLean Co.	"	November 24, 1865; sergeant
BENJAMIN P. LEVICK	Stout's Grove	"	November 24, 1865; sergeant
Samuel E. Loss	Bloomington	"	May 31, 1863; corporal
Narcisse Livernois	Funk's Grove	"	Died October 12, 1861
Wesley Leavitt	Bloomington	"	October 11, 1864
JONATHAN B. LOTT	Stout's Grove	"	June 15, 1865; wounds; sergt.
WILLIAM LANPHIER	White Oak	"	Drowned October 14, 1865
MICHAEL MCNULTA	"	"	November 24, 1865
John C. McNeil	"	"	October 11, 1864
David McWilliams	Money Creek	"	Deserted February 20, 1862
Williamson P. Minter	Bloomington	"	October 11, 1864
Joseph W. Moore	"	"	"
JOSIAH MCKEE	White Oak	"	November 24, 1865
WILLIAM MCCLURE	Bloomington	"	November 24, 1865; sergeant
David H. Mitchell	White Oak	"	Killed at Vicksburg
Levin A. Moore	Money Creek	"	Died August 11, 1862
John Maguire	Bloomington	"	January 14, 1864
John H. Newton	"	"	October 11, 1864
Lagrange Norcross	Concord	"	"
William C. Ogden	Towanda	"	"
Isaac Oswalt	Old Town	"	November 24, 1862
Christopher Peterson	White Oak	"	Deserted
Sylvester G. Parker	Bloomington	"	Prom. Capt. Co. H., 63d Regt.
David E. Ritchey	"	"	April 7, 1862
SAMUEL M. SHAW	"	"	May 28, 1864, for promotion
William D. Shoup	Stout's Grove	"	Killed at Vicksburg
Chapman Shores	Bloomington	"	Killed at Champion Hills
Isaac Stroud	Lexington	"	October 11, 1864
William H. Sizemore	Bloomington	"	Died July 13, 1862
Theron H. Storrs	"	"	Transferred
Isaac W. Shiner	Money Creek	"	Killed at Champion Hills
Charles S. Smith	Bloomington	"	November 20, 1862

COMPANY C, THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Morris H. Sage	Dry Grove	Aug. 15, 1861	April 7, 1862
JAMES M. SLOWN	Money Creek	"	November 24, 1865
John Tucker	Lexington	"	October 11, 1865
William Turnipseed	"	"	Died December 28, 1861
OTIS L. TAYLOR	White Oak	"	November 24, 1865; corporal
JOHN TENDICK	Bloomington	"	November 24, 1865; corporal
William M. Wood	Stout's Grove	"	January 25, 1862
Alexander W. Wood	"	"	Died December 13, 1861
SAMUEL COY	Dale	Oct. 26, 1861	November 24, 1865
CHARLES W. CUTTING	"	Nov. 27, 1861	"
DAVID C. JORDEN	Bloomington		November 24, 1856; sergeant
Recruits.			
Robert M. Benson	Bloomington	Aug. 14, 1862	October 18, 1863; wounds
Fletcher Brigham	"	Sept. 27, 1864	August 10, 1865
Thomas E. Cutting	"	Dec. 11, 1863	November 24, 1865
William A. Davis	White Oak	Feb. 19, 1862	September 19, 1862
Joseph S. Davis	Bloomington	Sept. 27, 1864	August 10, 1865
Thomas Graham	"	Nov. 28, 1861	March 6, 1862
John S. Moore	"	Aug. 14, 1862	January 31, 1864
Samuel Sherman	Hudson		Promoted to Captain 62d Regt.
Samuel W. Sansom	Cropsey	Feb. 4, 1864	November 24, 1865
James Thompson	Bloomington	Jan. 26, 1864	"

COMPANY D.

Privates.			
John N. Orr	McLean Co.	Feb. 6, 1865	November 24, 1865
Frederick Yockey	Bloomington	Mar. 22, 1864	"

COMPANY E.

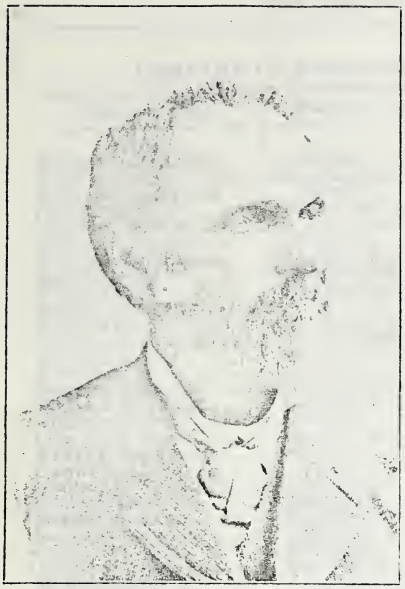
1st Lieutenant.			
HARRISON DWIRE	Bloomington	Mar. 24, 1864	November 24, 1865
Recruits.			
Benjamin Bonnell	"	Mar. 21, 1864	"
John Emerson	"	Mar. 24, 1864	"

COMPANY F.

1st Lieutenant.			
John X. Wilson	Bloomington	May 6, 1863	Promoted
Privates.			
James Carrington	"	Sept. 27, 1864	August 10, 1865
Frederick Eskey	"	Feb. 8, 1863	Died February 10, 1863
William Hayson	"	Oct. 5, 1864	November 24, 1865
Thomas N. Young	"	Apr. 20, 1864	"

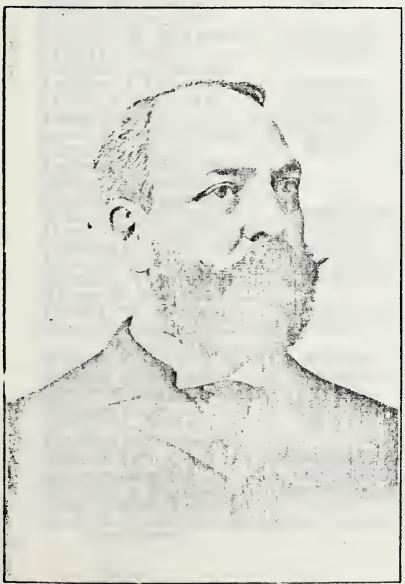
COMPANY G.

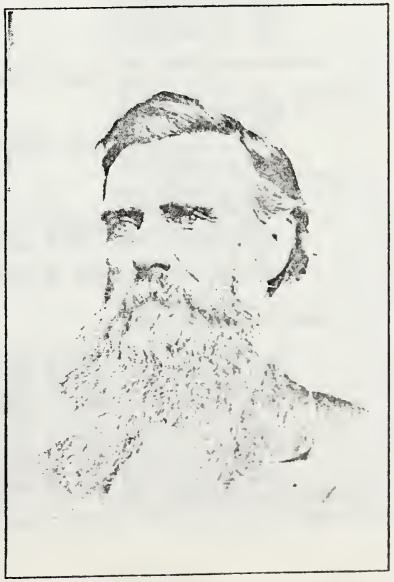
Captains.			
Ira Moore	Bloomington	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned May 12, 1864
JOHN T. RUSSELL	Lexington	Aug. 20, 1861	November 24, 1865
1st Lieutenant.			
George P. Ela	Bloomington	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned September 7, 1862
2d Lieutenants.			
William Elbert	Lexington	"	Resigned March 10, 1863
RUSSELL PUNTENNY	"	Aug. 20, 1861	November 24, 1865
Sergeant.			
Warren Shannon	Bloomington	"	October 11, 1864
JEREMIAH E. WALDRON	Selma	Aug. 20, 1861	November 24, 1865; corporal
Henry M. C. Story	Heyworth	"	September 20, 1862
Corporals.			
James Limber	"	"	February 2, 1864
Melmon M. White	Towanda	"	December 2, 1862
Jackson G. Sprague	Lexington	"	December 9, 1862
John A. Fulwiler	"	"	October 11, 1864
John S. Meeley	"	"	Died September 3, 1862
Musician.			
Joseph P. Davis	"	"	October 11, 1864



GEN. CHARLES E. HOVEY

HENRY H. PEARSON
Lieut.-Col. 6th N. H. Vols.





COMPANY G, THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
ROBERT BARKLEY	Selma	Aug. 20, 1861	Killed R.R. accident, Mar. 2, '65
John Byrne	Bloomington	"	Died March 8, 1862
Isaac Brittingham	Selma	"	Died February 27, 1862
Peter Bishop	*Concord	"	February 26, 1863
JACKSON BROWN		Jan. 1, 1864	November 24, 1865
MATTHEW W. BROOK	Selma	"	"
WILLIAM BURRELL	Lexington	"	"
JOHN CARLISLE	Bloomington	"	"
William Claflin	Heyworth	Aug. 20, 1861	Died November 26, 1861
ARNOLD CLAFLIN	"	"	November 24, 1865
John Carver	Hudson	"	Died November 24, 1861
Charles D. Crumbaugh	Bloomington	"	Died October 25, 1862
William L. Day	Heyworth	"	Transferred
John Darney	Selma	"	November 8, 1862
ROBERT FELL	Bloomington	"	November 24, 1865
William F. Givler	Lexington	"	December 2, 1862
Andrew Grow	Selma	"	October 11, 1864
Charles N. Horn	Heyworth	"	Died November 3, 1862
ROBERT HIGHLAND	*Concord	"	November 24, 1865
HENRY C. HAYS	Selma	"	April 10, 1865
GEORGE H. V. KELLY	Towanda	Jan. 1, 1864	April 22, 1865
William Kerr	Lexington	Aug. 20, 1861	January 28, 1863
JOSEPH T. KARR	Heyworth	"	November 24, 1865; corporal
Revilo S. Krum	Padua	"	March 31, 1862
George W. Kent	Lexington	"	December 21, 1863
ANDREW C. MARTIN	Heyworth	Oct. 6, 1862	November 24, 1865
RUSS MCNUTT	"	Jan. 1, 1864	"
Taylor McClellan	Heyworth	Aug. 20, 1861	March 14, 1863
William McCracken	Selma	"	Transferred
SAMUEL MYERS	"	"	November 24, 1865
WILLIAM Q. MAHAN	Lexington	"	"
Philip Miller	Towanda	"	April 1, 1862
Robert Martin	Lexington	"	Died July 24, 1862
Charles Moore	Bloomington	"	October 11, 1865
ANDREW NICKELSON	*Concord	"	November 24, 1865
JOHN L. NUTTER	Selma	"	"
Jacob Pressman	"	"	Died October 16, 1862
Silas D Perry	Bloomington	"	January 13, 1862
GEORGE W. RUSSELL	Selma	"	November 24, 1865; corporal
David Rude	*Concord	"	Killed at Vicksburg
WASH. W. SOWARDS	Selma	"	November 24 1865
Henry A. Scrimger	"	"	December 30, 1862
WILLIAM H. SUMMERS	*Concord	"	November 24 1865
JAMES C. SHOOK	Lexington	"	"
NATHAN L. SPENCER	"		Died February 22, 1865
ANDREW J. STEVENS	Hudson	Aug. 20, 1861	May 31, 1865
JAMES A. P. STOREY	Heyworth	"	November 24, 1865, corporal
Abner Smith	*Concord	"	Died November 20, 1861
ISAAC T. SWEARINGEN	Heyworth		November 24, 1865
Samuel C. Taylor	Selma	Aug. 20, 1861	December 5, 1863
ARCHIBALD THOMPSON	"	"	November 24, 1865
George Thompson	"	"	——Killed at Vicksburg
Francis Thompson	"	"	December 5, 1863
WILLIAM A. TIMMONS	Bloomington		November 24, 1865
JAMES W. VANGORDEN	Towanda	Aug. 20, 1861	December 5, 1868
JEREMIAH E. WALDRON	LeRoy	Jan. 1, 1864	November 24, 1865
JAMES WILLIAMS	Heyworth	"	
MICHAEL WHITEMAN	Lexington	Aug. 20, 1861	November 24, 1865
HENRY F. WHITEMAN	"	"	
Thomas W Wilson	Bloomington	"	March 29, 1863
Philip Whitaker	Towanda	"	Died November 12, 1862
Recruits.			
William C. Arnold	McLean	Oct. 6, 1861	October 6, 1864
Samuel H. Bender	Lexington	Feb. 26, 1864	November 24, 1865
Oliver W. Biddle	"	Aug. 28, 1862	Died August 24, 1864
Thomas Case	Heyworth	Mar. 18, 1864	November 24, 1865
Arthur H. Dillon	McLean	Sept. 11, 1861	January 8, 1862
Thomas Eldridge	"	Oct. 6, 1861	Died July 11, 1862
John C. Fell	Bloomington	Feb. 19, 1864	November 24, 1865
George Gilmore	Lexington	April 20, 1864	October 15, 1865
William A. Highland	Bloomington	Mch. 17, 1864	Died June 12, 1864
John A. Highland	"	"	Died September 20, 1864

*Now Danvers.

COMPANY G, THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
John L. Hartman	Lexington	Feb. 26, 1864	July 1, 1865
William Johnson	Bloomington	Oct. 20, 1862	October 19, 1865
Nathan L. Kinsey	McLean	Sept. 14, 1861	Died January 30, 1863
James W. McKee	Lexington	Feb. 26, 1864	November 24, 1865
George W. McIntyre	McLean Co.	Sept. 11, 1861	January 21, 1863
Isaac P. Strayer	Lexington	Oct. 19, 1861	April 25, 1862
William Shook	"	Aug. 20, 1862	Died December 11, 1863
Dudley N. Storey	Heyworth	Feb. 23, 1864	November 24, 1865
John Wade	McLean Co.	Sept. 17, 1861	Transferred
John Yenne	Concord	Jan. 1, 1862	

COMPANY H.

Recruits.			
Thomas Coffey	Bloomington	Oct. 1, 1861	December 20, 1862
Thomas S. Burns	Gridley		November 24, 1865

COMPANY I.

Recruits.			
John S. Bray	Bloomington	Nov. 1, 1861	August 18, 1862
Isaac Calender	"	"	Killed at Prentice. Miss. [Sept. 4, 1862]

COMPANY K.

Privates.			
David C. Conwell	Gridley	Aug. 21, 1861	April 13, 1862
AMOS B. TARMAN	"	"	November 24, 1865
Recruits.			
John A. Sprouse	Bloomington	Feb. 21, 1864	November 24, 1865
William H. Summers	"	Feb. 26, 1864	"
Frank Wilcox	Lexington	Aug. 21, 1861	October 11, 1864

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

James Drake	Bloomington	Feb. 15, 1864	Deserted
George P. Fordyce	"	Mch. 23, 1864	
John S. Fish	"	"	Rejected
James Kelly	"	Mch. 15, 1864	Deserted
James M. Morris	"	Mch. 30, 1864	Rejected
William L. Miller	"	Feb. 29, 1864	Died March 30, 1864

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

BY CAPT. EDWARD J. LEWIS.

THE Thirty-third Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in the month of September, 1861, by Col. Charles E. Hovey, and mustered into the United States service by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U.S.A. September 20, moved to Ironton, Mo., *via* St. Louis. Remained at Ironton during the winter, with occasional scouts into the country. On one of these the battle of Fredericktown was fought—Company A on skirmish line. March, 1862, moved, with the command of General Steele, southward, passing into Arkansas at Pitman's Ferry, and marching, *via* Pocahontas and Jacksonport, to Batesville, where it joined General Curtis' army; thence, *via* Jacksonport, Augusta, and Clarendon, to Helena.

July 7, at Cache creek, or Cotton Plant, several companies participated in a battle with Texas rangers, in which Company A rescued and brought off a field-piece belonging to our cavalry. The rebels had a large number killed, and were pursued for some miles. According to our official report, 123 rebel dead were found on the main battle-

field, and a number were killed in the pursuit. Seven were killed and 57 wounded on the Union side; none killed in the Thirty-third.

During July and August were camped 20 miles south of Helena, and engaged in eight expeditions up and down the river.

September 21, was moved up the river to Sulphur Springs, and thence to Pilot Knob, where it arrived the middle of October, 1862.

November 15, moved to Van Buren, Ark., in Colonel Harris's Brigade, Brig.-Gen. W. P. Benton's Division, of General Davidson's Corps. Made winter campaign in southeast Missouri, passing through Patterson, Van Buren, Alton, West Plains, Eminence, and Centreville, and returned to Bellevue Valley, near Pilot Knob, about March 1, 1863.

The Thirty-third was then ordered to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where, with the command, it embarked for Milliken's Bend, La. Attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, it was engaged in all its battles, participating in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, assault and siege of Vicksburg, and the siege of Jackson.

April 28, in company with a large force, embarked and ran down to Grand Gulf, where we watched next day the five-hours' fight between the gunboat fleet and the rebel batteries. The fleet having failed to silence the rebel guns, the troops marched across the bend to the river below, and the fleet ran past during the night, through a heavy fire, which, however, did but little injury even to the frail transport boats.

Next day, April 30, again embarked, ran down the river some miles, and landed on the Mississippi side. May 1, the regiment opened the fight on both the right and left of the field; and the Thirteenth Corps mainly fought and won it. Four companies of the Thirty third under Major Potter deployed as skirmishers on the left, developed the position of the enemy, and drew an artillery fire, holding the position until relieved by General Osterhaus's Division.

Next morning, May 2, entered Port Gibson without further resistance, found the suspension bridge across the bayou burned: and the Thirty-third built, in four hours, a practicable floating bridge, over which the army marched.

On the 16th was fought the battle of Champion Hills.

The First Division was held in reserve until near the close, but was in the advance in the pursuit, and pressed the enemy closely until dark, when it halted at Edwards' Station, and captured there a quantity of stores. Early in our advance, two men of Company C were killed by a stray or accidental shot.

At daybreak, May 17, were in motion, the Thirty-third leading the advance and mostly deployed as skirmishers. Before 7 a. m. were engaged with the rebel works in front of the bridge and trestle at Black River. At about 10 a. m. a grand charge swept the enemy out of their works, capturing many hundreds of prisoners. Seventeen pieces of artillery were taken, fourteen of them being first seized by men of the Thirty-third Regiment. Company B was detailed to escort the captured cannon to Haines's Bluff.

May 19, first saw the fortifications of Vicksburg, moved up through the valleys under their fire, and at one time had preliminary orders to join in Sherman's partial assault, but received no final order to charge. Details took part in the fighting as sharpshooters. May 20, Captain Norton was wounded by a "spent ball," and Captain Kellogg was killed.

May 22, joined in the grand assault. Three companies were sent out as sharpshooters, and Company B was on detached duty, leaving six companies to charge in line—probably not exceeding 250 men. Seventy-five or six of these—nearly one-third—were hit, twelve being

killed on the field, and several mortally wounded. Reached the rebel works, but were repulsed with the rest of the army; and at nightfall withdrew to a less exposed position, and began the six weeks' siege.

June 1, a careful compilation of losses since crossing the river, showed 19 of the regiment killed in action, and 102 wounded, of whom ten had already died in hospital. Some additional loss was suffered during the rest of the siege. July 4 came the welcome surrender of the rebel stronghold and its garrison of over 30,000 men.

Again no time was wasted in ceremony. July 5, marched with the main army to Black River to oppose General Johnston: and by the 10th had pushed the enemy back to Jackson. On the night of the 16th the place was evacuated. After tearing up the railroad tracks for some miles, returned to Vicksburg July 24.

In August, moved to New Orleans, with the Thirteenth Corps. In October, with brigade of Colonel Shunk; Eighth Indiana, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Washburne's Division, and Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord's Corps, engaged in the campaign up the Bayou Teche. Returned to New Orleans in November. Thence ordered to Brownsville, Texas. but, before landing, was ordered to Aransas Pass. Disembarked on St. Joseph's Island, marched up St. Joseph's Island and Matagorda Island to Saluria, participating in the capture of Fort Esperanza. Thence moved to Indianola and Port Lavaca.

The First Brigade, while on the main land of Texas, was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren.

January 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and March 14 reached Bloomington, Illinois, and received veteran furlough.

April 18, 1864, regiment was reorganized at Camp Butler, Ill., and proceeded to New Orleans, via Alton and St. Louis, arriving the 29th and camping at Carrollton.

May 17, ordered to Brashear City, La. Soon after its arrival the regiment was scattered along the line of the road, as guard, as follows: Companies F, C, and K, at Bayou Boeuf: Company I, Bayou L'Ours; Companies A and D, Tigerville; Company G, Chacahoula; Company E, Terre Bonne: Company B, Bayou Lafourche and Bayou des Allemands; Company H, Boutte. Regimental headquarters, Terre Bonne. The district was called the "District of Lafourche," commanded by Brig.-Gen. Robert A. Cameron. Headquarters at Thibodeaux.

September 17, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were started home, via New York City, in charge of rebel prisoners, and mustered out at Camp Butler, about October 11, 1864.

March 2, 1865, ordered to join the Sixteenth Army Corps. Near Boutte Station the train was thrown from the track, and nine men—five of A, three of D, and one of G—were killed, and no less than 72 more were enumerated by name and description as more or less injured, many of them very severely, two or three of whom subsequently died in hospital, and others were discharged from service disabled. The heaviest loss in wounded fell upon companies A and D.—G, E, and I coming next in number, and every company suffering more or less, except C and F, which were at the rear of the train.

On the 18th, regiment embarked on Lake Pontchartrain, for Mobile expedition. Company K, remaining behind to guard transportation, joined the regiment April 11, at Blakely. Moved, *via* Fort Gaines and Navy Cove. landed on Fish River, Ala., and marched with General Canby's army up east side of Mobile Bay. The regiment was in the First Brigade, Col. W. L. McMillan, Ninety-fifth Ohio: First Division, Brig.-Gen. J. McArthur; Sixteenth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. A. J Smith.

March 27, arrived in front of Spanish Fort, the main defense of

Mobile, and, until its capture, April 8, was actively engaged. Loss, one killed, two died of wounds, and nine wounded.

After the surrender of Mobile, marched, April 13, 1865, with the Sixteenth Corps, for Montgomery, Ala., where it arrived on the 25th, and encamped on the Alabama river. Here it received the news of Lee's and Johnson's surrender, after which its operations were not of a hostile character.

May 10, marched to Selma, and May 17, by rail, to Meridian, Miss. Here remained. In the latter part of July the regiment was filled above the maximum, by men transferred from Seventy-second, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois.

Moved to Vicksburg, April 14, 1865, and remained at or near it until mustered out of service, November 24, 1865, and ordered to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge. At the time of receiving the muster-out order the regiment was in detachments at Yazoo City and Greenville, Miss.

December 6, 1865, the enlisted men of the entire regiment received their final pay, and discharge from the military service, at the hands of Paymaster Major Carnahan. The commissioned officers were paid and discharged next day, December 7, 1865, and the Thirty-third Illinois regiment ceased to exist. Its record of over four years of faithful service was finished.

From first to last, about 1,924 names were borne on its muster rolls. The regiment had three Colonels, six Lieutenant-Colonels, and five Majors. Four companies had two Captains each; four had three each; one had four Captains, and one five. Only one of the original field and staff officers belonged to the regiment at the final discharge—Surgeon Rex. Of the line officers, two only remained who had been officers at the outset—Captains Smith and Lyon—and they had been promoted from Lieutenants; all the other line officers had "risen from the ranks," as had also the Major, Adjutant, and Quartermaster.

The surviving members of the regiment at this date (1886) are scattered far and wide, engaged in various occupations, and with various fortunes. Many have held official stations in civil life. All but a very few have added to the merit of their military record, that of an honorable and useful citizenship.

Several regimental reunions have been held, and the last printed roster shows the postoffice address of a little over five hundred survivors, living in over twenty different states and territories, one-third of them having emigrated west of the Mississippi river.

THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
Thomas Curry.....	Bloomington	Sept. 24 1861	July 24.....

COMPANY G.

Recruit, Sub.			
Samuel A. Barton.....	Bloomington	Jan. 13, 1865	July 12, 1865..... ....

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Albert Seizick.....	Bloomington	Jan. 21, 1865	May 21, 1865.... .. ..

Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Company A.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Recruit.			
Louis H. Florey	Bloomington	Feb. 5, 1864	October 8, 1865

Company C.

Recruit.			
Dexter C. Colby	Bloomington	Jan. 7, 1862	Transferred to V.R.C.

Company K.

Recruit. Sub.			
Thomas W. Bryant	Pleasant Hill	Oct. 14, 1864	Deserted

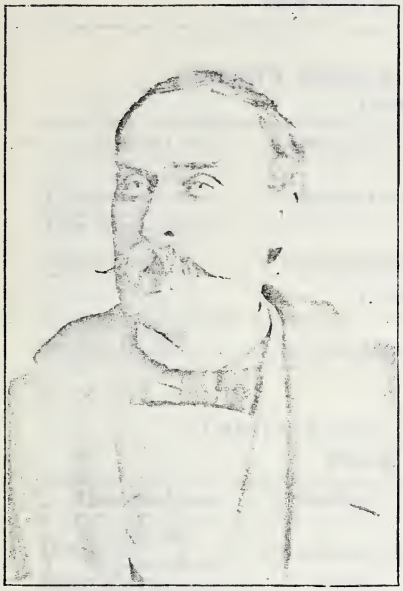
Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Company G.

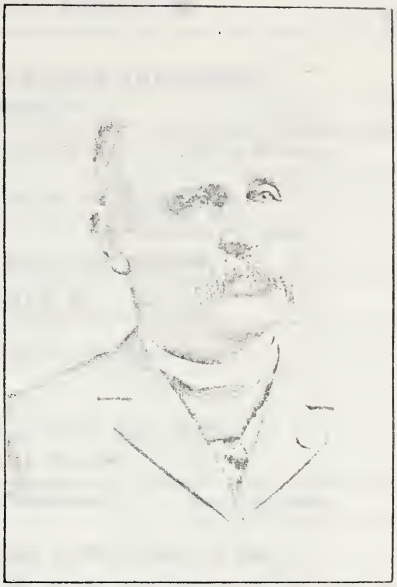
Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Captain.			
Manning F. Atkinson	Cheneys Gr.	Aug. 15, 1861	August 14, 1865
Second Lieutenant.			
James L. Tear	"	"	May 15, 1866
Sergeant.			
Henry M. Riggs	"	"	Discharged, promotion
Samuel D. Gage	"	"	" "
Corporals.			
John Maxton	"	"	October 4, 1864, wounds
Walter W. Powers	"	"	Died, September, 1864
Eli J. Nunamaker	"	"	Died, October 29, 1862
Irvin Winn	"	"	Deserted
Peter S. Miller	"	"	Discharged, wounds
Joseph Ring	"	"	Died June 7, 1862, wounds
Privates.			
John L. Arbogast	"	"	October 4, 1864
Augustus Borman	"	"	Discharged, wounds
Stephen Gilbert	"	"	May 15, 1866
Lee Horr	"	"	Died November 10, 1865
Thomas Lane	"	"	Died
William Loyd	"	"	
Solomon Nunamaker	"	"	October 4, 1864
John Nausler	"	"	" "
John Pitts	"	"	September 29, 1864
George Reid	"	"	May 15, 1866
George A. Smith	"	"	Killed at Pea Ridge
Charles E. Senter	"	"	Deserted October 4, 1864
Robert Thompson	"	"	Died December 6, 1861
Felix W. Tousley	"	"	September 29, 1864
John V. Tousley	"	"	October 4, 1864
Oliver Vass	"	"	Deserted

Company I.

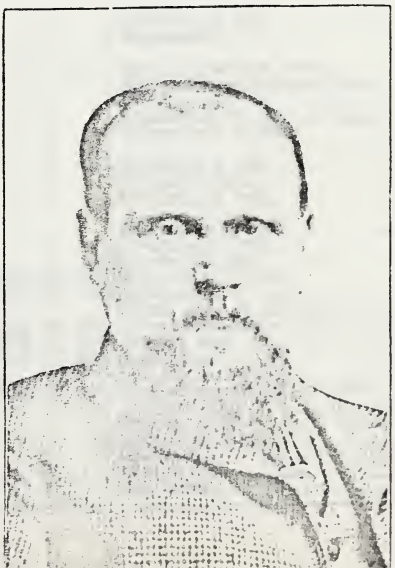
Privates.			
George H. Hovey	LeRoy	Sept. 17, 1861	Died August 4, 1864
James A. Nettleton	"	Sept. 9, 1861	October 4, 1864
George T. Ostrander	"	Aug. 5, 1861	March 30, 1862
Charles Oleson	"	Aug. 15, 1861	May 15, 1865
Frank Thompson	"	Sept. 8, 1861	October 5, 1862



ALPHEUS H. PIKE
Co. F, 39th Ill. Vols.



WILLIAM E. STEVENS
Co. D, 8th Mo. Inf., Orderly to Gen. Giles A. Smith



THIRTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Privates.			
Theopilus Caton	McLean Co.	Aug. 16, 1861	March 16, 1862
John Caton	"	"	April 30, 1862
John W. Chambers	"	"	September 15, 1864
Recruit.			
John Lyons	Bloomington	Feb. 1, 1865	Deserted

COMPANY H.

Recruit.			
Michael Hanley	Bloomington	Jan. 24, 1865	Deserted

THIRTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Adjutant.			
Leroy Doud	Bloomington	Sept. 12, 1861	January 23, 1866
Sergeant-Major.			
Reese Bishop	LeRoy	Oct. 18, 1861	Died, Andersonville, Nov. 7, '64.
Commissary-Sergeant.			
Abiram B. Johnson	"	Sept. 12, 1861	September 12, 1864
Musician.			
Robert C. Hallowell	"	Sept. 18, 1861	September 18, 1864

COMPANY B.

Captains.			
Isaiah W. Wilmeth	Bloomington	Aug. 12, 1861	Resigned May 26, 1862
David F. Sellards	"	"	August 31, 1862
George T. Heritage	"	"	October 17, 1864
JOHN F. ALSUP	LeRoy	"	Sept. 24, '65, not must. out Capt.
Charles D. Platt	Bloomington	"	December 6, 1865, 1st Lieut.
1st Lieutenants.			
Lesmore D. Kidder	"	"	February 9, 1865
Albert C. Sweetser	"	"	Wounded
2d Lieutenants.			
James S. Haldeman	"	"	Resigned May 26, 1862
James Gibson	"	"	Resigned December 21, 1862
Corporals.			
Archibald L. Corman	"	"	September 10, 1864: sergeant
George W. Stevenson	"	"	September 10, 1864
Henry Anderson	"	"	" "
Stephen Johnson	"	"	February 1, 1862
Harvey Bailey	"	"	Died of wounds
Darwin M. Sparrow	"	"	February 5, 1863
Privates.			
WILLIAM H. BARTON	"	"	December 12, 1863
WALTER J. BECKWITH	"	"	December 6, 1865
John T. Ball	"	"	October 26, 1863
Sanford H. Blevens	"	Aug. 25, 1861	September 18, 1862
Gerhard Burke	"	Aug. 12, 1861	September 10, 1864
George Burke	"	"	Killed near Ft. Moultrie
HARRISON BUTLER	"	Aug. 30, 1861	Supp's'd died of w'ds June 16, '64
Charles Bender	"	Aug. 31, 1861	June 16, 1862
John Blanchard	"	Aug. 27, 1861	September 10, 1864
John Bowers	"	"	October 14, 1864
Joseph Berry	"	Aug. 12, 1861	Died of wounds Sept. 4, 1864
John W. A. Clark	"	"	August 1, 1862
John Crossley	"	"	October 26, 1863
EDMUND COVEY	LeRoy	"	December 6, 1865
Oliver C. Carl	Heyworth	"	Deserted
Benjamin Cullar	Bloomington	"	June 17, 1864
Carlton Call	"	"	July 4, 1863

COMPANY B, THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
HENRY CLARK	Bloomington	Aug. 27, 1861	December 6, 1865
Mathusalem Cook	"	"	August 12, 1862
JAMES R. COVEY	Le Roy	Sept. 19, 1861	December 6, 1865; sergeant
JOHN W. DOKE	Bloomington	Aug. 12, 1861	Killed, Deep Run, Va., Aug. 19, '64
Barnet H. Davis	Le Roy	Aug. 17, 1861	October 26, 1863
JOHN DOWNEY	Bloomington	Aug. 12, 1861	December 6, 1865
LEROY DOUD	"	Sept. 12, 1861	"
John Dailey	"	Aug. 23, 1861	December 1, 1862
Orange W. Dillen	"	Aug. 12, 1861	October 26, 1863
Frederick Egidy	"	Sept. 23, 1861	July 18, 1862
John K. Fordice	"	Sept. 27, 1861	June 20, 1864; wounds
ELIAS GIBBS	"	Aug. 12, 1861	December 6, 1865; sergeant
JEREMIAH GIBBS	"	"	Killed, Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, '64
THOMAS GROVES	"	"	December 6, 1865; corporal
James H. Graves	"	"	December 20, 1862
James R. Gillen	"	"	September 14, 1864
Henry Gordon	"	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged for disability
EDWARD HARTRY	"	Aug. 12, 1861	Died in Andersonville prison
HENRY HUMMELL	"	"	December 6, 1865; corporal
William D. Hallett	"	"	October 13, 1864
JOSEPH HALLETT	"	"	December 6, 1865; sergeant
Henry Haisington	"	"	Died, December 4, 1861
JAMES H. HAYS	"	Aug. 27, 1861	December 6, 1865
Frederick Haspel	"	"	December 22, 1863
James Harty	"	"	October, 1864
Charles B. Hotchkiss	"	Aug 26, 1861	September 10, 1864
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON	"	Aug. 27, 1861	December 6, 1865
John R. Hafer	"	"	December 25, 1862
John Henner	"	Aug. 12, 1861	August 27, 1863
Robert Howard	"	"	Deserted
JAMES M. JOHNSON	"	Sept. 19, 1861	December 6, 1865; corporal
John Jonson	"	Aug. 22, 1861	Deserted
JAMES JOHNSON	"	Aug. 27, 1861	Died, October 26, 1864
Isaac Johnson	"	Sept. 19, 1861	August 12, 1862
Frederick Kank	"	Aug. 12, 1861	March 3, 1863 [Aug. 14, '64
DENNIS KENNEDY	"	Jan. 1, 1864	Corporal; killed, Deep Run, Va.,
ARTHUR B. LEIBO	"	Aug. 12, 1861	October 6, 1865; corporal
WILLIAM J. LANE	"	Aug 27, 1861	" "
Herman Lewis	"	Sept. 29, 1861	February 10, 1863
Thomas Murray	"	Sept. 23, 1861	Deserted
SAMUEL MERRIFIELD	"	Aug. 12, 1861	December 6, 1865
ALEXANDER MILLER	"	"	" sergeant
Anthony Miller	"	Sept. 18, 1861	October 18, 1864
JOHN MARTIN	"	"	Killed, Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, '64
John A. Neal	"	Aug. 12, 1861	May 9, 1865
John O'Connell	"	Aug. 27, 1861	March 15, 1862
Leonard J. Owen	"	Aug. 12, 1861	July 11, 1862
CHARLES PLATT	"	"	Promoted first lieutenant
ALEXANDER PAUL	"	Aug. 26, 1861	December 6, 1865; sergeant
John Jones Rounds	"	"	Transferred
F. H. M. Sellman	"	"	October 26, 1863
James Shea	"	Sept. 23, 1861	September 10, 1864
John Stout	"	Aug. 12, 1861	March 28, 1862
Andrew J. Tanner	"	"	September 10, 1864
JOHN T. TURRILL	"	Jan. 1, 1864	Died, July 14, 1864
Charles W. Vermillion	"	Aug. 12, 1861	July 15, 1865; prisoner
W. H. Wolcott	"	"	September 10, 1864
W. F. Wilison	"	Sept. 2, 1861	February 5, 1863
John W. Williams	"	Aug. 12, 1861	October 18, 1864; corporal
ALFRED WOODING	"	Jan. 1, 1864	July 26, 1865
Recruits			
Robert D. Alsup	Le Roy	Feb. 26, 1864	December 6, 1865
ROBERT BAILEY	Bloomington	Oct. 15, 1861	
Lester S. Beckwith	"	Feb. 22, 1864	On furlough at muster out
Jonathan Bierbower	"	Feb. 16, 1864	December 6, 1865
James Crandall	"	Nov. 20, 1862	November 20, 1865
William E. Campbell	"	Feb. 22, 1864	December 6, 1865
John A. Cavett	"	Feb 6, 1864	July 6, 1865
Christopher D. Cain	"	Feb. 24, 1864	Died, October, 1864, of wounds.
Lafayette Conklin	"	Feb. 20, 1864	Died, August 9, 1865
ASBURY P. DILLON	"	Oct. 28, 1861	February 18, 1865, wounds
Robert Duff	"	March 2, 1864	Supp. to have died of wounds.
Lee J. Frankburger	"	Feb. 20, 1864	December 6, 1865

COMPANY B, THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Jerôme Foot	Bloomington	Feb. 22, 1864	December 6, 1865
Jacob C. Franks	"	"	Drowned in James river
Nicholas Goldsmith	"	Feb. 27, 1864	October 6, 1864; wounds
Martin Green	"	March 1, 1864	Deserted
Peter Hammock	"	Feb. 13, 1864	December 6, 1865; corporal
Alfred Hartry	"	Feb. 17, 1864	July 7, 1865; prisoner
John R. Hafter	"	Feb. 26, 1864	Killed October 13, 1864
Franklin Johnson	Le Roy	Jan. 15, 1864	December 6, 1865
Alfred Johnson	Empire	Jan. 25, 1864	"
George W. Lemon	Bloomington	Feb. 24, 1864	"
William S. Lafferty	"	"	
Patrick O'Connor	"	Oct. 28, 1862	October 28, 1865
William F. Worley	"	Aug. 12, 1864	May 27, 1865
Edwin N. Wolcott	"	Feb. 29, 1864	December 6, 1865

COMPANY C.

Recruit.			
John T. Porter	Le Roy	Mar. 27, 1862	Sick at muster out

COMPANY E.

Privates.			
Wesley W. Eli	Concord	Sept. 28, 1861	Transferred
J. W. Whitman	"	"	September 27, 1864
Recruit.			
Samuel A. Barton	Bloomington	Dec. 16, 1862	July 4, 1863

COMPANY F.

Captain.			
John W. McIntosh	Bloomington	Aug. 27, 1861	Cashiered, March 30, 1863
Sergeant.			
JOHN P. BALLARD	"	Aug. 20, 1861	
Privates.			
James Curry	"	"	Dismissed: disability
CAL CALAHAN	"	Aug. 19, 1861	Died in Andersonville
LOUIS HARVEY	"	Aug. 14, 1861	October 14, 1864; wounds
JACOB KRAMER	"	Sept. 8, 1861	Died June 16, 1864; wounds
JAMES W. MCINTCSH	"	Aug. 27, 1861	December 6, 1865; corporal
Joseph McIntosh	"	Oct. 5, 1861	May 17, 1862
JOHN MOONEY	"	Aug. 19, 1861	December 6, 1865
James Morris	"	Sept. 10, 1861	Died July 8, 1864; wounds
RICHARD NEVEL	"	Aug. 21, 1861	December 6, 1865
PATRICK O'BRIEN	"	Aug. 20, 1861	Died August 3, 1864; wounds
Alpheus H. Pike	"	Sept. 9, 1861	February 21, 1865; prisoner
FRANCIS SIGGE	"	Aug. 19, 1861	Died June 18, 1864; wounds
Gottlir Snyter	"	Aug. 28, 1861	October 12, 1862
Recruit.			
William Stillhamer	"	March 9, 1864	Died April 2, 1865; wounds

COMPANY H.

Captains.			
Chauncey Williams	Old Town	July 11, 1862	Killed August 16, 1864
William Downs	Downs	April 1, 1862	December 6, 1865
2d Lieutenant.			
FREDERICK POTTS	Bloomington	"	December 6, 1865: sergeant
Corporals.			
ALVIN WHITAKER	Le Roy	Feb. 13, 1862	July 15, 1865
Zephaniah M. Wilkins	"	April 14, 1862	May 9, 1865; sergeant
Silas Coats	"	Feb. 13, 1862	Killed at Ft. Gregg, S. C.
Privates.			
Hiram C. Boyd	Old Town	Feb. 12, 1862	February 20, 1865; corporal
EBENEZER BROWN	Downs	April 1, 1862	December 6, 1865; sergeant
JOHN J. BROWN	"	"	December 6, 1865
Henry Carr	Le Roy	Feb. 13, 1862	Transferred to Company I
DAVID COCKLIN	Delta	Jan. 1, 1864	Died August 20, 1864; wounds
Eli J. Everett	Le Roy	Feb. 6, 1862	Transferred to Company I
George B King	"	April 2, 1862	Died August 7, 1863

COMPANY H, THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Charles W. Kimler	Downs	May 22, 1862	June 20, 1865
Jacob L. Lewis	Le Roy	Mar. 10, 1862	March 23, 1865
HENRY LUCAS	Randolph	April 1, 1862	June 25, 1864; wounds
John McNally	Le Roy	Feb. 6, 1862	Transferred
Edward Potts	Randolph	Mar. 31, 1862	May 9, 1865; lost a leg
Amos B. Reeves	Le Roy	Feb. 6, 1862	Died June 22, 1864; wounds
Joseph Shockly	"	April 7, 1862	May 9, 1865
GEORGE TRUMBLE	"	Mar. 7, 1862	Died Nov. 13, 1864; wounds
John VanScheyck	"	April 8, 1862	Transferred to Company I
Recruits.			
Albert Derrick	Padua	Feb. 12, 1864	July 25, 1865
MALONE GARDNER	Le Roy	Sept. 4, 1864	December 6, 1865; corporal
JAMES H. PORTER	Bloomington	Aug. 7, 1864	Deserted
William Smith	"	Feb. 25, 1864	In hospital at muster out
Isaac Smith	"	"	Transferred V. R. C.
Thomas J. Tavera	"	July 1, 1862	June 20, 1865

COMPANY I.

Captain.			
Hiram M. Phillips	Le Roy	Sept. 6, 1861	December 5, 1864
2d Lieutenant.			
NOAH L. ROBINSON	"	Sept. 4, 1861	December 6, 1865; sergeant
Sergeants.			
L. H. Parks	"	"	September 10, 1864
O. P. NELSON	"	"	Died October 24, 1864
Corporals.			
Franklin Kimler	"	Sept. 4, 1861	September 10, 1864
Noah L. Robinson	"	"	December 6, 1865
E. H. Keith	"	"	September 2, 1862
W. W. Lyon	"	"	July 7, 1862
Privates.			
John F. Brown	McLean Co.	"	September 10, 1864
DAVID BAILEY	LeRoy	"	Killed, Ft. Gregg, Va. Apr. 2, '65
Perry Bailey	"	"	July 4, 1863
B. L. Bean	"	"	November 1, 1862
Israel S. Baker	"	Sept. 18, 1861	Drowned at Sea, May 30, 1863
JAMES CARR	"	Sept. 19, 1861	Died February 22, 1865
JAMES B. CREAGER	"	Oct. 6, 1861	July 8, 1865; wounds
LEWIS DUNLAP	Cheney's Gr.	Sept. 4, 1861	December 6, 1865; corporal
Thomas F. Everett	LeRoy	Oct. 1, 1861	October 5, 1864
JOHN GROOMS	"	Sept. 4, 1861	December 6, 1865
IRWIN M. GROOMS	"	Sept. 18, 1861	December 6, 1865; corporal
Malon Gardner	"	Sept. 4, 1861	Transferred to Co. "H"
SAMUEL GILMORE	"	Jan. 1, 1864	Promoted 2d Lieutenant
Martin V. Grooms	"	Sept. 22, 1861	July 4, 1863
Simeon Gibbs	"	Oct 4, 1861	October 13, 1862
JOHN E. W. HALLOWELL	"	Sept. 18, 1861	June 29, 1865
HENRY IGRA	"	Sept. 24, 1861	December 6, 1865
JOSHUA H. JOHNSON	"	Sept. 4, 1861	December 6, 1865; corporal
William Kimler	"	Sept. 14, 1861	September 10, 1864
Benjamin E. Kimler	"	Sept. 18, 1861	September 12, 1862
GEORGE LONEBARGER	"	Sept. 4, 1861	December 6, 1865
Martin V. Lyon	"	"	Died January 8, 1862
John Lysle	"	Sept. 20, 1861	September 20, 1864
James McCardle	McLean Co.	Sept. 8, 1861	October 9, 1864
JACOB S. MARCELLIOUS	Delta	Sept. 14, 1861	Died Oct. 24, 1864; pr. of war
SILAS NEAL	LeRoy	Sept. 4, 1861	December 6, 1865
Henry T. Neal	"	Sept. 14, 1861	June 28, 1862
Oliver B. Nelson	"	Dec. 28, 1863	
Nelson Prey	"	Sept. 4, 1861	April 30, 1863
Benjamin F. Parks	"	"	September 4, 1864
Thomas Porter	"	Sept. 22, 1861	Deserted
JOHN W. ROPP	"	Sept. 4, 1861	Killed, Petersburg, Aug. 28, '64
James Rowley	"	Sept. 14, 1861	Died October 11, 1864
ADAM REAMS	"	Sept. 23, 1861	December 6, 1865
Samuel Reams	"	Sept. 24, 1861	"
George Riddle	"	Sept. 17, 1861	Mustered out
Dudley Richards	"	Oct. 6, 1861	Killed, Deep Run, Va. Aug. 16, '64
WILLIAM J. SPENCER	"	Sept. 22, 1861	December 6, 1865; sergeant
WILLIAM SPROUL	"	Sept. 4, 1861	March 22, 1865
THOMAS W. SHINKLE	"	"	Killed near Ft. Gregg, Apr 2, '65

COMPANY I, THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
A. J. TOMLINSON	LeRoy	Sept. 4, 1861	Died Sept. 14, 1864: wounds
ERNST W. TATEBURG	"	Sept. 18, 1861	December 6, 1865: sergeant
WILLIS F. WILLHOITE	"	Sept. 4, 1861	June 8, 1865
WILLIAM W. WILSON	Delta	Sept. 14, 1861	
Recruits.			
Reese Bishop	LeRoy	Oct. 18, 1861	Promoted
James W. Baker	"	Feb. 28, 1864	December 6, 1865
John T. P. Beard	"	Feb. 13, 1864	Died February 1, 1865: wounds
John Craig	"	Oct. 18, 1861	Died November 22, 1863
ALEXANDER COSS	"	Sept. 23, 1861	August 8, 1865
RICHARD CHARLESTON	"	Oct. 13, 1861	December 6, 1865: corporal
HENRY CARR	"	Feb. 13, 1862	December 6, 1865
Calvin Canaday	"	Feb. 26, 1864	"
George W. Canaday	"	Feb. 25, 1864	"
James M. Davis	"	Feb. 22, 1864	"
ELI J. EVERETT	"	Feb. 6, 1862	"
Daniel Griffith	Bloomington	Dec. 29, 1862	November 10, 1865
William Gesford	LeRoy	Feb. 13, 1864	July 28, 1864
Martin R. Green	"	Jan. 1, 1864	Deserted from 6th Ind. Cav
Lemuel J. Haggard	Bloomington	Feb. 12, 1864	December 6, 1865
Erastus B. Hancock	Randolph Gr.	March 1, 1864	January 15, 1865
James Jackson	Bloomington	Feb. 12, 1864	December 6, 1865
George W. B. Johnson	Empire	Jan. 1, 1864	May 1, 1865; wounds
MATTHEW W. LAND	LeRoy	Oct 13, 1861	Died October 29, 1864
Richard A. Lemon	"	Feb. 28, 1864	May 27, 1864
VanBuren Littleton	Bloomington	Sept. 24, 1864	June 21, 1865
CHARLES A. MCKINNIE	LeRoy	Oct. 13, 1861	October 10, 1865: sergeant
Albert Miller	"	Feb. 16, 1864	December 6, 1865
Orlando McCoy	"	Feb. 23, 1864	July 14, 1865
John Porter	"	Sept. 4, 1861	October 12, 1861
Francis M. Patton	Empire	Feb. 10, 1864	December 6, 1865
George W. Runyon	LeRoy	Oct. 6, 1861	July 4, 1863
Thomas J. Spratt	"	Feb. 22, 1864	December 6, 1865
Don Carlos Thomas	LeRoy	Dec. 28, 1863	September 6, 1864
Osta Vetta	Bloomington	Nov. 10, 1862	Supposed drowned
John Vanschoyck	LeRoy	Apr. 7, 1862	April 21, 1865: prisoner
John Wallace	McLean Co.	Oct. 22, 1861	Deserted
John S. Wilson	LeRoy	Aug. 20, 1861	Transferred to Company H
William B. Woodard	Bloomington	Feb. 12, 1864	December 6, 1865
William Wagoner	LeRoy	Jan. 1, 1864	July 3, 1865; wounded and prisoner
Reuben Westfall	"	Feb 13, 1864	June 10, 1865
Asa Wren	"	"	July 20, 1865

COMPANY K.

Captain.			
ELBANIS C. MYERS	Bloomington	Aug. 14, 1861	May 6, 1865
Corporal.			
WILLIAM H. TERREL	"	Aug. 18, 1861	July 25, 1864
Privates.			
ALLEN P. ABNER	"	Sept. 2, 1861	December 6, 1865: corporal
ANDREAS BERGE	"	Jan. 1, 1864	
August Brauer	"	Sept. 5, 1861	June, 1862
HENRY CRAIG	"	"	December 6, 1865
Peter Clear	"	Sept. 3, 1861	Died June 11, 1862
William Craig	"	Aug. 14, 1861	December 4, 1863
A. C. CORDELL	"	Oct. 10, 1861	December 6, 1865
Thomas W. Flary	"	Sept. 19, 1861	June 22, 1865: prisoner
Josiah Fowler	"	Oct. 10, 1861	October 8, 1864
Stephen K. Hayward	"	Aug. 14, 1861	March 13, 1863
George A. Linton	"	Sept. 21, 1861	September 21, 1864
Alden Myers	"	Sept. 3, 1861	October 13, 1864
J. S. PUTNAM	"	Oct. 10, 1861	December 6, 1865: corporal
STEPHEN M. STOKES	"	Aug. 25, 1861	Deserted
Peter Saners	"	Aug. 14, 1861	Died April 2, 1865
GEORGE N. THOMAS	"	Sept. 3, 1861	December 6, 1865
F. M. Thomas	"	Aug. 14, 1861	Died June 17, 1864
James R. White	"	Sept. 19, 1861	Discharged for disability
JOHN WARNER	"	Oct. 10, 1861	Died May 16, 1864
James A. Welcome	"	"	Died August 26, 1863
Recruits.			
JAMES K. ALLEN	"	Sept. 2, 1861	December 6, 1865; corporal

COMPANY K, THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
GEORGE P. BROWN	Bloomington	Oct. 10, 1861	Sick, wounded, and mustered [out
James Davis	"	Sept. 1, 1862	April 26, 1863
Jesse W. Fowler	"	Oct. 19, 1861	Discharged for disability
William T. Jones	"	"	October 26, 1864
Charles Simpson	"	March 4, 1864	December 6, 1865
James R. White	"	"	"

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Samuel H. Bender	Lexington	Feb. 26, 1864	
Albert Covey	Bloomington	Dec. 30, 1862	
James Dodge	LeRoy	Jan. 5, 1864	
John L. Hardman	Lexington	Feb. 26, 1864	
James W. McKee	"	"	
Johnson Paron	LeRoy	Dec. 29, 1863	
William T. Smith	Empire	Sept. 18, 1862	
August Witte	Bloomington	Nov. 10, 1862	

HISTORY OF THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

THE organization of this regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago.

Gen. T. O. Osborn was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The state having filled its quota without this regiment, efforts were made to get it accepted into the state service of Missouri, but without success. The regiment had already assumed the name of His Excellency, the Governor of Illinois, and was known as the "Yates Phalanx." Governor Yates manifested an earnest desire to see it brought into the service, and sent Gen. O. L. Mann (then known as captain) to Washington, with strong commendatory letters to the President and Secretary of War, urging the acceptance of the regiment, which at this time had over 800 men on the rolls.

The regiment was accepted on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster, and Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel: and under his direction the organization was completed, and left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of October 13, 1861. The day previous to the departure, a beautiful stand of colors was presented to the regiment by Miss Helen Arion, daughter of Colonel Arion. It had also won a handsome flag at a prize drill, under the auspices of the Illinois Agricultural Society, then in session at Chicago.

On leaving Chicago the regiment reported to Brigadier-General Curtis, at Camp Benton, St. Louis, Mo.

October 29 the regiment received orders to proceed to Williamsport, Md., where it was fully armed and equipped. December 11 it pressed on to Hancock, Md., at which point it crossed the Potomac river, and was distributed in detachments along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, to assist in guarding that important line of transit.

January 3, 1862, the advance of a rebel force 15,000 strong, under command of "Stonewell" Jackson, attacked Companies D, I, and K, in the command of Major Mann, near Bath, Va., and, after a brisk little fight, were repulsed; then, with two pieces of artillery, and a liberal display of strategy and courage, the enemy was held in check for nearly twenty-four hours. Company G, under command of Captain Slaughter, was also attacked at Great Cacapon Bridge, but repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. A heavy force was approaching,

and this company, not being able to ford the Potomac, retreated up the railroad to Cumberland, Md. Colonel Osborn, with the remaining portion of the regiment, was simultaneously attacked at Alpine Station. Companies C and F, in command of Captain Munn, drew into ambush about five hundred (500) of Ashby's Cavalry, and, after killing and wounding thirty, routed them. The regiment finally forded the Potomac, sustaining no serious loss, except in the matter of camp and garrison equipage, and took up a new position on the Maryland shore.

Cumberland was at this period threatened, and the Thirty-ninth was ordered to make a forced march of forty (40) miles, over terrible roads, which was accomplished in the short space of eighteen hours. From Cumberland the regiment was ordered to New Creek, Va., to guard a bridge, and was here assigned to the First Brigade of General Lander's Division and was soon ordered to Patterson's Creek, below Cumberland. At this period the regiment suffered seriously from sickness, occasioned by constant exposure and excessive duty. The weather was intensely cold, and cattle cars were the only quarters to be had for the command. But the men endured these hardships for over two months with scarcely a murmur, notwithstanding their comrades were almost daily dying around them. These days and weeks will ever be remembered as being more terrible than were those in which the enemy was confronted on the battle-field.

From Patterson's Creek the Thirty-ninth took the advance, protecting the workmen in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Martinsburg. The regiment, from Martinsburg, participated in a reconnoissance to Strasburg, and, on its return, took part in the brilliant fight at Winchester, March 23, 1862, that resulted in the utter defeat of "Stonewall" Jackson's forces. The regiment suffered but little during the engagement, owing to its position, which was the extreme left. The ensuing day it took the advance in pursuing the enemy down the Shenandoah valley, as far as New Market, where it was detached and sent into the Luray valley to protect bridges over the south branch of the Shenandoah river.

The Thirty-ninth left the valley the 1st of May, 1862, with Shields' Division, and making a continued march of one hundred and fifty (150) miles, reported to General McDowell at Fredericksburg. After one day's rest the news of General Banks' defeat in the valley arrived, and the regiment was ordered back to the valley, making forced marches over a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. After a few days' rest the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va., and immediately embarked on transports for the James river, and reached Harrison's Landing in time to take part in the closing scenes of General McClellan's seven days' fight and seven nights' retreat.

The regiment was here assigned to the First Brigade, Peck's Division, Keyes' Corps, and retreated with the army to Fort Monroe.

On the 23d of January, 1863, the regiment broke camp and marched a distance of seventy-five miles to the Chowan river, where it took transports, and reported to General Foster at Newbern, N. C. Col. T. O. Osborn was here placed in command of the First Brigade, O. S. Ferry's Division of Foster's Corps. A beautiful flag was here presented to the regiment from His Excellency, Governor Yates, bearing his portrait, and which was carried through all the subsequent battles of the Thirty-ninth.

January 20, 1863, the regiment again embarked, accompanying General Foster's expedition to Hilton Head, S. C. It remained in camp on St. Helena Island, S. C., for several weeks, where a most favorable opportunity for drill and discipline was diligently improved. An experienced inspecting officer here paid the Thirty-ninth a flatter-

ing compliment by pronouncing it the best drilled and the best equipped regiment in the division.

The 1st of April the regiment took part in General Hunter's expedition against Charleston, and, after landing on Folly Island, took a prominent part in the erection of batteries with which Morris Island was taken.

The regiment was next ordered on to Morris Island, where it was assigned to Gen. Alfred H. Terry's Division, and again worked zealously and long in the trenches, parallels, and forts which resulted in the final capture of Fort Wagner. A day or two previous to the fall of this fort, Colonel Osborn was temporarily disabled by the premature discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance. The regiment formed the advance of their brigade, temporarily commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mann, and occupied the trenches on the night that it was discovered the fort was being evacuated. As soon as this fact was known, the Thirty-ninth entered the fort, captured the enemy's rear-guard, cut several fuses that were laid with the design to blow up the structure on the approach of Union troops, and planted the regiment's colors on the parapet some two hours before the time appointed for the general charge.

The loss in killed and wounded during these four months of siege duty was not very heavy, compared to the constant bombardment to which the regiment was subjected; yet it was far more trying to the nerve and courage of the command than a hotly contested battle would have been.

After assisting in strengthening and remodeling the defenses on Morris Island, the Thirty-ninth returned to Folly Island, and soon embarked for Hilton Head, where the regiment remained for several weeks, and then re-enlisted, being the first organization in the entire department to accept veteran honors and responsibilities. It left Hilton Head on veteran furlough, for Chicago, Ill., *via* New York, on the 1st of January, 1864, amid great enthusiasm. An entire brigade, with several Generals and their staffs, turned out to escort it to the place of embarkation. The regiment reached Chicago the middle of January, 450 strong, and was tendered a fine ovation by the citizens in Bryan Hall.

After the regiment had been recruited to seven hundred and fifty (750) strong, it left, early in March, 1864, for Washington, D. C., and from thence sailed to Georgetown, Va., where it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps. It then embarked, the 5th day of May, 1864, with General Butler's expedition up the James river. On reaching Bermuda Hundred, the regiment took the advance on the march into the interior for several miles, when the entire command was halted and intrenchments thrown up. After remaining for a day or two, the whole column was moved forward to Drury's Bluff. The Thirty-ninth was located on the extreme left of General Butler's command on the 16th day of May, 1864, when the entire force under Butler was attacked and driven back. The regiment was at one time completely surrounded by the enemy, but succeeded in cutting their way out after great loss. To use General Butler's own words, "the Thirty-ninth fought most gallantly, and have suffered most severely." Colonel Osborn, Major Linton, Captain Phillips, Captain Wheeler, Lieutenant Kidder, and Lieutenant Kingsbury were all wounded—the latter losing an arm. Captain James Wightman and Adjt. J. D. Walker were killed while gallantly cheering on the men. The entire loss in this engagement, including killed, wounded, and missing, reached nearly two hundred (200).

The regiment was again ordered out on the 20th of May to dislodge the enemy from some temporary works near Wier Bottom

Church, which was accomplished in a most gallant manner, with a loss of forty (40) in killed and wounded. The Thirty-ninth captured in this charge a large number of prisoners, including General Walker, who was seriously wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Mann was also seriously wounded in this engagement, thus leaving the command without a field officer.

On the 2d of June, the regiment was again called into action, on nearly the same ground as on the 20th of May, in which engagement it lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, some forty (40) men. Lieut. Albert W. Fellows was killed soon after the action commenced, and Lieut. Al. C. Sweetzer was severely wounded in both legs, losing one by amputation above the knee.

On the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of June, the regiment came in contact with General Longstreet's Corps, near the Petersburg and Richmond pike, and fought him night and day. Capt. O. F. Rudd, a most accomplished officer, was mortally wounded in this affair, and the regiment lost about thirty-five (35) men in killed and wounded.

On the 14th day of August, the regiment crossed to the north side of the James river, and operated with the Army of the James, in conjunction with the Second Corps, under the direction of General Grant, in a reconnaissance toward the works near Richmond. On the 16th, the brigade to which the Thirty-ninth was attached was ordered to charge the works of the enemy at Deep Run.

In this battle of the 16th of August, the Thirty-ninth lost one hundred and four (104) men in killed, wounded, and missing. Capt. L. A. Baker, commanding regiment, was shot through the leg, causing amputation; Capt. Chauncey Williams and Lieut. John Frane were killed, Lieut. James Lemons mortally wounded, Lieut. N. C. Warner seriously wounded and leg amputated, and Lieut. C. F. Knapp and Lieut. M. L. Butterfield were slightly wounded.

In the latter part of August the regiment was ordered to the trenches in front of Petersburg, where it was almost constantly on duty, and under fire both night and day. In the latter part of September, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps moved over to the north side of the James river again, and on the 7th of October the Thirty-ninth met the enemy near Chapin's farm, who made three desperate charges upon the hastily constructed works behind which our boys were stationed. But they were driven back each time, with fearful loss to the Union troops.

On the 13th of October the Thirty-ninth took part in a charge, under command of Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry, upon the enemy's works near Darlington road, seven miles from Richmond. Out of about two hundred and fifty (250) men who went into that charge sixty fell, struck by the enemy. Capt. George Heritage, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded in two places, Lieut. C. J. Wilder was killed, and Lieut. N. E. Davis mortally wounded. The regiment now fell under command of First Lieut. James Hannum, Company C, there being but two other officers besides himself left—one the Adjutant, the other a Second Lieutenant—the balance killed, or absent, wounded. Several, however, had previously been mustered out, by reason of expiration of service

During the winter it had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, but no regular engagement. In March, it received about one hundred recruits, and on the 27th of the same month took part in the military movements which finally resulted in wresting the strongholds of Petersburg and Richmond from the grasp of the enemy. It crossed to the left of the Army of the Potomac, and on the second day of April took part in the charge upon Fort Gregg, the key to the works about Petersburg and Richmond. It was an inclosed work, situated upon an

eminence, the country surrounding which was open, and commanded by five other forts and redoubts. Immediately surrounding it was a ditch six feet deep and twelve feet wide. It fell to the lot of the First Brigade to charge and take the fort; and the Thirty-ninth was the first regiment to gain the ditch, and the first to plant her flag upon the structure. Out of nine of her color guard, seven were shot down. After gaining the ditch the conflict became most desperate. On account of the abruptness and slippery nature of the side of the ditch, it was only by digging foot-holds in the earth, with swords and bayonets, that the boys were enabled to gain the parapet, where the struggle was hand-to-hand, and lasted for the period of half an hour ere success crowned the effort, which was the capture of the fort and the entire garrison. Out of one hundred and fifty (150) members of the Thirty-ninth who went into that fight, (the balance of the regiment being on picket duty) sixteen (16) were shot dead, and now lie buried where they fell, and forty-five (45) more severely wounded, many of whom have since died.

For the gallantry displayed by the Thirty-ninth in this charge a magnificent brazen eagle, cast for the purpose, was presented and placed upon the regimental color staff by the hand of Maj.-Gen. John Gibbons, at the time of a grand review of the corps. The eagle bore the following inscription: "Presented to the Thirty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteers by Major General John Gibbon, commanding Twenty-fourth Army Corps, for gallantry in the assault upon Fort Gregg, Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865." The Color Sergeant, Henry M. Day, who was severely wounded while planting the colors upon the fort, was rewarded by a medal of honor from the War Department. Col. Thomas O. Osborn was appointed a Brigadier General by brevet, and Capt. H. A. Plimpton a Major by brevet, for gallantry on the occasion. After this affair the regiment took the advance of the Army of the James in the pursuit after General Lee, and succeeded in heading his army off after forced marches (forty miles in one day) and frequent skirmishes at Appomattox Court House, and where, after a brisk engagement on the 9th day of April, 1865, in which the Thirty-ninth had several men wounded, it had the proud satisfaction of witnessing the final surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, with his great Army of Northern Virginia.

The regiment was retained at Appomattox Court House for several days, as guard over the baggage and camps of the conquered army. It was then ordered to Richmond, where it remained until August. On the 11th of May, 1865, Brevet Brigadier General Osborn was made full Brigadier General, and Brevet Major Plimpton, full Major.

From Richmond the regiment was sent to Norfolk, Va.

The Thirty-ninth remained on duty at Norfolk until the 5th day of December, 1865, and on the afternoon of the 7th, the regiment started for Springfield, Ill., for its final muster-out and payment, *via* Chicago, where it arrived on the afternoon of the 10th of December. The following morning it continued its way to Springfield, arriving at Camp Butler on the morning of the 12th inst.

On the morning of December 16 the regiment, prior to its final payment, was assembled in the chapel, where the ceremony of surrendering the flags of the regiment to the state authorities transpired.

The regiment was then paid off by companies, and 'ere the day closed, the gallant old Thirty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers ceased to exist as an organization.

FORTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Sergeant-Major.			
James H. Coleman.....	Bloomington	Aug. 5, 1861	August 20, 1864.....
COMPANY D.			
Recruit.			
Egbert Hogan.....	Bloomington	.....	Transferrd to Co. A Vet. Bat.

FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private			
Thomas Condon	Bloomington	Aug. 14, 1861	June 22, 1863; leg lost.....

FORTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Adjutant.			
Gustav Wagenfucher...	Bloomington	Sept. 1, 1862	Nov. 30, 1865; Co. B as consol..

FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private.			
Patrick Daily.....	..McLean Co..	July 1, 1861	September 23, 1865.....
COMPANY E.			
Private.			
G. Thurber.....	Bloomington	.Aug. 1, 1861.	Died November 4, 1864; wounds
COMPANY K.			
Privates.			
Frederick Pflugg.....	. Lexington ..	.Sept. 1, 1861.	May 18, 1862 .....
John George Stocker...	Bloomington	"	Promoted..... .....
Recruits.			
John Bragenzer.....	"	.....	....
Melchair Fench.....	"	.Sept. 1, 1861.	Discharged, disability.....
Frederick Kessler.....	"	..... .	Mis'g in action since Nov. 30, '64
John Weppert.....	"	.Sept. 1, 1861.	Died December 31, '62; wounds

FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Recruits.			
Albert Cousins.....	Pleasant Hill	.Oct. 8, 1864.	October 7, 1865.....
Jasper Foster.....	"	"	" .....

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Captain.			
John M. Marble	Bloomington	Dec. 1, 1861.	August 8, 1864

COMPANY G.

Recruit.			
Francisco B. Jahn	Bloomington	Nov. 25, 1862	Dishonorable, January 22, 1865

COMPANY I.

Recruit.			
Edward Briscoe	Pleasant Hill	Oct. 8, 1864.	October 7, 1865

FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruit.			
Simon P. Mars	Oak Grove	Oct. 14, 1864.	Deserted

FORTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
James W. McKee	Lexington	Oct. 11, 1861.	November 28, 1862

FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruit.			
Houston Kennedy	Pleasant Hill	March 8, 1864	July 13, 1865

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Captain.			
PHILIP N. DURFLINGER	Towanda	Dec. 7, 1861.	Sept. 25, 1865; 1st lieutenant
Privates.			
James Clark	Bloomington	Dec. 12, 1861.	Died December 29, 1861
Rodolphus Holcomb	Towanda	Dec. 7, 1861.	May 1, 1862
Jacob Miller	"	"	October 1, 1863; wounds
Daniel Miller	"	"	
Joseph Rayburn	"	Dec. 19, 1861.	Transferred V. R. C.
ALONZO RITTER	"	Feb. 29, 1862.	
JOHN F. STRETCH	"	Feb. 11, 1862.	Killed at Franklin, Nov. 30, '64
William Timmons	"	Dec. 7, 1861.	Died April 10, 1862
WILLIAM H. H. PITTS	"	Nov. 28, 1861	September 25, 1865
Recruits.			
James Durflinger	"	Feb. 18, 1864.	"
William B. Lyons	Bloomington	Nov. 3, 1863.	Killed Kenesaw Mountain

FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Privates.			
THOMAS HAYNES	Hudson	Sept. 17, 1861	July 6, 1865
Henry McNilley	"	"	Pro. 2d lt. Co. C, 2d Ala. col. Inf
JAMES ROSS	"	"	July 6, 1865
Walter Stuckey	"	"	
JOB STUCKEY	"	"	Died September 18, 1864
JAMES STUCKEY	"	"	July 6, 1865
ADOLPHUS STUCKEY	"	"	"
James Stevens	"	"	October 24, 1864
William L. Wheeler	"	"	"
John T. Wheeler	"	"	"

FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Privates.			
Walter H. Clark	Bloomington	Jan. 31, 1862	July 6, 1865
William Clark	"	Feb. 18, 1864	

FIFTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Privates.			
Sodowsky McFarland	Chenoa	Feb. 18, 1862	September 6, 1863
Joseph McFarland	"	"	Transfd. Co. B; m.o. Mar. 26, '65
William E. Ruble	"	Feb. 28, 1862	Transferred to Co. R.

COMPANY K.

Recruit.			
Edward Hogan	Bloomington	Dec. 18, 1863	July 22, 1865

FIFTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
F. P. Steadman	Bloomington	Nov. 16, 1861	

COMPANY E.

Recruit.			
William H. Barrow	Lexington	Feb. 2, 1865	October 15, 1865

COMPANY F.

Recruits.			
John H. Johnson	Normal	Feb. 10, 1865	October 15, 1865
George Meadows	"	"	August 23, 1865
Morgan Young	"	"	October 15, 1865

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

James Rowe	Dry Grove	Dec. 31, 1863	Died March 17, 1864

Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

Company E.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Sergeant.			
Elbridge Simpson.	Bloomington	July 30, 1861	.....
Privates.			
William Bond.	"	Aug. 1, 1861	Died wounds, February 27, 1863
William Downing.....	"	Aug. 14, 1861	.....
Samuel Downing.....	"	Oct. 3. 1861	.....
Edmund Frazier.....	"	Sept. 17, 1861	....

Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Company F.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private			
Ansel Sumner.....	Bloomington	Oct. 14, 1861	July 7, 1865.....

Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

Company B.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Recruits.			
James Boylan	Bloomington	Dec. 24, 1863	April 1, 1866..... .....
Peter Bishop	"	Jan. 21, 1864	January 18, 1866 .....
William Gahlhee.....	"	Jan. 1, 1864	Died September 25, 1864. .....
Patrick Stanton.	"	Jan. 16, 1864	November 3, 1864 .....

Company C.

Recruits.			
Robert Carr	Bloomington	Dec. 11, 1863	Transferred V. R. C.....
Albert C. Dunham.....	"	Dec. 16, 1863	April 1. 1866.....
Alexander Newell.....	"	Dec. 11, 1863	November 17, 1865.....

Company D.

Recruits.			
John Hammer.....	Bloomington	Dec. 9, 1863	May 26, 1865..... ....
Mullshear Vogt.....	"	Dec. 12, 1863	April 1, 1866..... .....

Company E.

Recruit.			
John H. Walker.....	Bloomington	June 2, 1863	April 1, 1866.....

Company F.

Recruit.			
John Ming..... ..	Bloomington	Dec. 10, 1863	December 11, 1864..... ... .

Company G.

Recruits.			
John J. Bacom	Bloomington	Dec. 4, 1863	April 1, 1866.....
Charles L. Brown.....	"	Dec. 25, 1863	" .....
Samuel Brierly.....	"	Jan. 11, 1864	Deserted.. .....
John Crusley	"	Dec. 28, 1863	May 19, 1865.....
James F. English.....	"	Dec. 14, 1863	July 31, 1864.....
Russell L. Foote.....	"	Dec. 28, 1863	Died July 31, 1864.....

COMPANY G, FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Eugene Foote	Bloomington	Dec. 30, 1863	Ord. W. Department
Amaziah Geger	"	Dec. 29, 1863	Died July 19, 1864
Charles Gano	"	Dec. 24, 1863	April 1, 1866; sergeant
Daniel Garrity	"	Dec. 12, 1863	April 1, 1866
Adolphus Kenson	McLean Co.	Dec. 11, 1861	Deserted
Thomas Law	Bloomington	Jan. 11, 1864	April 1, 1866
Benjamin F. Martin	"	Dec. 2, 1863	Veteran Relief Corps
Alfred B. McGuire	"	Jan. 4, 1864	Sick at muster out
Albert P. Niles	"	Dec. 10, 1863	Deserted
Allen C. Nelson	"	Dec. 7, 1863	December 4, 1865
James Rayburn	"	Dec. 14, 1863	Died June 19, 1864
Henry Rouchel	"	Dec. 16, 1863	April 1, 1866
John H. Rowlett	"	Feb. 9, 1864	Deserted
Samuel R. Shannon	"	Feb. 30, 1864	April 1, 1866
William T. Wilson	"	Dec. 28, 1863	December 4, 1865

COMPANY H.

James Malone	Bloomington	Dec. 22, 1863	Deserted

COMPANY K.

William Jones	Bloomington	Dec. 10, 1863	April 1, 1866

COMPANY A, CONSOLIDATED.

Private. Thomas O'Hara	Bloomington	Dec. 26, 1863	April 1, 1866

COMPANY B, CONSOLIDATED.

Franklin Cline	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1864	April 1, 1866
Thomas Murray	"	Jan. 15, 1864	"
Thomas Wilcox	"	Jan. 18, 1864	Deserted

COMPANY C, CONSOLIDATED.

Frederick Duback	Bloomington	Dec. 22, 1863	April 1, 1866

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

John Anderson	Bloomington		Absent
William H. Biffin	"		Deserted
—— Christian	"		Rejected
Alexander Davis	"		Deserted
James C. Monroe	"		Died at Camp Butler Apr. 13, '64
Henry Mink	"		
Edward O'Hara	"		
Peter Schina	"		Rejected, deserted Jan. 24, 1864
Lewis C. Thompson	"		July 2, 1864

SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
WILLIAM H. HART	Bloomington	Dec. 28, 1861	Pris., died at Jacksonville, Ga.

COMPANY F.

1st Lieutenant. Charles B. Smith	Bloomington	Mar. 24, 1862	Resigned October 24, 1864

Company D, Sixty-first Infantry.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Benjamin F. Barton	Bloomington	Jan. 23, 1862	September 8, 1865
John W. Barton	"	Feb. 5, 1862	September 8, 1865: sergeant
George W. Barton	"	"	June 18, 1862
George W. Foster	"	"	July 1, 1862
Robert Hampton	"	"	June 23, 1862
John McClintock	"	"	Died
Alexander White	"	"	September 8, 1865
John W. Walford	"	"	Died
Henry Walker	"	"	August 21, 1862

Sixty second Illinois Infantry.

Field and Staff.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Lieutenant-Colonel.			
Daniel B. Robinson	Bloomington	Feb. 18, 1862	Resigned June 27, 1863

Company H.

Captain.			
Samuel Sherman	Hudson	Apr. 10, 1862	Resigned September 23, 1862
1st Lieutenants.			
John Foley	"	"	Promoted
Lewis R. Strickle	"	Feb. 1, 1862	May 2, 1865
Second Lieutenant.			
James T. Stewart	Hudson	Feb. 1, 1862.	Dismissed June 10, 1864
Sergeant.			
Robert Huston	Bloomington	"	Died July 1, 1863
Musician.			
Keaner Hausey	"	"	March 6, 1866
Privates.			
William Atherton	LeRoy	"	May 2, 1865
James F. Beggs	"	"	March 6, 1866
Freeman Melcher	Bloomington	"	" "
Michael Melton	"	"	May 13, 1863
Anton Weber	"	"	March 6, 1866
William F. Westfall	LeRoy	"	May 2, 1865: sergeant
John W. Arbogast	"	"	March 6, 1866
Isaac Linos	Bloomington	Feb. 2, 1864.	Died May 8, 1865
James B. Patterson	"	"	Died March 4, 1866
Recruits.			
Falre Wren	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	Died March 19, 1865
Owen C. Westfall	LeRoy	"	March 6, 1866

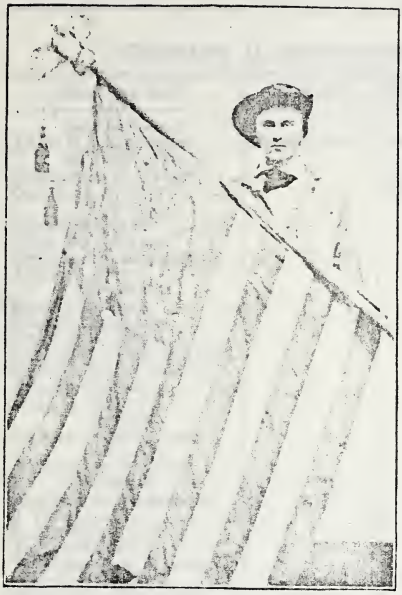
Sixty-third Illinois Infantry.

Field and Staff.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Residence.
Sergeant-Major.			
Henry D. Halloway	Bloomington	Dec. 30, 1862	July 21, 1865
Musician.			
Randolph Palmer	"	Jan. 1, 1864	

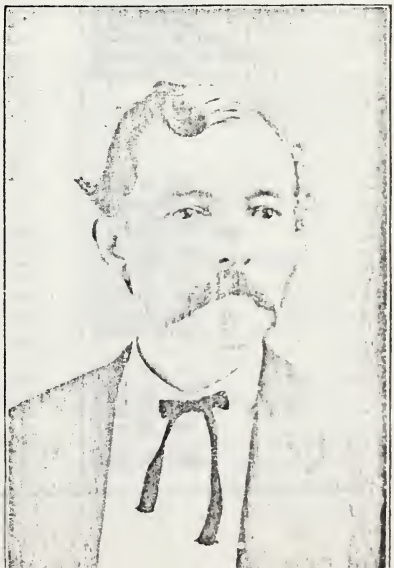
Company D.

Captains.			
John W. Campion	Bloomington	April 10, 1862	Resigned December 31, 1862
James Isaminger	"	"	Promoted.
George W. Short	"	Dec. 1, 1861	April 9, 1865
Milan C. Edson	"	"	July 13, 1865



HENRY C. CARICO
Sergt. Maj. 1st Ill. Cav.

EDWIN H. MOORE



COMPANY D, SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
1st Lieutenant.			
Aden E. Cherington	Bloomington	Dec. 1, 1861	July 13, 1865; sergeant
2d Lieutenants.			
Benjamin M. Tabor	"	April 10, 1862	January 2, 1863
CHARLES A. KOPP	"	Dec. 1, 1861	July 13, 1865
Sergeants.			
Stephen Levick	"	"	April 9, 1865
John W. Perry	"	"	
Charles W. Hopkins	"	"	Died July 28, 1862
John W. Lewis	"	"	
Corporals.			
James J. Clark	"	"	April 9, 1865
Joseph Gunnels	"	"	October 16, 1862
George M. Land	"	"	Died July 28, 1862
LeRoy H. Cherrington	"	"	July 13, 1865
George Blankenship	"	"	Died September 6, 1862
Emory Sweezy	"	"	October 31, 1864
John A. Miller	"	"	Died August 17, 1862
Musician.			
Edward Goodnough	"	"	July 30, 1862
Wagoner.			
RANDOLPH PALMER	"	"	July 13, 1865
Privates.			
Andrew J. Anderson	"	"	" "
J. Bowman	"	"	April 9, 1865
LUKE BLACKER	"	"	July 13, 1865
James Burst	"	"	Died April 2, 1864
William J. A. Brown	"	"	April 9, 1865
Thomas Beasley	"	"	July 13, 1865
Benjamin Beacraft	"	"	
Henry W. Baldwin	"	"	April 9, 1865
ROBERT BROWN	"	"	July 13, 1865
William G. Bass	"	"	
James J. Carpenter	"	"	
Samuel Cahoon	"	"	July 13, 1865
Alexander W. Chapman	"	"	August 24, 1862
James F. Case	"	"	July 13, 1865
William N. Cahoon	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C.
Lorain C. Cherrington	"	"	July 13, 1865
Lewis L. Dawson	"	"	" "
Alexander Davis	"	"	" "
Martin A. Dunseth	"	"	" "
William H. H. Dalby	"	"	Promoted
John Q. Everett	"	"	July 3, 1862
Richard F. Foster	"	"	April 9, 1865
Joseph Fuhrman	"	"	October 16, 1862
William T. Field	"	"	November 16, 1862
George F. Fowler	"	"	July 13, 1865
WILLIAM H. GILLISPIE	"	"	" "
Robert Hasty	"	"	
John Henderson	"	"	
Henry Hibbard	"	"	
George H. Huff	"	"	
Henry Hasinwinkle	"	"	
John P. Hinckey	"	"	July 13, 1865
John A. Isaminger	"	"	Promoted
James Johnson	"	"	July 13, 1865
Forgy Johnson	"	"	Died May 11, 1862
Robert S. Leggitt	"	"	July 13, 1865
Elbert S. Lee	"	"	Died November 7, 1862
John W. Lewis	"	"	July 13, 1865
James T. Mills	"	"	April 29, 1865
Wilson S. Morrow	"	"	July 13, 1865
Richard Meek	"	"	March 6, 1865
William Mowberry	"	"	
David Moss	"	"	
Charles McLean	"	"	
CHARLES MARTIN	"	"	July 13, 1865
Amos McAllister	"	"	Transferred to V.R.C.
William Newell	"	"	July 30, 1862
Perry Nethers	"	"	
WILLIAM D. ORR	"	"	July 13, 1865

COMPANY D, SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Thomas Porter	Bloomington	Dec. 1, 1861	
Absalom Palmer	"	"	
Jesse Palmer	"	"	
Warren Potter	"	"	
George Price	"	"	
Henry Short	"	"	
WILLIAM SIDDERS	"	"	July 13, 1865
CHARLES SMITH	"	"	"
—— Strackbine	"	"	
John H. Scott	"	"	Died.
James Tyre	"	"	
JOHN W. THOMAS	"	"	July 13, 1865
William A. Williams	"	"	Died July 3, 1862
Isaac Willard	"	"	December 11, 1863.
William J. Woodruff	"	"	Trans to V.R.C., April 12, 1865.
ELIAS WALTERS	"	"	July 13, 1865

HISTORY OF SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

THE Sixty-third Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., in the month of December, 1861, by Col. Francis Moro, and mustered into United States' service April 10, 1862. Ordered to Cairo, April 27: to Henderson, Ky., July 12. Returned to Cairo, 22d. August 4, moved to Jackson, Tenn., and assigned to Fourth Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Col. John D. Stevenson, Seventh Missouri Infantry, commanding brigade, and Brig.-Gen. John A. Logan commanding division.

November 10, moved to Lagrange; 28th moved in the advance against Pemberton, compelling his retreat to Grenada, Miss., and returned to Lagrange, January 10, 1863.

May 10, 1863, ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., and went on picket at Young's Point till May 21, when it crossed the river at Warrenton, and completed the investment of the city on the extreme left.

May 24, ordered to report to General Logan, on right center, and on same night was relieved by the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, who lost five companies captured that night; 25th, reported to General Logan.

June 7, assigned to Mower's Brigade, Seventeenth Army Corps, and moved to Milliken's Bend, to protect that place. June 16, participated in the fight and destruction of Richmond, La., and returned to Young's Point, where it remained until after the surrender and then went on post duty at Vicksburg, July 5, 1863.

September 12, moved to Helena, Ark.; 28th, moved to Memphis. October 6, moved toward Chattanooga. October 7, division assigned as Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. November 16, arrived at Bridgeport, Ala. Arrived at Chattanooga, November 20.

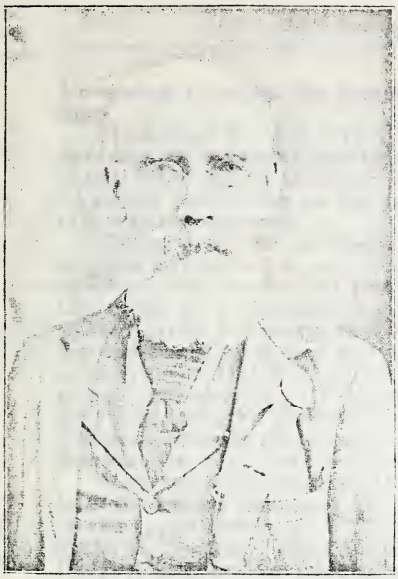
Participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, 23d and 24th November, 1863.

After pursuing the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., returned to Bridgeport, Ala., December 3. December 21, ordered to Huntsville, where it arrived 26th, and went into winter quarters.

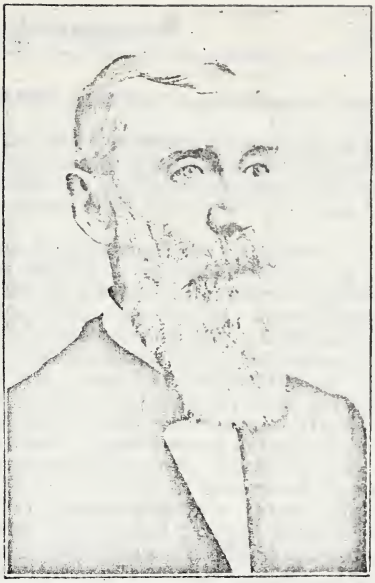
January 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans.

April 3, ordered to Illinois, on veteran furlough. Arrived at Centralia, 10th. Left Centralia, the furloughs having expired, May 13, and reported at Huntsville, 21st.

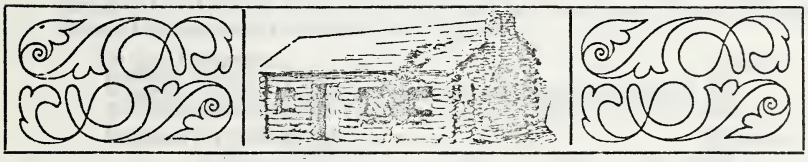
May 23, ordered to Triana on Tennessee river, and June 15, rejoined the command, at Huntsville; 22d, moved to Kingston, *via* Chattanooga. The regiment was assigned to railroad guard duty till

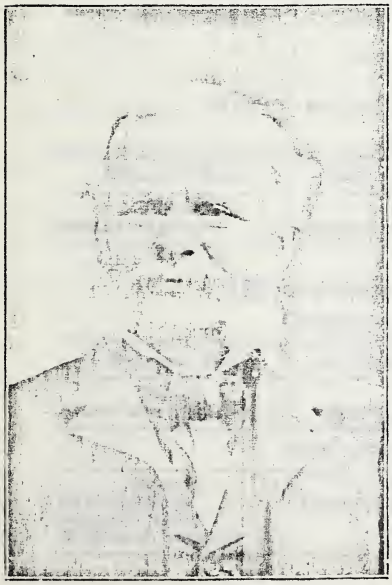


WILLIAM J. BALDRIDGE



JACOB P. SHAWM





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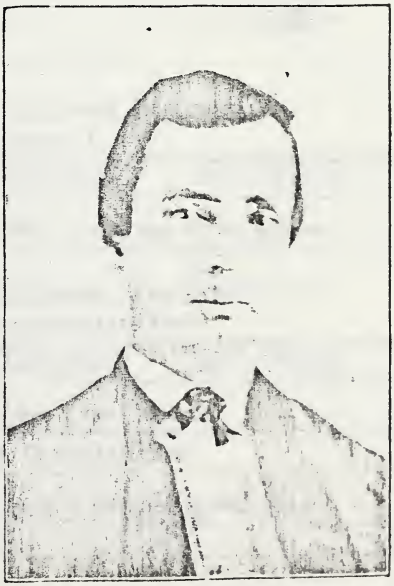


DR. A.M.C. HOBBS

November 11, when the command was ordered to join General Sherman.

November 15, 1864, left Atlanta, and December 10, arrived at the defenses of Savannah, participating in the attack on the Ogeechee canal; 12th, moved to Miller's Station, on the Gulf railroad, and kept up strong picket line on the approaches until December 21, when the city was surrendered.

January 19, 1865, started on the trip through the Carolinas. The brigade was forced to return to Savannah, from Sister's Ferry, on account of high water, and proceeded by water to Beaufort, rejoining the corps at Pocotaligo, South Carolina, January 30. Participated in the battles and skirmishes of this famous campaign. Lost one officer and twenty-five men, by the explosion of arsenal at Columbia, S.C. Lost five men at Little Lynch's creek. Lost Lieutenant-Colonel Isaminger, commanding divison pioneer corps, who was captured not over 300 yards from the head of the column, and several men captured at different times by the enemy's cavalry. Participated in the battle of Bentonville, N.C., March 21, and entered Goldsboro, March 24, 1865.

Marched from Raleigh, April 29, and arrived at Richmond May 10. Left Richmond 13th, and arrived at Alexandria 20th. Participated in the grand review at Washington, May 24, and camped three miles north of the city. June 3, moved *via* Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, and thence to Louisville, Ky., arriving June, and camping at Woodlawn Race Course. July 13, 1865, mustered out of United State's service, and left for Camp Butler, Illinois, where the regiment arrived July 16, 1865.

Original aggregate	988 men
Present, when re-enlisted	322 "
Veterans of eight companies (two companies being ineligible)	272 "
Arrived at Camp Butler, July 16	272 "
Distance traveled by rail	2208 miles.
" " by water	1995 "
" marched	2250 "
Total miles	6453

Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

Company I.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
Gustave Reeman	Bloomington	Feb. 10, 1864	May 30, 1865; prisoner

Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

Company A, Consolidated.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
James Montgomery	Chenoa	Feb. 2, 1865	Deserted

Company D, Consolidated.

Privates.			
Patrick Reedy	Cheneys Gr.	April 5, 1865	July 13, 1865
Daniel J. Sidles	"	"	Deserted
William J. Severley	"	"	"

Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Company A.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge
Corporal.			
Joseph Freeman	Bloomington	Oct. 15, 1861	July 7, 1865
Private.			
Seth A. Andrews	"	Sept. 10, 1861	Deserted
Sergeant.			
James R. Larimer	"	Sept. 7, 1861	June 15, 1862; wounds
Recruits.			
Philip Green	"	De . 24, 1863	July 7, 1865; wo nds
John Lynch	"	"	"
Frederick Petros	"	"	"

Company B.

First Lieutenant.			
Frank M. Bingham	Bloomington	Sept. 6, 1861	October 18, 1864

Company C.

Private.			
Thomas A. Leavitt	LeRoy	Aug. 1, 1862	August 9, 1865

Company G.

Privates.			
Julius Miller	Bloomington	Feb. 24, 1864	June 29, 1865; prisoner
Samuel Marat	"	Aug. 16, 1863	Killed April 10, 1865

Sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry.—Three Months.

Company G.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private.			
Fred A. Damaske	Bloomington	June 2, 1862	October 6, 1862

Sixty-eighth Illinois Infantry.—Three Months.

Was mustered in June 20, 1862; mustered out September 26, 1862. Service in camps and forts around Washington, D. C., and provost duty at Alexandria, Va.

Field and Staff.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Name and Rank.	Residence.
Major.		*Assistant Surgeon.*	
George W. Lackey	Bloomington	Zera Waters	Bloomington

Company A.

Private.			
John L. Brown	Chenoa	Egbert F. Roberts	Chenoa

Company F.

Captain.		*Sergeants.*	
John W. Morris	Bloomington	Marmontell B. Jeter	Bloomington
1st Lieutenant.		Noah W. Wantling	Le Roy
John R. Larrimore	"	Philip M. Elkins	Bloomington
2d Lieutenant.		Augustus Rogers	"
Lewis E. Ijams	"	George W. Cradlebaugh	"

COMPANY F, SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank	*Residence.*
Corporals.	
Franklin Ives	Bloomington
John B. Hazelle	Le Roy
William A. H. Tilton	Bloomington
Edward L. Price	"
William Ray	"
Richard M. Frazier	Le Roy
Owen C. Westfall	"
Musician.	
Almon K. Ives	Bloomington
Privates.	
Robert D. Alsip	Le Roy
James E. Adams	"
Philip T. Broad	Bloomington
Lester Beckwith	"
James M. Bartholomew	Le Roy
Charles Cymor	Bloomington
Addison Coons	Le Roy
Peter T. Crist	Bloomington
James A. Depew	"
Joseph T. Davison	"
Merit M. Dickerson	Le Roy
Robert W. English	Bloomington
Allen Ellsworth	"
Charles Ellsworth	"
Henry G. Flesher	"
Robert A. Freeman	"
John Fogle	"
Baxter Franks	"
George Gibson	"
John E. Hardesty	Twin Grove
John H. Hoffman	Bloomington
John C. Hanson	Le Roy
Alfred Hartry	Bloomington
James Jackson	Le Roy
Andrew P. Johnson	"
John F. Kimler	"
Thomas J. Kimler	"
Levi L. Keller	Bloomington
Clark Leal	"
William Longstreth	Le Roy
John Little	Bloomington
John Lisle	Le Roy
Thomas A. Lincoln	"
Amos R. Morehouse	"
George H. Mott	Bloomington
Nathan Moore	Le Roy
Robert Maxton	Cheney's Grove
William Moore	Bloomington
Frederick Markgraff	"
Albert Miller	Le Roy
Thomas McCullough	McLean County
Henry C. McClure	Bloomington
James M. Potter	"
Amos L. Pile	"
Ivory H. Pike	Le Roy
Humphrey Penn	Bloomington
George W. Ring	Le Roy
James H. Rayburn	Bloomington
William H. Robinson	"
Lewis A. Pike	Le Roy
Lewis Reeves	Bloomington
Joseph Rutledge	Le Roy
Joseph Scibird	Bloomington
William H. Surgery	White Oak Gr.
Alfred Sims	Le Roy
Charles Schooth	Bloomington
George W. Simmons	"
Isaac Stine	"
Audon Sholl	"
Jasper M. Stine	"
Harvey Tunse	"
William Trowbridge	Le Roy
Edmund G. Wood	Bloomington
Green Wheeler	Le Roy

COMPANY G.

Name and Rank	*Residence.*
Captain.	
James P. Moore	Bloomington
1st Lieutenant.	
Harvey C. De Motte	"
2d Lieutenant.	
John H. Stout	"
Sergeants.	
John V. W. Bauman	"
Robert McCart	"
William M. Collins	"
William M. Stives	"
Corporals.	
Milton A. Lapham	"
Benjamin F. Funk	"
Charles R. Bush	Lexington
Henry G. Reeves	Bloomington
Martin L. Wolfe	"
Frank S. Reardon	"
Henry Buck	Pleasant Hill
Musicians.	
William Moore	Twin Grove
David Pamley	Lexington
Privates.	
George W. Barton	Bloomington
William Basnett	Concord
Jesse Beeman	Heyworth
Benjamin Beech	Danvers
Benjamin Bentley	Heyworth
Andrew Bass	Stout's Grove
Hiram S. Bald	Lexington
James Brewer	Bloomington
James W. Brown	Hudson
Isaac E. Cochran	Heyworth
James Crosby	Bloomington
Horatio Day	"
John Dayhack	"
Jacob Doctor	Lexington
John W. Enlow	Bloomington
John F. Farquor	McLean County
James Feeny	Dry Grove
Hugh Foscha	Lexington
Charles Goff	Bloomington
Samuel Gallagher	"
Benjamin Garrison	Lexington
Isaac H. Gioler	"
Jonathan W. Hamill	"
Samuel R. Hays	"
Milton Hoaton	"
David Hyer	"
George W. Hiser	"
Anderson Hamser	Bloomington
Thomas Jones	Danvers
George W. Jones	Bloomington
John M. Kelly	Dry Grove
Renselier Kent	Lexington
Andrew Kass	Bloomington
Albert Luce	"
Abner P. Lott	"
Wain Lucas	"
Michael McDonald	"
Isaac McFee	"
Robert B. Mitchell	"

COMPANY G, SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Name and Rank.*	*Residence.*
Erastus Miller	... Heyworth...	Charles W. Stringfield	..Bloomington..
Benjamin F. Morrison	. .White Oak...	John Savage	..... LeRoy.....
Joseph Pancake	..Bloomington..	George R. Thompson	. . Heyworth. .
John W. Reat	"	Thomas Thompson	..Pleasant Hill..
Nathanial Read	"	Charles Thompson	..Bloomington..
John Reddington	"	Paul Vandervoort	"
James Rickett	...Lexington..	David White	"
David Ryburn	..Bloomington..	William Young	"
Jonathan H. Sackett	... Heyworth...	*Recruits.*	
Nathan B. Shaffer	.....Danvers....	Andrew J. Bane	"
Joseph P. Simmons	..Bloomington..	Thomas J. Cassady	"
Henry Smith	.....Concord....	William F. Wolfe	"
John W. Stone	..Bloomington..	George Woodhouse	"
William O. Strimple	"		

SIXTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—THREE MONTHS.

COMPANY G.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Name and Rank.*	*Residence.*
Private.		*Private.*	
William R. R. Gedding	.....Chenoa.....	Joshua Hamilton	.....Chenoa... .

SEVENTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—THREE MONTHS.

Mustered in July 23, 1862; mustered out October 23, 1862. Service, guard duty at Camp Butler and Alton, Ill., and trip to Vicksburg in exchange of prisoners.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Name and Rank.*	*Residence.*
Colonel.		*Quartermaster.*	
Owen T. Reeves	..Bloomington..	John H. Burrows	..Bloomington..
Major.		*Commissary-Sergeant.*	
Joseph H. Scibird	"	Charles W. King	"

COMPANY A.

Privates.		*Privates.*	
William F. Brown	..Bloomington..	Sylvester Benson	..Bloomington..
Josiah Brown	"	John H. Rhodes	"

COMPANY B.

Sergeant.		*Privates.*	
George W. Simmons	..Bloomington..	Isaac N. McFee	..Bloomington..
Privates.		Nathan Moore	..... LeRoy.....
Andrew J. Bess	"	Amos R. Moorehouse	..Bloomington..
Addison Coons	"	George W. Ring	..... LeRoy.....
Merrit M. Dickerson	..... LeRoy.....	Lewis A. Rike	"
Robert A. Freeman	..Bloomington..	Charles Schuth	..Bloomington..
John C. Henson	..... LeRoy.....	Joseph P. Simmons	"
George W. Jones	..Bloomington..	Albert R. Sims	"
George Lisle	..... LeRoy.....	Green Wheeler	"

COMPANY D.

Private.			
Charles W. King	..Bloomington..	.....	.....

COMPANY H, SEVENTIETH INFANTRY.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Name and Rank.	Residence.
Captain.		John Dayhack	Bloomington
James O'Donald	Bloomington	John W. Enlow	"
2d Lieutenant.		James Finney	"
Albert Braxton	"	Robert Graham	"
Sergeants.		John C. Graves	"
John A. Robinson	"	Hudson Hickman	Heyworth
Nathan L. Sears	"	George Hurst	Towanda
William Kitchell	"	William W. Jones	"
Jesseck Ridgill	"	Thomas Jones	Bloomington
Corporals.		Samuel Latter	"
Peter D. Cook	"	C. W. R. Locke	"
William H. Hickman	"	Thomas Loving	Lexington
Henry C. Norton	"	Thomas Marshall	Towanda
Musicians.		Alexander H. Myers	Bloomington
Randolph A. Pike	"	John W. Moody	"
John T. Benter	"	Wesley Maulsam	"
Privates.		John Owen	"
Preston Bishop	"	Isaac Pilcher	"
Avery W. Bradley	"	John Ryan	"
George W. Brown	"	Joseph T. Solomon	"
Joseph Brown	"	Andrew J. Stringfield	"
Asa Brown	"	Thomas Turnipseed	Lexington
John Boggs	"	Robert Willson	Bloomington
William H. Campbell	"	Charles Walberton	"
Edward C. Dawson	"	John Young	"

COMPANY I.

Privates.		William Hartsock	Pleasant Hill.
Albert G. Greer	Pleasant Hill.	Daniel Walker	"

SEVENTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY—THREE MONTHS.

COMPANY G.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private.			
Joseph B. Devore	McLean Co.	July 11, 1862.	October 29, 1862

SEVENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private.			
Rich M. Lanfear	Lexington	Aug. 4. 1862.	Killed, Franklin, 1864

COMPANY H.

Private.			
Joseph Royle	Bloomington	Aug. 13, 1862	August 7, 1865

SEVENTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Recruit.			
Thomas J. Cassady	Towanda	Dec. 29, 1863	Trans. to Forty-fourth Illinois

COMPANY I.

Privates.			
John C. Clower	White Oak	Aug. 14, 1862	June 16, 1865
William C. Gamble	"	Aug. 9. 1862	June 12, 1865; sergeant
Andrew J. Parrish	"	Aug. 14, 1862	June 12, 1865

EIGHTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Captain.			
Robert Lender	Bloomington	Sept. 26, 1862	Resigned May 16, 1865
2d Lieutenant.			
John Brechbeller	"	May 26, 1862	Resigned March 31, 1863
Sergeants.			
Gustav Garn	"	July 12, 1862	Transferred to Invalid Corps
Gustav Lender	"	"	January 20, 1863
August Waugenfuhr	"	"	June 9, 1865
Corporals.			
John Grimm	"	"	"
Adolph Bennecke	"	"	March 13, 1865; wounds
Henry Gebhardt	"	"	June 9, 1865
Anton Buchholz	"	July 26, 1862	Died November 30, 1863
Musician.			
Frederick Hazenwinkle	"	July 12, 1862	December 24, 1862
Wagoner.			
Peter Hare	"	"	June 9, 1865
Privates.			
Jacob Buechler	"	"	Deserted
Jacob Buchner	"	"	March 25, 1865
George Dittmer	"	Aug. 9, 1862	Died July 20, 1864; wounds
Anton Dreher	"	"	Detached
Adam Hampel	"	July 24, 1862	Wounded at muster out
Daniel Hoessli	"	Aug. 9, 1862	June 9, 1865
Charles Luth	"	Aug. 2, 1862	"
George Maths	"	"	"
William Mayer	"	Aug. 4, 1862	"
Adolf Mayer	"	July 12, 1862	Deserted
Valentine Mendorf	"	Aug. 2, 1862	December 9, 1862
Christopher Meyer	"	Aug. 4, 1862	June 9, 1865
Alexander Model	"	"	January 12, 1863
Adam Mueller	"	"	June 22, 1865
Joseph Reeling	"	Aug. 2, 1862	July 28, 1864; wounds
Gustav Reyman	"	"	December 31, 1862
George Schlick	"	Aug. 4, 1862	Deserted
Christian Schmalfeld	"	"	March 7, 1864, wounds
Henry Schmalfeld	"	"	December 31, 1862
Frederick Schmidt	"	"	Deserted
Severin Schwartz	"	"	Transferred to Invalid Corps
George Seidel	"	Aug. 15, 1862	June 9, 1865
John Schuert	"	"	June 17, 1865; prisoner
Michael Weigers	"	Aug. 20, 1862	Died January 15, 1864
Rudolph Willenburg	"	Aug. 4, 1862	Deserted

COMPANY K.

Private.			
Herman Schulz	Bloomington	June 20, 1862	March 3, 1863

HISTORY OF EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

THE Eighty-second Infantry was almost exclusively composed of German members. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., September 26, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service at the same place, October 23, 1862.

On November 3, 1862, the Eighty-second left Camp Butler to join the Army of the Potomac. It arrived at Arlington Heights, November 9, was attached to Gen. Franz Siegel's Corps, and marched to Fairfax court house, November 19, on December 11 to Stafford court house, where it was assigned to the First Brigade (Colonel Schimmelfennig), Third Division (Gen. Carl Schurz), Eleventh Army Corps, and, with that command, went into camp near Acquia Creek, Va., December 19, where the regiment remained until January 20, 1863. On January 20,

a forward movement of the army was ordered, which was commenced, but abandoned on the 23d, a severe storm having rendered the roads absolutely impassable. The Eighty-second participated, advancing to Hartford church, where it encamped until February 6, and then moved again to Stafford court house. With Howard's command, the Eighty-second moved from Stafford court house, April 27, and marched towards Chancellorsville and arrived at Kelly's ford on the Rappahannock; it crossed on the evening of the 28th, and, after a few hours' rest on the southern side, moved to the Rapidan river, near Germania ford, crossing that ford to Locust grove, and forming line of battle along the Fredericksburg pike on the morning of the 30th. On the morning of May 1, small rifle-pits were dug and barricades made. At noon May 2, the regiment was placed in position, facing south, in the second line of battle, with the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York. About five o'clock, the enemy attacked the First Division, holding the right, routed and drove it to the rear, attacking the first line of the Third Division, which, after brave resistance, gave way. The second line, comprising the Eighty second Illinois and the New York regiment, held the enemy in check until a new line was formed in their rear, when it fell back about fifteen yards, leaving seventy killed and wounded on the ground it had occupied. The loss of the Eighty-second, before it rejoined the brigade, was 156 killed or wounded, including seven commissioned officers.

The Eighty-second participated in the engagement on May 4, and then returned to camp at Stafford court house, where it had a much needed rest until June 12, when it moved on the Gettysburg campaign. Before it quite reached Gettysburg, General Reynolds was killed.

During the three days' fighting, Colonel Salomon had two horses shot under him, while leading his regiment, which was especially complimented by Generals Howard and Schurz, for its bravery and efficiency during the struggle. Its losses were 131 killed, wounded, and missing. Capt. Emil Frey and Lieut. Eugene Hepp, Company H, were taken prisoners.

The Eighty-second then joined in the pursuit of Lee through Virginia, and then, on September 25, marched to Manassas Junction, *en route* for Tennessee.

On October 19, Hecker's Brigade was advanced to Russell's Gap, a gorge in the Raccoon mountain, which it held and defended while Hooker's forces passed through the gap into Lookout valley, and thence to Wauhatche, at the foot of Lookout mountain, where they arrived October 28.

The Eighty-second, with the Eleventh Corps, remained in Lookout valley until November 22, when it joined Grant's forces at Chattanooga, and participated, on the 23d, in the attack on the enemy near Orchard Knob.

The Eleventh Corps arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., November 29, and thence marched to Charleston, where orders were received to move to the relief of Burnside, at Knoxville. When this order was received, the troops under Sherman's command had no provisions nor a change of clothing; their shoes were almost worn out, and there was but a single blanket to a man, from Sherman down to the privates. A march of eighty-four miles was before them.

The command reached Loudon December 2, and then marched to Marysville, where intelligence was received of Longstreet's retreat, and the Eleventh Corps was ordered to return to Athens, and thence to Charleston and Chattanooga. At Chattanooga the corps was returned to Hooker's command, December 17, and again went into camp in Lookout valley, moving to Whiteside, Tenn., in January, 1864.

General Hecker resigned March 4, 1864, and the Eighty-second,

under Colonel Salomon, was assigned to the Third Brigade (Col. J. S. Robinson), First Division (Gen. Alpheus S. Williams), Twentieth Corps. The regiment left Whiteside on May 3, 1864, joining the corps at Triune on the 7th, and marched, by way of Snake Creek Gap, to Resaca, arriving there on the 13th. On the afternoon of the 14th, the enemy attacked our left. The troops resisted for a few moments, then wavered, and finally fell back through the woods, and over the barricades, toward and beyond Major Simonson's famous Fifth Indiana Battery. A few stopped after passing the barricades to support the guns, but the Confederates charging the second time with terrible yells, the remnant of the brigade were put to flight and nothing but Major Simonson, with his six guns and his few brave men that manned them, seemed to stand between the army and disaster. Just then a cheer was heard, and down the gorge came the Eighty-second Regiment on the double-quick, and charging across the field, drove the enemy back to the woods, saved the battery and the left of the army. Every man of the regiment won the highest praise for gallantry.

The Eighty-second occupied the field for the night, and on the following day was again engaged in an assault on the enemy's main line.

On May 25, the Eighty-second, with the First Division (General Williams), which was leading Hooker's column, became engaged with the enemy soon after crossing the bridge over Pumpkin Vine creek, about half way between Burnt Hickory and Dallas. The First Division was brought into action, and was for some time exposed alone to the attack of the whole Confederate force, but gained and held the advanced ground above the enemy's main line at New Hope church, until reinforcements arrived. For their action in this affair, General Thomas publicly complimented the men on their bravery. Johnson's main line could not be carried, and on the 26th the troops threw up intrenchments, which they occupied until the Confederates under Johnson evacuated their works, on June 6. The loss of the Eighty-second Illinois on the 25th, in the advance toward Dallas, was eleven killed and sixty-nine wounded, out of a total of 245 in the ranks.

By June 23, Hooker advanced toward Kenesaw, remaining there until July 3, when, the Confederates having abandoned their works on Kenesaw mountain, the First Division commenced the forward movement toward Chattahoochee river.

Robinson held the left of Williams' Division. The following account of the battle, particularly of that portion engaged in by Robinson's Brigade, is from the pen of an officer of the First Division, who participated in the engagement:

"On July 19th the Army of the Cumberland arrived in position south of the Chattahoochie and to the north of Atlanta.

"On the 20th instant a general advance in the direction of Atlanta was begun.

"The day wore away until two o'clock p.m. The developments anxiously hoped for in the movements of McPherson and Schofield seemed to be awaited as a signal for active demonstrations by the Army of the Cumberland. But, the enemy appreciating the desperate condition to which he was being rapidly brought, bethought himself to make one bold, dashing, determined effort to thwart our designs. Accordingly, early in the afternoon a fierce fire broke out along our picket lines. The storm soon extended along the line toward the right, where Williams' Division lay grouped along the crest of the rather high and densely-wooded hill. Between Williams' and Geary's Divisions lay a deep hollow, down which, marked by the timber, the enemy was now advancing in heavy masses. General Williams saw, at a glance, the arrangement of his troops which was best adapted to meet this unlooked-for demonstration of the enemy. He hurried his

brigades into position on the double-quick, and although they moved with all possible celerity, was unable to get them into their proper positions ere they received a terrific fire from the enemy.

"Robinson's Brigade hastened along the crest of the hill, then, facing by the left flank, marched down the slope to receive the swarming masses of the over-confident foe. The fire of the enemy was so murderous, and his advance so impetuous, that it seemed for a time as if Robinson's line must surely yield. The combatants were mingled with each other and fighting hand to hand. The safety of the corps, and, indeed, of the entire army, seemed to depend upon the courage and determination of those devoted men. Should they give way the enemy would gain possession of the hill, command the rear, break the centre, capture hundreds of prisoners, our artillery, and drive the remnant of our troops back to the creek, and, perhaps, to the Chattahoochie. But not one inch would those intrepid veterans yield. Though their ranks were fearfully thinned, and the tangled forest became strewn with bleeding forms as with autumn leaves, yet they determinedly maintained their position and compelled the enemy to withdraw, leaving his dead and wounded."

The Eighty-second Illinois performed its part worthily with the rest, each man firing their one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty rounds of ammunition during the three hours' engagement.

On the 15th of November, with the Third Brigade (Colonel Robbinson), First Division (Gen. J. N. Jackson), Twentieth Corps (Gen. A. S. Williams), left wing, Army of Georgia (Gen. H. W. Slocum), the Eighty-second Illinois moved from Atlanta on the famous "march to the sea." The brigade moved out by the Decatur road on the 16th, and was then assigned as rear guard of the corps, and reached Milledgeville November 22d. It was then made advance guard of the division and corps, and moved to the defenses around Savannah. On the 28th the regiment marched with the army through South Carolina, reaching Chesterfield March 1. On March 16 it was on the front line at Averysboro, being under fire from noon until dark, and losing about fifteen men.

Again, on March 19, at Bentonville, the brigade was thrown to the front, and being flanked, fell back and re-formed about a quarter of a mile in the rear, throwing down a rail fence for a barricade. There it maintained its position, the enemy charging several times and being repulsed with great loss. In this action the Eighty-second lost twenty-five men. On March 24 the command reached Goldsboro, where, after their march of sixty-five days, a permanent camp was formed, the men received new and much-needed clothing and revelled in the luxury of once again receiving full rations.

On April 20 the regiment broke camp and proceeded to Richmond, where it was received by General Grant, when it took up the line of march for Washington, arriving at Alexandria May 20, and after participating in the grand review at Washington on the 24th the Eighty-second was mustered out of service at the same place, June 9, and returned to Chicago, arriving June 16,—having marched, during its time of service, 2,503 miles and participated in many severe engagements with honor to itself and the city which sent it to the field.

Eighty eighth Illinois Infantry.

Company C.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
1st Lieutenant.			
George W. Kent	Gridley	Aug. 13, 1862	Resigned November 22, 1864
Corporal.			
Laban Manning	"	Aug. 1, 1862	Killed at Chicamauga
Musician.			
Theodore F. Kent	"	"	January 6, 1863
Privates.			
William H. Blunk	"	Aug. 4, 1862	June 9, 1865
Samuel T. Damsan	"	Aug. 1, 1862	"
John M. Drum	Hudson	"	June 15, 1865
James A. Damsan	Gridley	Aug. 4, 1862	June 5, 1865
Robert Dodson	"	"	Deserted
Cyrus Freed	"	Aug. 1, 1862	Died June 20, 1864; wounds
George H. Fell	"	"	June 9, 1865
Lorenzo W. Martin	"	Aug. 4, 1862	January 23, 1865
Joseph Owen	"	"	Died November 5
John B. Pierce	"	"	Died November 29, 1862
George W. Stretch	"	"	June 9, 1865
Samuel Simpson	"	"	"
John W. Staufer	"	Aug. 1, 1862	"
Benjamin H. Staufer	"	Aug. 14, 1862	Killed at Resaca 1864
Samuel Wilcox	"	Aug. 1, 1862	June 9, 1865
Recruits.			
Lewis L. Flory	Bloomington	Feb. 3, 1864	Trans. to Thirty-sixth Illinois

Company D.

Recruit.			
Thomas W. Kennedy	Bloomington	Aug. 7, 1862	September 4, 1862

Company H.

Private.			
William Dorman	Bloomington	Aug. 15, 1862	Deserter

Unassigned Recruits.

Benjamin Wilcox	Bloomington	Feb 3, 1864	Died February 16, 1864

History of Eighty-eighth Infantry.

THE Eighty-eighth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1862, by Col. Francis T. Sherman, and was known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in September 4, 1862.

Ordered to Louisville, Ky., September 4, and camped below Jeffersonville. Received arms on the 11th. Moved to Covington, Ky., 12th. On the 15th, was brigaded with Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and Second and Fifteenth Missouri. Colonel Greasel's (First) Brigade, Granger's Division, Army of the Ohio. On the 21st, Moved to Louisville, and was brigaded with Twenty-first Michigan, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and Thirty-sixth Illinois, Colonel Greasel commanding, Third Brigade, Eleventh Division, Brig.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding.

October 1, 1862, marched in pursuit of Bragg. Engaged in the battle of Perrysville, October 8,—losing four killed, five mortally wounded, and thirty-six wounded. Marched to Crab Orchard, and thence to Lebanon, and Bowling Green, Ky., arriving October 30, 1862. Moved toward Nashville, arriving at Edgefield, November 7. Moved November 17, six miles south of Nashville, on Nolensville pike.

December 26, 1862, marched in the advance upon Murfreesboro.

December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863, engaged in the battle of Stone River.

January, 1863, to June, 1863, encamped at Murfreesboro, with the exception of a scout to Columbia, Tennessee, in pursuit of Van Horn.

June, 1863, to July, 1863, engaged in the advance in movement against and pursuit of Bragg, from Middle Tennessee.

September, 1863, joined in the Chickamauga campaign, and advanced to Alpine, Georgia.

September 19 and 20, 1863, engaged in the battle of Chickamauga.

October, 1863, encamped at Chattanooga. Brigaded in First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

November 23 to 25, 1863, engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge. Formed part of the assaulting column upon the left center of the enemy's position, and was among the first to place its colors upon the enemy's works.

December, 1863, to February, 1864, engaged in scouting through East Tennessee, when it encamped at Loudon, where it remained until April, 1864.

April, 1864, moved to Cleveland, Tennessee.

May, 1864, joined in the advance upon the Atlanta campaign. It continued with the advance, as part of the Fourth Corps, commanded by Major-General Howard, throughout the whole of that campaign, up to and including the capture of Atlanta—participating in the following principal battles and skirmishes: Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station. Its services in the advance movements were continuous and constant, from May to September, 1864.

September, 1864, was ordered to Chattanooga, and was engaged during the month in duty at that place and Whiteside and Bridgeport.

November, 1864, moved to Pulaski, Tennessee, and thence, upon the advance of Hood, to Columbia, Franklin, and Nashville. It was engaged in the skirmishes at Columbia and Spring Hill, and in the battle of Franklin, upon the right center, the main point of attack of the enemy.

December 15 and 16, 1864, engaged in the battle of Nashville.

December 16, 1864, to January, 1865, joined in the pursuit of Hood, from Tennessee.

January, 1865, to March, 1865, encamped at Huntsville, Alabama.

March, 1865, moved to Bull's Gap, East Tennessee. May, 1865, moved to Nashville, where it remained until its muster-out.

During the period of its service the regiment was always in the front. It was never upon garrison duty. Its losses in the engagements in which it participated aggregate two-thirds of its number; and its conduct in every battle was such as to merit and receive the commendation of its brigade, division, and corps commanders. For its conduct at Stone River, Mission Ridge, and Franklin, it was made the subject of special mention.

The regiment was mustered out June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge June 22, 1865.

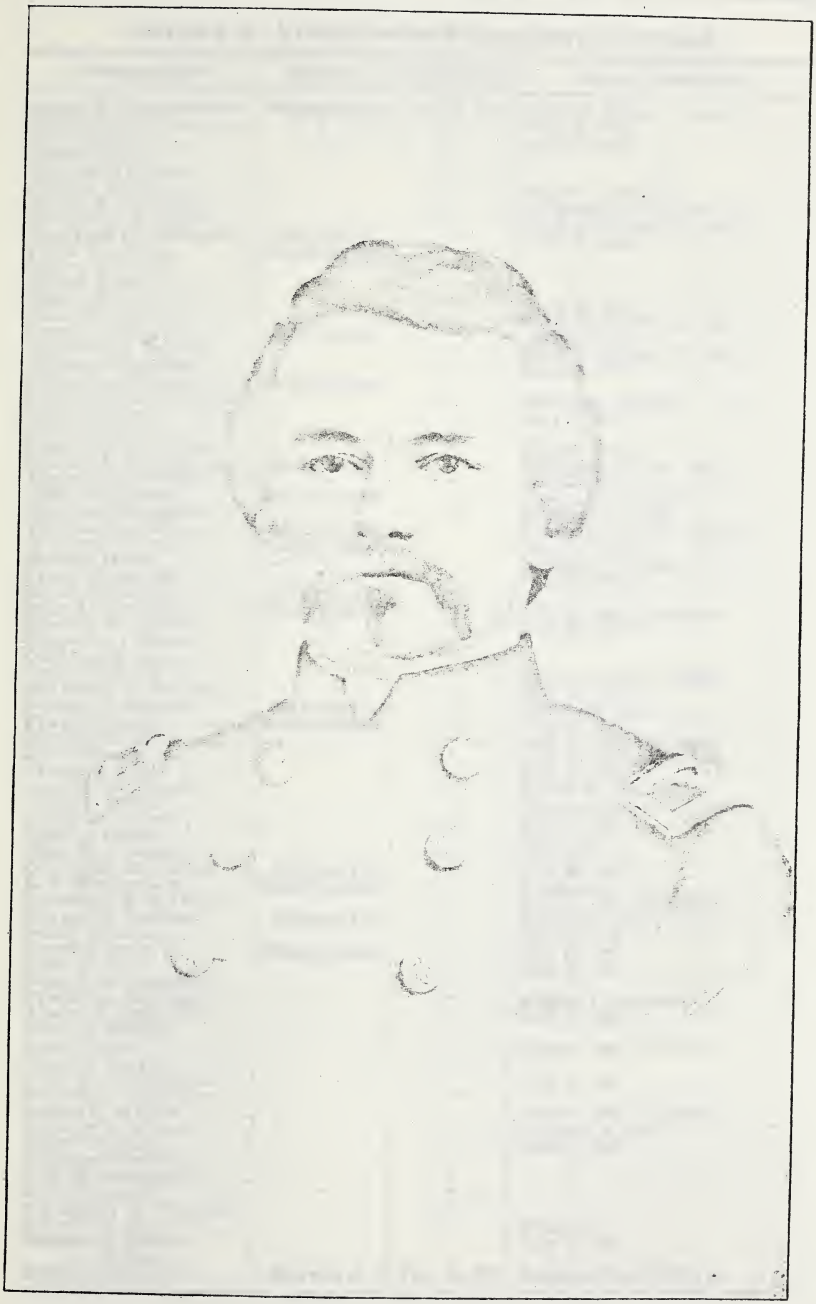
NINETY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Colonels.			
William W. Orme	Bloomington	Aug. 20, 1862	Promoted to Brigadier-Gen'rl
John McNulta	"	"	July 17, 1865
Lieutenant-Colonel.			
Rankin G. Laughlin	Heyworth	"	"
Majors.			
Alexander T. Briscoe	Bloomington	"	December 9, 1864
James C. McFarland	Heyworth	"	July 17, 1865; captain
Adjutants.			
Hudson Burr	Bloomington	Aug. 18, 1862	Discharged for promotion
Albert L. Heywood			July 17, 1865
Quartermaster.			
Martin L. Moore	Bloomington	Aug. 18, 1862	"
Assistant Surgeons.			
Archibald E. Stewart	Heyworth	Aug. 14, 1862	"
Selden M. Payne	Lexington	"	Resigned December 4, 1862
Lewis H. Skaggs	LeRoy		July 17, 1865
Chaplain.			
Robert E. Guthrie	Bloomington	Aug. 14, 1862	Resigned June 29, 1863
Sergeant-Majors.			
Henry C. Prevost	"	Aug. 10, 1862	
Joseph T. Martin	Heyworth	Aug. 11, 1862	July 17, 1865
Quartermaster Sergeant			
Robert S. McIntyre	Bloomington	Aug. 10, 1862	"
Commissary Sergeants.			
Carlton Goring.	"	"	September 23, 1864
L. P. Richardson	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 7, 1865
Hospital Stewards.			
Henry W. Boyd	"	Aug. 10, 1862	January 6, 1864
John D. Trowbridge	LeRoy	Aug. 9, 1862	December 2, 1864
Charles A. Hale	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865
Musicians.			
Proctor T. Coe	Bloomington	"	"
John L. Funston	"	"	May 30, 1865
William H. Gibbs	Heyworth	"	July 17, 1865

COMPANY A.

Captains.			
Algernon S. Lawrence	Bloomington	Aug. 20, 1862	Dismissed May 28, 1864
Peter J. Rouie	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865
1st Lieutenants.			
Guy A. Carlton	"	Aug. 20, 1862	Resigned August 28, 1863
William B. Lawrence	"	Aug. 8, 1862	Resigned March 11, 1864
Henry Honscheidt	"	"	July 17 1865
2d Lieutenant.			
John Nelson	"	"	"
Sergeants.			
William M. Steele	"	"	February 18, 1863
James Goodheart	"	"	July 17, 1865, as sergeant
Edward Rounds	"	"	"
Corporals.			
David W. Lewis	"	"	January 5, 1863
John H. Moore	"	"	Detached: mustered out
George H. Carman	"	"	June 16, 1864
James A. Hunt	"	"	February 2, 1863
William Rector	"	"	January 5, 1863
William L. Pancake	"	"	July 17, 1865
Adam Guthrie	"	"	April 3, 1863
Wagoner.			
Horace Sargent	"	"	Died October 3, 1863
Privates			
Christopher Beekman	"	"	February 6, 1863
Joseph Baker	"	"	April 12, 1864
Richard Brinkhoff	"	"	July 17, 1865
David T. Braden	McLean Co.	"	January 26, 1863
William J Blair	"	"	July 17, 1865
John Bisdorf	Bloomington	"	Died April 13, 1863
Hiram W. Barnett	McLean Co.	"	July 17, 1865
Joshua Barnes	"	"	"
Charles Barnes	Bloomington	Aug. 21, 1862	"
William Clark	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal



JOHN McNULTA

COMPANY A, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Anson B. Chamberlain	Bloomington	Aug. 8. 1862	April 11. 1863
Nathaniel W. Cox	"	"	May 23. 1865
Milo Chatfield	"	"	July 17, 1865
James Carr	"	"	"
Benjamin Cullar	"	"	"
John N. Dorlan	"	"	Killed, accident
Alfred B. Davidson	"	"	Detached; mustered out
Frederick R. Ebbets	"	"	Died February 17, 1863
Hezekiah H. Edwards	McLean Co.	"	July 17, 1865
Peter Engelken	Bloomington	"	"
James H. Fort	"	"	"
Daniel Fort	"	"	"
Rudolph Fry	"	"	June 23. 1865
John H. Flock	"	"	Died September 3. 1863
Carrol R. Graves	McLean Co.	"	July 17. 1865
Jonathan S. Griffith	"	"	Died November 12. 1862
William Gilmore	"	"	July 17, 1865
Sebastian Hohmann	Bloomington	"	"
Frederick Hasenwinkle	"	"	Died May 23, 1863
Louis Hacker	"	"	July 17, 1865
Fritz Hacker	"	"	"
Courtney H. Horine	"	"	Feb. 29. 1864
Melchert H Harbord	McLean Co.	"	Transferred Inv Corps
James A. Harbord	"	"	July 17. 1865
John Hagerman	Bloomington.	"	November 18. 1864
Increase Hemphill	"	"	February 7. 1863.
Thomas Hayden	McLean Co.	"	Transferred Inv. Corps
William W. Ives	Bloomington.	"	July 17. 1865
Nathan Irons	"	"	February 3. 1863
James Johnston	"	"	July 17, 1865
David Johnston	McLean Co.	"	"
John Lovenguth	Bloomington.	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Newton W. Lilley	"	"	July 17, 1865
Christian Laesch	"	"	"
Carl Lartz	"	"	"
James Messick	"	"	Died November 6, 1862
Granville C. Michael	"	"	July 17. 1865
George R. Means	McLean Co.	"	March 12. 1864
Frank McLean	Bloomington.	"	July 17, 1865
James Newell	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
John Nelson	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
James S. Neff	"	"	July 17, 1865
Andrew O'Connell	"	"	March 22, 1863
William Oliver.	"	"	Transferred Inv. Corps
David K. Plumley	"	"	May 22. 1864
Charles Porter	"	"	Deserted
John W. Powers	"	"	June 23. 1865
Columbus M. Potter	McLean Co.	"	May 28. 1865
L. P. Richardson	Bloomington.	"	Promoted
Valentine B. Sprague	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Horace O. Sumner	McLean Co.	"	March 10. 1863
Oscar Soverns	"	"	July 17. 1865
Charles Strassy	Bloomington.	"	May 13. 1865
John Seely	"	"	July 17, 1865
John V. Schlemmer	"	"	"
Frederick Schlagel	"	"	Killed, Vicksburg
Albert C. Spreadaw	"	"	July 17, 1865
Jesse A. Stellor	"	"	"
Jacob Vogel	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Charles Vergels	"	"	"
John W. VanSchoick	"	"	July 17. 1865
Robert L. Wilkinson	"	"	"
James R. Wilson	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Andrew J. Woolf	"	"	January 5. 1863
Ellis Willard	"	"	July 17, 1865
William Worline	"	"	"
C. S. Worthington	"	"	"
John Westfall	"	"	"
Nathaniel N. Winslow	"	"	"
John C. Webster	"	"	Detached
Simeon E. Weeks.	"	"	July 17, 1865
Recruits.			
Sylvester Benson	Heyworth	Feb. 24. 1864	Transferred to 37th Ill

COMPANY A, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Robert M. Conger	Bloomington.	Jan. 17, 1864.	Transferred to 37th Ill.
Samuel A. Conger	...Danvers...	Feb. 7, 1865	"
James Davidson	Bloomington	Jan. 25, 1864	"
Isaac N. Ives	"	Mch 31, 1864	"
John C. Lingle	"	Feb. 29, 1864	"
William H. Morgan	"	Mch 31, 1864	"
George Osborn	"	Jan. 4, 1864	June 12, 1865
Thomas Wilson	...Concord...	Feb. 24, 1864	Killed, Spanish Fort

COMPANY B.

Captain.			
Timothy J. Freeman	.. Heyworth..	Aug. 5, 1862	July 17, 1865; 1st lieutenant
1st Lieutenants.			
Patrick Gorman	"	Aug. 20, 1862	Resigned August 23, 1863
Robert McF. Wilson	"	Aug. 8, 1862	Drowned April 16, 1865
2d Lieutenants.			
William W. Elder	"	Aug. 20, 1862	Resigned June 4, 1863
William R. Robbins	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865, as sergeant
Sergeants.			
Charles M. Tilghman	"	Aug. 5, 1862	July 17, 1865
Hiram J. Noble	"	"	December 20, 1862
Richard H. Seltzer	"	"	July 17, 1862
Corporals.			
Thomas L. Gordon	"	Aug. 8, 1862	Died March 22, 1863
George G. Humphrey	"	"	July 17 1865; sergeant
John T. Harvey	"	"	July 17, 1865; private
Alpheus C. Stewart	"	"	Died September 18, 1863
John S. Birdsell	"	"	Died August 27, 1863
Seraphim T. Terry	"	Aug. 5, 1862	Transferred V.R.C.
Musician.			
Andrew Bethel	"	Aug. 7, 1862	July 17, 1865
Wagoner.			
Henry Albright	"	Aug. 8, 1862	"
Privates.			
Robert Atkinson	"	Aug. 9, 1862	Transferred V.R.C
Elston Armstrong	"	Aug. 11, 1862	June 6, 1865
Peter Armstrong	"	Aug. 12, 1862	Died November 26, 1862
Charles E. Bishop	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865
Henry Boam	"	"	"
Albert F. Bradley	"	Aug. 9, 1862	September 21, 1864
William Brower	"	Aug. 11, 1862	July 17, 1865
James Brown	"	Aug. 12, 1862	"
Granville Browning	"	"	February 5, 1863
John Barnes	"	Aug. 24, 1862	July 17, 1865
Ezra C. Claflin	"	Aug. 7, 1862	"
William G. Cochran	"	Aug. 8, 1862	March 6, 1863; wounds
John A. Carothers	"	"	July 17, 1865
Ford Cusey	"	Aug. 9, 1862	February 23, 1863
James Cooper	"	"	December 26, 1863
David Dickensheets	"	Aug. 5, 1862	Died December 25, 1862
Mortimer Day	"	Aug. 6, 1862	July 17, 1865
Alfred Ducker	"	Aug. 7, 1862	"
Alexander Daniels	"	Aug. 9, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Isaac V. Dubois	"	Aug. 11, 1862	July 17, 1865
Moores Freeman	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
James Ford	"	"	July 17, 1865
Mont A. Gordon	"	Aug. 9, 1862	"
Charles P. Graham	"	Aug. 6, 1862	"
John Graden	"	"	"
Farrel Gharty	"	Aug. 8, 1862	"
Alfred Gift	"	"	Sick at muster-out
Johnson W. Hooton	"	Aug. 5, 1862	July 17, 1865
Merit C. Hedrick	"	Aug. 7, 1862	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Avery G. Hedrick	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865
Francis M. Holmes	"	"	Died October 2, 1863
George W. Howser	"	Aug. 9, 1862	Died July 29, 1864
Peter Howser, jr	"	Aug. 11, 1862	Transferred V.R.C.
Tubal W. Isminger	"	Aug. 18, 1862	July 17, 1865
John Izzard	"	"	"
Isaac Johnson	"	"	June 6, 1865
William Johnson	"	"	July 17, 1865
Benjamin F. Johnson	"	"	Died July 17, 1864

COMPANY B, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
William Kinsey	Heyworth	Aug. 18, 1862	March 4, 1863; wounds
Abram Kelly	"	"	July 17, 1865
George Lamprecht	"	Aug. 9, 1862	"
George W. Land	"	"	March 11, 1863
Hiram Land	"	"	March 13, 1865
Busby Land	"	Aug. 11, 1862	July 17, 1865
John H. Locker	"	Aug. 9, 1862	Died September 6, 1863
William H. Masters	"	"	July 17, 1865
Almon Morrow	"	Aug. 6, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Tanton Mason	"	"	July 17, 1865
Edward Madden	"	Aug. 8, 1862	"
Henry Manta	"	Aug. 9, 1862	Died October 27, 1863
Jonas Mason	"	Aug. 12, 1862	February 3, 1863
Henry Miller	"	Aug. 15, 1862	July 17, 1865
George D. Mays	"	"	"
Miron W. Pratt	"	Aug. 8, 1862	"
James R. Pogue	"	"	"
William P. Passwater	"	"	Died July 28, 1863
William H. Pitts	"	"	July 17, 1865
James Robinson	"	"	February 25, 1863; wounds
Lewis Roy	"	"	July 17, 1865
Leander Ramey	"	"	Died October 24, 1863
James D. Roberts	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
John W. Richardson	"	"	July 17, 1865
Joseph Roberts	"	"	Died August 5, 1863
John Swearingen	"	"	June 6, 1865
David O. Scott	"	"	July 17, 1865
Samuel R. Stillman	"	"	June 6, 1865
William C. Stewart	"	"	February 23, 1863
LeRoy Smith	"	"	July 17, 1865
Thomas Spring	"	Aug. 24, 1862	May 31, 1865
John Smith	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865
Jarad C. Short	"	"	" "
William Tudors	"	"	" "
Elijah Towler	"	"	Died January 31, 1863
James Ward	"	Aug. 5, 1862,	July 17, 1865
William T. Wamsley	"	Aug. 7, 1862	March 13, 1865
Jefferson Wamsley	"	"	September 21, 1864
Milton T. Wamsley	"	"	September 17, 1864
Uriah Washburn, jr.	"	Aug. 8, 1862	Died March 16, 1863
Orlando D. Woolever	"	"	July 17, 1865
Recruits.			
Henry Albert	Bloomington	Jan. 18, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
Abraham Brown	Lexington	June 8, 1864	" "
George W. Barton	Normal	Sept. 6, 1864	May 27, 1865
John A. Crookshank	Bloomington	Mch. 9, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
Edward J. Dibble	Heyworth		May 26, 1865
Philander R. Day	"	Feb. 19, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
William Denman	Randolph	Nov. 24, 1863	" "
George S. Lashley	Lexington	Jan. 5, 1864	November 30, 1864
Erastus Miller	Randolph	Nov. 24, 1863	Transferred to 37th Illinois
Samuel Miller	Bloomington	Feb. 21, 1864	" "
David Maberry	Heyworth	Feb. 20, 1864	" "
David G. Ryburn	Randolph	Dec. 8, 1863	" "
Samuel J. Ryburn	"	"	" "
William H. Roberts	Heyworth	Feb. 19, 1864	" "
Charles W. Stringfield	Bloomington	Dec. 8, 1863	" "

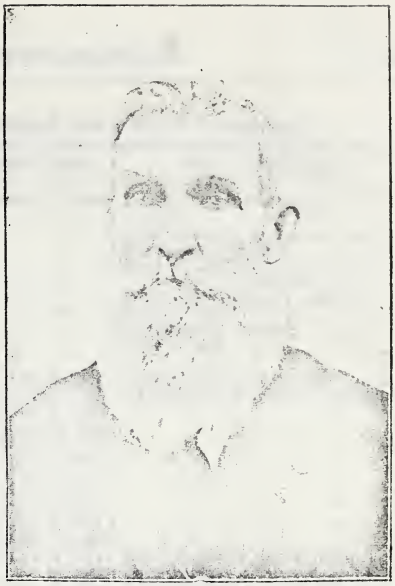
COMPANY C.

Captains.			
John Franklin	Lexington	Aug. 29, 1862	Resigned March 24, 1863
George B. Okeson	"	"	July 17, 1865
1st Lieutenants.			
James A. Elder	"	"	Died August 31, 1863
William M. Grier	"	Aug. 12, 1862	July 17, 1865
2d Lieutenant.			
John P. W. Eason	"	"	" "
Sergeants.			
Henry B Wikoff	Selma	"	October 15, 1863
Rees Horney	Lexington	"	Died October 10, 1862
Theodore Kitzmiller	"	"	Died January 20, 1863; wounds.
George Wood	"	"	Deserted

COMPANY C, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

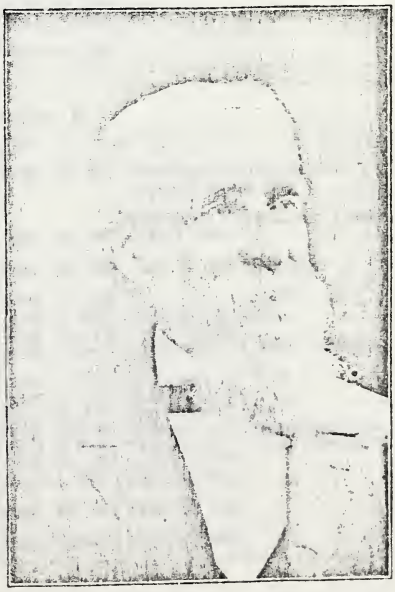
Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Corporals.			
William M. Beach	Lexington	Aug. 12, 1862	October 15, 1863
John C. Thompson	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Isaac S. Woods	"	"	May 31, 1864
Thomas E. Gentry	"	"	February 5, 1863
John Deal	"	"	Died August 26, 1862
John Hooton	"	"	Transferred V. R. C.
Orin B. Wilmer	"	"	Died April 1, 1863
Wagoner.			
George Smith	"	"	Died September 27, 1862
Privates			
Francis M. Anderson			February 9, 1863
William S. Arnold	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Henry Broadstone	"	"	July 17, 1865
Peter Bellew	"	"	Died April 10, 1863
John M. Beal	"	"	July 17, 1865
John N. Barnhouse	"	"	" "
John B. Curtis	"	"	" "
Percival Champlin	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
William B. Chambers	"	"	July 17, 1865
Joseph Cox	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
John P. Chambers	"	"	July 17, 1865
Charles W. Carel	"	"	March 8, 1863
William O. Catlett	"	"	Transferred V. R. C.
William H. Carter	"	"	Died May 7, 1863; corporal
Washington Dawson	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Hiram F. Davis	"	"	June 30, 1864; sergeant
Francis A. Enoch	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
John W. Enoch	"	"	Died September 1, 1865
Simon Ferguson	"	"	July 17, 1865
George Ferguson	"	"	January 6, 1864
John Flesher	"	"	Died, May 27, 1865
John W. Flesher	"	"	July 17, 1865
Nicholas Frey	"	"	Died, October 23, 1862
Perry J. Foster	"	"	" April 5, 1863
John Green	"	"	" September 15, 1863
Peter Guthrie	"	"	January 29, 1864
John Hughes	"	"	Died, July 24, 1863
William H. Hizer	"	"	Transferred V. R. C.
William L. Hicks	"	"	July 17, 1865
Joseph Hazlewood	"	"	"
M. C. Harrington	"	"	"
Andrew J. Hiltbruner	"	"	Died, January 6, 1863
Philip Johnson	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
George W. Jenkins	"	"	"
Rowland Jones	"	"	"
John H. Kennedy	"	"	Transferred V. R. C.
Samuel Kerr	"	"	March 2, 1863
Isaac Kerr	"	"	May 18, 1865
Benjamin Lane	"	"	December 5, 1863
Harvey Lane	"	"	Died, March 20, 1863
Charles H. Little	"	"	Accidentally killed, May 18, '63
John S. Luckey	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Robert McWilliams	"	"	September 17, 1862
Eli Meely	"	"	September 7, 1864, wounds
William D. Morris	"	"	July 17, 1865
William Millard	"	"	December 1, 1864
William C. Palmer	"	"	July 17, 1865
George W. Palmer	"	"	" "
Thomas J. Pate	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Oliver H. Perry	"	"	Died, September 2, 1863
George W. Popejoy	"	"	February 3, 1863
Jacob Rice	"	"	September 7, 1864
William Reincker	"	"	March 7, 1864
Franklin W. Sharpless	"	"	Deserted
Thomas J. Spaur	"	"	Died, April 26, 1863
Richard Simonton	"	"	June 12, 1865
James W. Scrimger	"	"	July 17, 1865
Spear S. Smith	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Cornelius Stevens	"	"	Died, April 6, 1864
Obadiah S. Sheppard	"	"	July 17, 1865
Moses Troyer	"	"	Died, May 1, 1863
Peter Wessell	"	"	July 17, 1865

JOHN M. STIPP
Co. K, 8th Ill. Vols., Color Bearer 34th Ill. Vols.



JOSEPH P. MARTIN
Co. B, 34th Ill. Vols.

JOHN L. ARBOGAST



ROBERT T. COE

COMPANY C, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Thomas J. Wade	Lexington	Aug. 12, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
George W. Wright	"	"	"
James Wood	"	"	Absent, sick, at muster out
John R. Williams	"	"	Died, June 11, 1865
Hugh W. Warner	"	"	July 17, 1865
Isaac W. ndle	"	"	" corporal
William Wagner	"	"	Died, September 4, 1863
Charles Wise	"	"	July 17, 1865
Samuel York	"	"	Died, April 27, 1863
John Zinn	"	"	July 17, 1865
Recruits.			
Daniel Bosworth	"	Jan. 4, 1864	Died, February 17, 1864
Seth W. W. Blakely	"	Dec. 6, 1863	Transferred to 37th Illinois
Termin Crose	"	Feb. 25, 1864	" "
Thomas A. Dennis	Bloomington	Jan. 26, 1864	" "
John T. Evans	"	Mar. 19, 1864	" "
Eli F. Evans	"	Feb. 29, 1864	" "
Frank F. Goddard	Lexington	Mar. 29, 1864	" "
Samuel R. Hays	"	Jan. 4, 1864	" "
Harvey B. Hines	"	Mar. 28, 1864	" "
Milton Horton	"	Jan. 4, 1864	" "
John J. Herring	"	Feb. 21, 1864	" "
Joseph A. Hefner	"	Feb. 3, 1864	Died, September 30, 1864
Jesse T. Harden	"	Jan. 28, 1864	June 12, 1865
Thomas P. Kerr	"	Feb. 3, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
William Kerr	"	Feb. 25, 1864	" "
George L. Mahan	"	Mar. 29, 1864	" "
Aaron Moon	"	Mar. 28, 1864	Died, April 1, 1864
Noah F. McNaught	"	Feb. 3, 1864	June 28, 1865
Robert Pratt	"	Jan. 4, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
James Rickets	"	"	" "
Duncan Stewart	"	Jan. 28, 1864	" "
John D. Trimmer	"	Aug. 12, 1862	July 17, 1865; sergeant
John F. Trimmer	"	Jan. 25, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
James Turner	"	Feb. 5 1864	" "
David Turpin	Bloomington	Mar. 29, 1864	" "
Thomas Turnipseed	Lexington	Jan. 5, 1864	" "
Jacob Vandeveer	"	Jan. 4, 1864	" "
John H. Wilkinson	"	Mar. 30, 1864	" "
Abel Williams	"	Jan. 4, 1864	" "
Allen Wood	"	"	" "
William Watkins	Towanda	March 7, 1864	" "
John A. Wamsley	Lexington	Oct. 27, 1863	Died September 8, 1864

COMPANY D.

Captains.			
George W. Brown	Padua	Aug. 20, 1862	Resigned March 22, 1863
Timothy Owen	Bloomington	"	September 19, 1865
1st Lieutenants.			
William VanGundy	Padua	"	Resigned September 2, 1863
James Butler	Bloomington	Aug. 10, 1862	July 17, 1865
2d Lieutenant.			
John T. McClure	Danvers	Aug. 12, 1862	July 17, 1865, sergeant
Sergeants.			
George Yost	Padua	Aug. 11, 1862	"
Revillo S. Krum	"	Aug. 6, 1862	January 27, 1865
W. A. Arrowsmith	"	Aug. 11, 1862	July 17, 1865
William H. Murphy	"	Aug. 7, 1862	November 18, 1862; corporal
Corporals.			
Ad P. Branaman	"	Aug. 7, 1862	Transferred V. R. C.
James L. Gunnell	Danvers	Aug. 12, 1862	March 16, 1863
Francis Evans	Padua	Aug. 11, 1862	February 7, 1863
William C. Rusmisell	Danvers	Aug. 12, 1862	Absent; sick at muster out
P. W. Bishop	Towanda	Aug. 5, 1862	September 7, 1863; sergeant
John W. Jones	Padua	Aug. 11, 1862	April 10, 1864
Joseph Spencer	"	Aug. 7, 1862	July 17, 1865
Musician.			
John Rockhold	Old Town	Aug. 20, 1862	June 15, 1864
Wagoner.			
Joseph Partee	Padua	Aug. 7, 1862	July 17, 1865

COMPANY D, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
Richard H. Arrowsmith	Padua	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865
William Avis	"	"	June 4, 1865
Daniel J. Bishop	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Alpheus F. Baer	"	Aug. 9, 1862	June 13, 1865; sergeant
A. B. Branaman	"	Aug. 11, 1862	Absent; sick at muster out
Levi Bunn	Bloomington	Aug. 9, 1862	Died March 25, 1863
Elbert C. Bingham	Padua	Aug. 7, 1862	June 29, 1865
Charles Bingham	"		June 29, 1865; corporal
George W. Bingham	"	Aug. 3, 1862	July 17, 1865
John S. Bedell	"	Aug. 13, 1862	Died August 29, 1863
Elisha J. Cortay	Bloomington	Aug. 22, 1862	February 16, 1863
Leander Coss	Padua	Aug. 7, 1862	
Columbus C. Collins	"	Aug. 2, 1862	January 21, 1863
George Crary	"	Aug. 7, 1862	Died Dec. 13, 1862; wounds
Alexander Craig	Towanda	Aug. 3, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
John M. Cary	Padua	Aug. 5, 1862	July 17, 1865; sergeant
William Dixon	Towanda	Aug. 14, 1862	Died March 2, 1863
Daniel Dodson	Padua	Aug. 5, 1862	Died September 14, 1863
John A. Euins	Towanda	Aug. 14, 1862	
Andrew J. Elmore	Bloomington	Aug. 5, 1862	Transferred V. R. C.
Peter A. Forney	Padua	Aug. 11, 1862	July 17, 1865
Reuben Fenstermaker	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Thomas Fry	"	"	Died August 1, 1863
Ephraim Frankeberger	"	"	
David Grove	"	"	July 17, 1865
Albert Grove	"	"	"
Elijah Gano	"	"	"
Solomon Grogg	"	Aug. 7, 1862	"
James Gano	"	"	Nov. 16, 1864
Henry C. Greenman	"	Aug. 12, 1862	Killed, Prairie Gr've, Dec. 7, '62
Adam Gatrell	"	Aug. 11, 1862	March 10, 1863
Mortimer D. Hibbard	Bloomington	"	March 28, 1863
Henry F. Hoar	"	Aug. 12, 1862	Died August 20, 1863
William H. Horr	Padua	Aug. 11, 1862	
Martin Horr	"		
Oliver Huggins	"	Aug. 11, 1862	July 17, 1865
Willis E. Hull	"	"	"
James N. Hinthorn	Towanda	Aug. 5, 1862	May 9, 1863
Sylvester Jones	Padua	Aug. 8, 1862	Died March 18, 1863
Samuel A. Jones	"	Aug. 7, 1862	Died March 1, 1863
John Johnson	"	Aug. 11, 1862	July 17, 1865
Cornelius Johnson	"	"	"
Andrew Jackson	"	Aug. 14, 1862	"
Isaac Johnson	"	Aug. 11, 1862	Transferred V. R. C.
John Johnson	"	"	
John Kerr	"	Aug. 5, 1862	February 9, 1863
Peter Kensela	Bloomington	Aug. 12, 1862	Sick at M. O.
William W. Long	Padua	Aug. 11, 1862	July 17, 1865
Hezekiah Murphy	"	Aug. 7, 1862	"
John McDonald	"	Aug. 5, 1862	
Howard W. Newman	"	"	Died April 1, 1863
Isaac N. Newman	Old Town	"	July 17, 1865
Samuel A. Rodman	Towanda	Aug. 7, 1862	"
William M. Spore	Padua	Aug. 12, 1862	"
Peter Smith		Aug. 20, 1862	
William A. Seniff	Padua	Aug. 7, 1862	June 11, 1865
George N. Seniff	"	"	December 8, 1863
John Scott	"	"	July 17, 1865
Joseph J. Sloan	Bloomington	Aug. 11, 1862	February 25, 1863; wounds
John F. Skeen	Padua	Aug. 14, 1862	Died March 10, 1863
John W. Tariman	"	Aug. 7, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Nelson Van Gundy	"	"	July 17, 1865
William Van Buskirk	Towanda	Aug. 5, 1862	"
Andrew J. Wampler	Padua	Aug. 7, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Gibson Watkins	Arrowsmith	Aug. 12, 1861	July 17, 1865
John Willaby	Padua	Aug. 5, 1862	February 26, 1863
Henry Willaby	"	"	July 1, 1863
Joseph M. Wilson	"	Aug. 12, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
George R. Watkins	Arrowsmith	Aug. 14, 1862	July 17, 1865
Recruits.			
Henry Altis	Danvers	Feb. 24, 1864	Transferred 37th Illinois
John F. Epperson	"	Jan. 25, 1864	" "

COMPANY D, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
John A. Furr	Padua	Aug. 11, 1862	Transferred V. R. C
John Horsch	Bloomington	Feb. 29, 1864	June 20, 1865
Peter Kamp	"	"	Transferred 37th Illinois
John Kamp	Danvers	Feb. 8, 1864.	" "
Valentine Naffziger	"	Feb. 24, 1864	" "
Joseph Pearson	"	Feb. 8, 1864.	" "
H. C. Provost	Bloomington	Aug. 10, 1862	September 30, 1863
John Renkel	Danvers	Feb. 8, 1865.	Transferred 37th Illinois
William H. Rockhold	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1864.	" "
Christian Rockey	Danvers	Feb. 8, 1865.	" "
John E. Stroup	"	Feb. 29, 1864.	" "
John Sullivan	Bloomington	Jan. 27, 1864.	" "
John C. Seniff	LeRoy	March 7, 1864	June 20, 1865
John M. Young	Padua	Nov. 5, 1863.	Transferred 37th Illinois

COMPANY E.

Captains.			
John L. Routt	Bloomington	Aug. 20, 1862	Aug. 20, 1863
Joseph B. Hopkins	McLean Co.	"	July 17, 1865
1st Lieutenants.			
William H. Wright	"	"	Resigned April 5, 1863
James McKenzie	Bloomington	Aug. 7, 1862.	July 17, 1865
2d Lieutenant.			
Jehiel G. Houseman	McLean Co.	"	"
Sergeants.			
John Sloan	"	"	January 6, 1864
William Tunstead	"	"	Deserted
Thomas Kirkpatrick	"	"	July 17, 1865
Isaac B. Gilmore	"	"	"
Corporals.			
Benjamin B. Marsh	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Joshua R. E. Selby	"	"	July 17, 1865; private
Samuel Baldridge	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Samuel H. Harmison	"	"	July 17, 1865
Robert P. Adams	"	"	"
William H. Russell	"	"	July 17, 1865
William H. Rankin	Bloomington	"	May 22, 1864
Wagoner.			
John C. Calhoun	McLean Co.	"	July 17, 1865
Privates.			
Daniel Atkinson	"	"	Died Feb. 25, 1863
Christian Beckler	"	"	July 17, 1865
William Bower	"	Aug. 13, 1862	"
Francis H. Boggs	"	Aug. 7, 1862.	Died January 31, 1863
William J. Baldridge	"	"	July 17, 1865
Robert Beard	"	"	July 17, 1865
Wesley Bowers	"	"	March 7, 1863
James H. Biggar	"	"	July 17, 1865
David Burns	"	"	Died December 9, 1862
Jacob W. Burns	"	"	July 17, 1865
Joseph Baylor	"	"	"
William Coomes	"	"	Detached at muster-out
Stephen W. Conwell	"	"	May 31, 1865
George W. Carver	Hudson	"	February 3, 1863
George Cunningham		"	July 17, 1865
William Clay	McLean Co.	"	"
John Clay	"	"	December 10, 1862
Francis A. Dungan	"	"	January 27, 1864
Soloman Dean	"	"	Died July 27, 1863
Samuel W. Evans	"	"	July 17, 1865
Charles Fordice	"	"	"
John P. Fry	"	"	"
Simon Fry	"	"	"
Absalom Gillespie	"	"	"
Jasper Gilmore	"	"	"
Otho H. Hibbs	"	"	Died August 22, 1863
Robert M. Hopkins	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Alfred Harvey	Hudson	"	Died March 3, 1863
John Haynes	"	"	June 3, 1865
James M. Hibbs	McLean Co.	"	July 17, 1865
William Housman	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
John A. Ingram	"	"	July 17, 1865

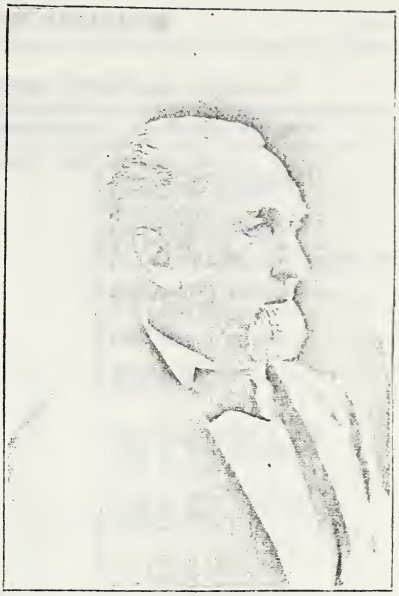
COMPANY E, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
George M. Kirkpatrick	McLean Co.	Aug. 7, 1862	July 17, 1865
Andrew M. Kane	"	"	Died December 3, 1863
Sylvester B. Kindlespire	Lexington	"	Died March 14, 1865
Daniel C. Kistler	McLean Co.	"	Died October 21, 1864
Joseph H. Kistler	"	"	July 17, 1865
Jacob Kline	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Joseph Kirkpatrick	"	"	July 12, 1864
William C. Lowery	"	"	July 17, 1865
Thomas Lynch	"	"	"
James J. Livingston	"	"	"
Adam Livingston	"	"	November 8, 1864
Charles W. Lander	"	"	March 22, 1864
William Littler	"	"	July 17, 1865
William McMullen	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Charles Mierendorf	"	"	"
Belfeld Miller	"	"	"
Jesse S. Mathias	"	"	"
Jasper McDaniels	"	"	"
William T. Morrison	"	"	"
Joseph Moreland	"	"	Died March 8, 1863
Thomas H. Newton	"	"	July 17, 1865
Lehigh Owens	"	"	"
Thomas H. Pierce	"	"	"
John W. Pierson	"	"	"
Darwin D. Phinney	"	"	"
James Richardson	Hudson	"	Died April 24, 1863
Jacob M. Rohrer	McLean Co.	"	May 22, 1864; corporal
Charles M. Russell	"	"	February 9, 1863
Ezekiel Rohrer	"	"	July 17, 1865
Esau P. Scott	"	"	"
John K. Snyder	"	"	"
John M. Stuart	"	"	"
John Simon	"	"	February 20, 1863
John F. Selby	"	"	April 15, 1863
William L. Smith	"	"	July 17 1865; corporal
Joseph H. Sharp	"	"	January 29, 1863
Isaac M. Taylor	"	"	Died September 26, 1863
John Trotter	"	"	Died February 8, 1864; sergeant
William E. Tarman	"	"	July 17, 1865
Charles A. Tarman	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
John Tennis	"	"	Died September 20, 1863
Richard Thackery	"	"	May 22, 1864
Albert S. Wright	"	"	July 17, 1865
John West	"	"	"
David Zook	"	"	"
John K. Zook	"	"	"
Recruits.			
James Beam	"	Oct. 28, 1862	January 6, 1864
James Campbell	Lexington	Oct. 26, 1863	Transferred to 37th Illinois
John Carler	"	"	" "
John E. Littler	Bloomington	Jan. 29, 1864	" "
Willis S. Pierson	"	Feb. 16, 1864	" "
Alexander Stemmens	"	Aug. 29, 1862	February 18, 1863
William Telcump	McLean Co.	Sept. 4, 1862	July 17, 1865
David White	Bloomington	June 4, 1863	July 13, 1865
Chester W. Weakley	"	Jan. 12, 1864	Died July 3, 1864

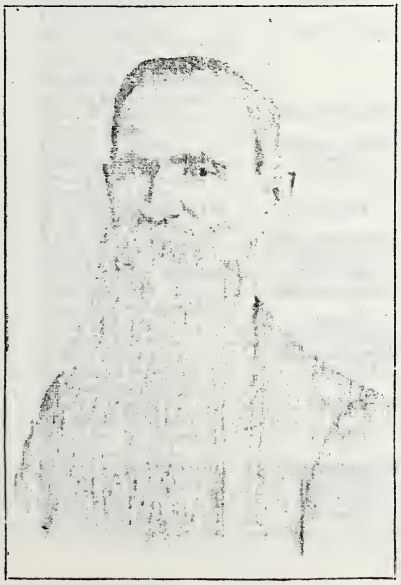
COMPANY F.

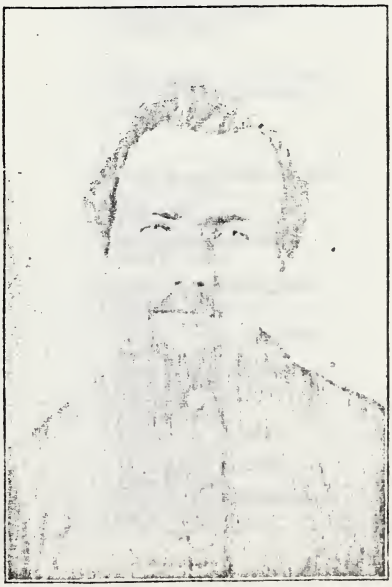
Captains.			
Aaron W. Walden	Randolph	Aug. 20, 1862	Resigned March 4, 1863
Joseph Denison	Bloomington	"	July 17, 1865
1st Lieutenants.			
John W. Beatty	Empire	"	Resigned December 2, 1864
William Calhoun	Downs	July 15, 1862	July 17, 1865
2d Lieutenant			
John M. Stipp	Padua	July 17, 1862	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Sergeants.			
Allen C. Richards	Bloomington	July 15, 1862	July 17, 1865
Martin J. Owen	Empire	"	March 11, 1865
George K. Shafer	Concord	"	Died August 23, 1863
Corporals.			
Henry Hazenwinkle	Bloomington	Aug. 1, 1862	June 22, 1864; wounds

EUGENE E. FLAGG
Corp. Co. K. 94th Ill. Vols.



HUDSON BURR
Adj. 94th Ill. Vols. and A. A. Gen'.





COMPANY F, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Benjamin Simmons	Downs	Aug. 1, 1862	July 17, 1865
George Welch	Empire	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
David B. Viney	Bloomington	"	December 13, 1862
William Alexander	"	"	July 17, 1865
Joseph B. Weaver	Downs	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Michael J. Wiett	Empire	"	Died March 26, 1864
Ichabod T. Miller	Bloomington	"	Promoted chaplain, Aug. 29, '63
Musicians.			
Samuel H. Hoover	Downs	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Daniel Hoover	"	"	June 15, 1863
Wagoner.			
Henry Mannen	"	"	Died March 16, 1863
Privates.			
William Blue	"	"	March 15, 1863
James Bishop	Padua	"	July 17, 1865
Blondhart Berkley	McLean	"	"
Thomas Brown	Downs	"	"
Milton Brown	Padua	"	Died September 4, 1863
James Colter	Concord	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Hiram W. Carlton	Funk's Grove	"	July 17, 1865
Clinton Calhoun	Randolph	"	"
William Colaw	Downs	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Amos K. Colaw	"	"	July 17, 1865
William M. Cox	Bloomington	"	"
John Carpenter	McLean Co.	"	"
Philip Durflinger	"	"	"
George W. Downs	Downs	"	"
George Davis	"	"	"
James Ford	Bloomington	"	Deserted
George E. Farris	Old Town	"	July 17, 1865
James R. Fincham	McLean Co.	"	"
Daniel F. Fosher	Bloomington	"	February 13, 1863
Henry Green	McLean Co.	"	March 6, 1865; wounds
John K. Hall	Old Town	"	July 17, 1865
Edward Holmes	Bloomington	"	"
Herman Hazenwinkle	Downs	"	"
Giles G. Hays	"	"	Discharged
James A. Hays	McLean Co.	"	July 17, 1865
William H. Ingleson	"	"	Died November 14 1862
Charley Jones	Downs	"	July 17, 1865
John A. Jackson	Empire	"	"
John Jacoby	"	"	Died March 9, 1863
Henry Jacoby	Old Town	"	July 17, 1865
Sylvanus Ketterman	"	"	"
George Ketterman	"	"	"
Stephen Ketterman	"	"	Died September 16, 1862
Adam Ketterman	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
John Kershner	Bloomington	"	July 17, 1865
James Long	"	"	"
Henry C. Lott	Twin Grove	"	"
Robert K. Leach	Downs	"	"
George W. Lanier	Padua	"	Died September 26, 1863
Norman Lebo		"	July 17, 1865
William McKernam	Downs	"	Deserted
D. C. McCulloch	"	"	July 17, 1865
Andrew J. Michael	Bloomington	"	Died March 23, 1862
Jacob C. Michael	Downs	"	July 17, 1865
Christopher Michael	Old Town	"	"
John Morris	Bloomington	"	Died December 8, 1862
James Montgomery	"	"	May 24, 1865
John Martin	Padua	"	July 17, 1865
George Peters	McLean Co.	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
William Pape	Bloomington	"	July 17, 1865
Swanson Powell	Concord	"	Died March 26, 1864
James Patterson	"	"	July 17, 1865
Henry Parker	Padua	"	April 15, 1865
Thomas H. Reed	"	"	July 17, 1865
William A. Reed	Downs	"	February 26, 1863
Thompson Rose	"	"	July 17, 1865
William Sandham	Bloomington	"	Died April 16, 1863
Oscar B. Stafford	Randolph	"	July 17, 1865
John Scholl	Normal	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Sylvester Smith	Downs	"	July 17, 1865

COMPANY F, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Jeremiah Simpkins	Bloomington	Aug. 1, 1862	July 17, 1865
John Tharp	McLean Co.	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Jonathan Teter	Bloomington	"	April 15, 1863
William Van Gorden	Downs	"	February 26, 1863
James W. Wise	"	"	July 17, 1865
Peter Walker	Towanda	"	Transferred to V. R. C.
Edward S. Walker	Bloomingson	"	April 26, 1865; corporal
George A. Witherell	"	"	July 17, 1865
Thomas P. Way	"	"	"
John Wood	Empire	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Orrin S. Witherill	Bloomington	"	July 17, 1865
Herman Zeigler	"	"	"
Recruits.			
William M. Bishop	LeRoy	Feb. 11, 1864	Trans. to Thirty-seventh Ill.
James F. Bellews	Bloomington	Mar. 22, 1864	" "
John M. Kelly	"	Dec. 24, 1863	" "
Winfield T. Rhodes	"	Mar. 21, 1864	" "

COMPANY G.

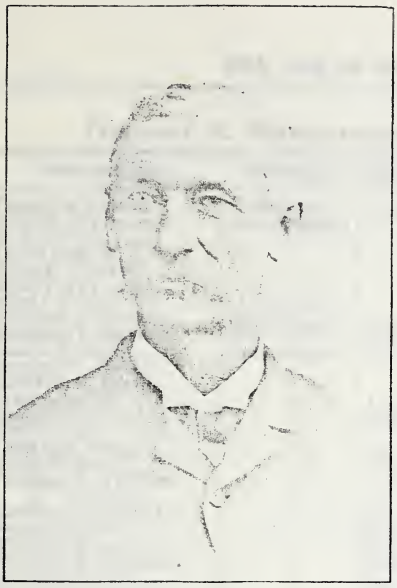
Captains.			
Aaron Buckles	LeRoy	Aug. 20, 1862	Resigned January 28, 1863
Peter Vanatta	"	"	July 17, 1865
1st Lieutenant.			
Lewis N. Woodcock	"	Aug. 8, 1862	"
2d Lieutenants.			
Marcus E. Ferguson	"	Aug. 20, 1862	Resigned February 14, 1863
Joseph R. Cravens	"	Aug. 8, 1862	Resigned March 2, 1865
Jesse Timmerman	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Sergeants.			
Jefferson E. Kimler	"	"	Died October 1, 1862
John P. Melchy	"	"	May 30, 1865
Charles Ashby	"	"	July 17, 1865
Amos Conoway	"	"	July 17, 1865; private
Corporals.			
William P. Conoway	"	"	" "
George B. Beard	"	"	March 25, 1863; private
John W. Marean	"	"	July 17, 1865; private
Benjamin Merrifield	"	"	" "
Lemuel McClurg	"	"	Died December 26, 1862
Daniel Roland	"	"	July 17, 1865; private
William Alsup	"	"	May 26, 1865
James R. McCann	"	"	July 17, 1865; private
Musicians.			
William Lisle	"	"	July 17, 1865
James N. Hardy	"	"	March 25, 1863
Wagoner.			
William A. McFarland	"	"	July 17, 1865
Privates.			
Isaac W. Ault	"	"	Died October 17, 1862
Rolly Buckles	"	"	May 10, 1865
Morris E. Brittin	"	"	July 17, 1865
John M. Briney	"	"	"
William C. Beard	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C.
Silas Buckles	"	"	February 5, 1863
R. F. Buckles	"	"	July 17, 1865
Moseby Brock	"	"	"
John T. P. Beard	"	"	March 21, 1863
Thomas Carr	"	"	Died December 31, 1864
John A. Crary	"	"	July 17, 1865
George Clayton	"	"	Deserted
Solomon Cloud	"	"	July 17, 1865
George W. Dean	"	"	Transferred V. R. C.
John Emmett	"	"	Died February 18, 1865
William F. Edwards	"	"	May 26, 1864
Samuel Emmons	"	"	July 17, 1865
Joseph G. Ewing	"	"	Deserted
Christopher Farmer	"	"	July 17, 1865
Jacob Fuller	"	"	" "
William H. H. Fifield	"	"	March 18, 1865
Isaac Fuller	"	"	Died January 27, 1865
John Gibbs	"	"	Transferred V. R. C.
William Gillmore	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal

COMPANY G, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Joseph Gillmore	LeRoy	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Charles A. Hale	"	"	Promoted to hospital steward.
Chancey Howard	"	"	March 28, 1863
William C. Hamilton	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Joseph H. Hamilton	"	"	July 17, 1865
H. P. Johnson	"	"	Deserted
Abram Johnson	"	"	Sick at muster out
Henry Johnson	"	"	July 17, 1865
Solomon Johnson	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
David Kirnes	"	"	Deserted
Robert H. Kimler	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Samuel J. Langdon	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Nelson Miller	"	"	July 17, 1865
Jesse H. Martin	"	"	Died January 1, 1863
John M. Morse	"	"	July 17, 1865
Hugh B. McCann	"	"	Deserted
William M. McFarland	"	"	July 17, 1865
Jesse B. McFarland	"	"	" "
Thomas P. Mansfield	"	"	" "
Isaac Miller	"	"	February 12, 1863
Abraham L. Moore	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Abraham L. Ogden	"	"	July 17, 1865
William Palmer	"	"	February 26, 1863
Charles A. Pohlmeyer	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
William H. Robinson	"	"	July 17, 1865
William Ropp	"	"	Died July 4, 1863
Elijah Rhoades	"	"	Transferred V. R. C.
James V. Robinson	"	"	Died December 21, 1862
Andrew Riley	"	"	July 17, 1865
William A. Shook	"	"	" "
John W. Shirley	"	"	April 17, 1863
George Sproul	"	"	June 19, 1865
Robert Sproul	"	"	July 17, 1865
John Sproul	"	"	Died July 21, 1864
William H. Shinkle	"	"	Died November 16, 1862
David Spencer	"	"	Died July 28, 1863
James L. Silvers	"	"	July 17, 1865
John D. Trowbridge	"	"	Promoted to hospital steward.
William A. Taylor	"	"	Died September 27, 1864
Ransom S. Thomas	"	"	July 17, 1865
Jesse Timmerman	"	"	Promoted to 2d lieutenant
James Vanschoick	"	"	July 17, 1865
Arnold Waldon	"	"	" "
William W. Wagers	"	"	Died December 17, 1862
John M. West	"	"	February 20, 1863
Charles Wendleshafer	"	"	July 3, 1865
George W. Waybright	"	"	July 17, 1865
William S. Winchell	"	"	" "
William Webb	"	"	Died May 24, 1863
Wesley B. Williams	"	"	July 17, 1865
William P. Walker	"	"	" "
Samuel L. White	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
George F. Wooding	"	"	February 3, 1863
Recruits.			
Martin M. Burris	"		July 17, 1865; corporal
Frederick G. Beamer	Heyworth	Mch. 7, 1864	May 30, 1865
John F. Barnes	LeRoy	Jan. 5, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
Emery C. Bartholow	"	Feb. 13, 1864	" " "
James M. Bartholow	"	Feb. 15, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
Merritt M. Dickinson	Empire	Feb. 5, 1864	" "
Nelson Forsyth	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1864	" "
Christopher Gay	Heyworth	Jan. 25, 1864	" "
Thomas Hamond	LeRoy	August 1862	July 17, 1865
John B. Hazle	Bloomington	Feb. 29, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
George W. Jones	"	Jan. 4, 1864	" "
Thomas J. Kimler	Empire	Feb. 6, 1865	" "
George Lisle	"	Feb. 5, 1864	" "
Abraham Lash	"	Feb. 11, 1864	Died, November 6, 1864
John Merrifield	Bloomington	Jan. 14, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
Charles McLaine	LeRoy	Jan. 23, 1865	" "
William C. Rike	"	Feb. 15, 1864	" "
William H. Reynolds	"	Feb. 29, 1864	" "
William J. Shaw	"	Feb. 22, 1864	" "
B. R. M. Sill	"	Mar. 11, 1864	March 22, 1865

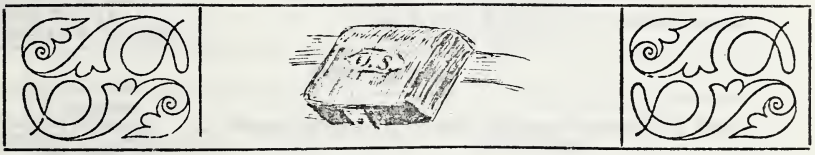
Company H, Ninety-fourth Infantry.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Captains.			
Joseph P. Orme	Bloomington	Aug. 20, 1862	Shot and died, January 1, 1863.
Charles E. Orme	"	"	Died, January 23, 1864
David Moore	"	July 28, 1862	July 17, 1865
1st Lieutenants.			
Lyman S. Johnson	"	Aug. 20, 1862	Dismissed, December 8, 1862
Henry C. Steere	"	"	Dismissed, May 28, 1864
Wilson O. Stahl	"	Aug. 1, 1862	July 17, 1865
2d Lieutenant.			
William H. Crosley	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Sergeants.			
Allen T. Lawrence	"	July 28, 1862	April 9, 1863; private
James A. Painter	"	"	July 17, 1865
Austin Kennedy	"	"	July 17, 1865; private
Corporals.			
O. S. Delaplain	"	Aug. 1, 1862	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Robert Lowry	"	"	July 17, 1865; private
Michael R. Dwyer	"	"	Died, February 20, 1864
Franklin Simpson	"	"	July 17, 1865; private
Garrett A. Viles	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Patrick Gaffnay	"	"	July 17, 1865; private
James Brown	"	"	April 2, 1863, wounds
Wagoner.			
Thomas Doyle	"	"	June 20, 1863, wounds
Privates.			
John Baiar	"	"	July 17, 1865
C. C. Bowling	"	"	"
Henry W. Boyd	"	Aug. 10, 1862	Promoted to hospital steward
J. P. Brentnall	"	Aug. 1, 1862	Detached at muster out
John Brown	"	Aug. 9, 1862	July 17, 1865
Frederick Baiar	"	Aug. 11, 1862	"
John Campbell	"	Aug. 8, 1862	"
John Cunningham	"	Aug. 1, 1862	Deserted
J. Crawley	"		Never with company
William Crafford	"		" "
Patrick Coughlin	"	Aug. 1, 1862	Deserted
John Carroll	"	"	Died January 5, 1863
Frank Clary	"	"	July 8, 1864
John Donelly	"	"	July 17, 1865
John W. Dillow	"	"	January 3, 1863
Michael Fitzpatrick	"	"	July 17, 1865
J. H. Fonger	"	"	"
Timothy Guffnay	"	"	July 16, 1864
Gideon Gensell	"	"	July 17, 1865
Byron D. Green	"	"	"
William D. Glissman	"	"	Died January 27, 1864
Samuel Gates	"	"	June 14, 1864
James Graham	"	"	July 17, 1865
John Green	"	"	Died July 27, 1864
John Heffren	"	"	July 1, 1864
John Hyland	"	"	Deserted
Terry Hoy	"	"	Died April 15, 1864
John R. Hayes	"	"	Deserted
Edwin Ingersoll	"	"	Died July 7, 1864
John Ingersoll	"	"	Died August 30, 1863
Arthur L. Ingham	"	"	July 17, 1865
John Kain	"	"	"
William K. Kehoe	"	"	March 5, 1863
Austin Kennedy	"	July 28, 1862	July 17, 1865
Brien Kayan	"	Aug. 1, 1862	"
John Kennedy	"	"	January 19, 1863
Conrad C. Liebiritz	"	"	July 17, 1865
John Leddy	"	"	"
Paul Listman	"	"	Died October 24, 1863
James H. Lee	"	Aug. 14, 1862	June 3, 1863; wounds
James A. McCullough	"	Aug. 18, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Patrick McQuinn	"	Aug. 7, 1862	" "
Daniel McKonkey	Shirley	Aug. 1, 1862	April 2, 1863
William McCanna	Bloomington	"	Died March 24, 1865
William Morant	"	"	July 17, 1865
John Morris	"	"	Deserted
Edward Malone	"	"	May, 1865
Michael Murphy	"	"	February 25, 1863

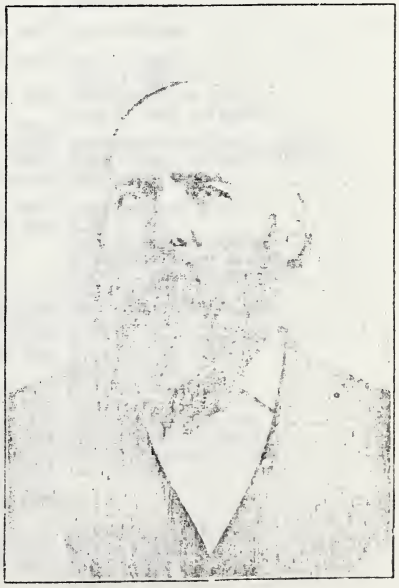


DR. A. E. STEWART
Asst. Surgeon 94th Ill. Vols.

GEORGE B. OKERSON
Capt. Co. C, 94th Ill. Vols.



WILLIAM VAN GUNDY
1st Lieut. Co. D, 94th Ill. Vols. 2nd Lieut. Co. B



AARON BUCKLES
Capt. Co. G, 94th Ill. Vols.

COMPANY H, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Franklin Nelson	Shirley	Aug. 1, 1862	July 17, 1865
John K. O'Flynn	Bloomington	"	Sick at muster out
R. H. Owens	"	"	Deserted
Jacob Osmun	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
John H. Parker	"	"	" "
Silas Perry	"	"	May 6, 1863
Abner Peeler	Shirley	"	Deserted
William E. Parke	Bloomington	Aug. 17, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Matthew Quinlan	Brown's Gr.	Aug. 20, 1862	Deserted
Jacob Rocke	Bloomington	Aug. 1, 1862	July 17, 1865
George W. Razor	"	"	"
Edward K. Stahl	"	"	"
James Smith	"	Aug. 6, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
James Stokes	"	Aug. 1, 1862	May 3, 1863
John Trent	"	"	July 17, 1865
Abraham Trent	"	Aug. 10, 1862	May 23, 1865
Luke White	"	Aug. 1, 1862	Died April 1, 1863
Thomas J. Weidner	"	Aug. 2, 1862	June 19, 1865; sergeant
Recruits.	"		
Randolph Addington	"	Feb. 29, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
Joseph Brown	"	Feb. 15, 1864	" "
William Brown	"	Feb. 29, 1864	" "
William H. Daniels	"	Feb. 11, 1864	" "
Thomas David	"	Aug. 23, 1862	Deserted
Edward Kernan	"	Jan. 27, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
William H. Moore	"	Feb. 21, 1864	" "
Howard McCullough	"	Aug. 30, 1862	July 17, 1865
Nicholas Russell	"		Deserted
Louis R. Stahl	"	Feb. 8, 1864	Transferred to 37th Illinois
Thomas W. Whalen	"		Deserted

COMPANY I.

Captains.			
William H. Mann	Bloomington	Aug. 20, 1862	Resigned February 17, 1864
Samuel P. Howell	"	"	July 17, 1865
1st Lieutenant.			
Osborn Barnard	"	"	Resigned June 29, 1863
Sergeant.			
Rufus Moss	"	Aug. 8, 1862	April 18, 1865
Corporals.			
Irwin Barnard	Twin Grove	Aug. 7, 1862	July 17, 1865
Samuel Barnard	Money Creek	"	June 1, 1864
Arthur A. Busick	"	Aug. 12, 1862	Died March 13, 1863
Moses W. Moulton	Bloomington	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
James H. Enlow	Twin Grove	Aug. 8, 1862	" "
William Derryman	"	Aug. 15, 1862	Transferred to Invalid Corps
John R. Wilkins	"	Aug 9, 1862	June 1, 1864; private
Jasper J. Moss	Bloomington	Aug. 15, 1862	July 1, 1864
Privates.			
John Brooks	"	Aug. 8, 1862	Died October 6, 1862
James O Barnard	Money Creek	Aug. 12, 1862	July 17, 1865
Elias S. Busick	"	"	July 17, 1865; corporal
Henry F. Burns	Bloomington	"	Died September 29, 1863
Austin Barnard	Money Creek	"	July 17 1865; corporal
John M. Bittinger	Bloomington	"	July 17, 1865
Ephraim Burket	Money Creek	Aug. 15, 1862	Died November 24, 1863
James Crawford	Bloomington	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865
Hanson H. Clark	Randolph	Aug. 11, 1862	July 17, 1865; sergeant
James H. Campbell	Bloomington	Aug. 12, 1862	Died May 23, 1863
J. B. Cunningham	"	"	July 17, 1865
Joseph Colvill	"	Aug. 15, 1862	Died March 5, 1863
John W. Dawson	Bloomington	Aug. 12, 1862	Deserted
Perryander Fry	Randolph	Aug. 11, 1862	Died October 26, 1862
Frederick J. Filler	"	Aug. 12, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
John R. Gourley	Bloomington	Aug. 7, 1862	Died November 6, 1863
Martin Green	"	Aug. 14, 1862	July 17, 1865
Lucas Henry	"	Aug. 9, 1862	"
Edward Hartley	"	Aug. 12, 1862	"
Francis M. Howard	"	"	"
Edward Harvey	"	"	Died October 17, 1863
John F. Hackney	"	Aug. 15, 1862	March 8, 1865
Francis M. Johnson	"	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865

COMPANY I, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Robert W. Johnson	Twin Grove	Aug. 9, 1862.	Died September 30, 1863
Henry C. Judy	Bloomington	Aug. 10, 1862	July 17, 1865
William B. Kent	"	Aug. 8, 1862.	"
John E. Kiger	Money Creek	Aug. 12, 1862	September 10, 1863
James C. Knight	"	"	July 17, 1865
William Lawler	Bloomington	"	"
Cutler D. Morgan	"	Aug. 8, 1862.	"
Hector Myers	"	"	"
James F. McCoy	"	"	"
Dudley R. Moss	"	Aug. 9, 1862.	Died December 24, 1863
Owen McMannis	"	Aug. 15, 1862	Died September 5, 1863
Marshall S. Moss	"	"	July 17, 1865
Charles Nightwine, jr.	"	Aug. 9, 1862.	"
Myron S. Phillips	"	Aug. 21, 1862	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Ransom S. Phillips	"	Aug. 11, 1862	Died April 27, 1863
Joseph A. Piper	"	Aug. 15, 1861	Died November 14, 1863
James F. Quigg	"	Aug. 24, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Andrew Riggs	Gridley	Aug. 15, 1862	January 28, 1864
John Sharbine	Bloomington	Aug. 12, 1862	April 15, 1863
James E. Smith	Randolph.	"	Died October 23, 1863
Emmitt R. Sutton	Bloomington	Aug. 15, 1862	July 17, 1865
George Ulmer	"	Aug. 7, 1862.	"
John Ulmer	"	Aug. 9, 1862.	"
Hiram Walters	"	Aug. 12, 1862	Died October 23, 1863
Quincy Witherow	Shirley	"	July 17, 1865; corporal.
Recruits.			
Patrick Christie	LeRoy	Jan. 26, 1864	Transferred 37th Illinois
Charles W. Johnson	Bloomington	Dec. 28, 1863.	" "
George W. Jones	"	Feb. 26, 1864	" "
John H. T. Jones	McLean	Feb. 10, 1865.	" "
William Myers	Bloomington	Dec. 28, 1863.	" "
George Price	"	Feb. 5, 1863.	Transferred invalid corps.
Frederick Price		"	Died Aug. 29, 1863
Samuel Randall	Bloomington	Dec. 28, 1863.	Drowned April 14, 1865
John W. Stone	Dale	Feb. 6, 1865.	Transferred 37th Illinois
Charles L. Williams	Bloomington	Feb. 20, 1864.	" "

COMPANY K.

Captains.			
James M. Burch	Bloomington	Aug. 20, 1862	Resigned October 6, 1863
George Hayes	"	"	July 17, 1865
1st Lieutenant.			
William S. Harrison	"	"	"
2d Lieutenants.			
William J. Bowlby	"	"	Resigned March 9, 1863
James H. Shuck	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Sergeants.			
Charles D. Thompson	"	July 20, 1862.	Reduced at M. O
Joseph R. Ijams	"	"	Reduced and detached M. O.
William A. Morgan	"	"	May 29, 1865
Corporals.			
Clayton F. Levick	"	"	Died Sept. 11, 1863; sergeant
John L. Shoup	"	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Eugene E. Flagg	"	Aug. 2, 1862.	Feb. 20, 1863; wounds
Henry L. Shaum	"	Aug. 16, 1862	December 17, 1862
John M. Blackely	"	Aug. 21, 1862	July 17, 1865; private
Richard M. Jones	"	July 20, 1862.	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Edgar Lyman	"	"	" "
Musicians.			
Richard Hamilton	"	"	July 17, 1865
Robert A. McClure	Concord	"	"
Wagoner.			
John K. Moore	Bloomington	"	January 16, 1864
Privates.			
Levi W. Andrews	"	"	July 17, 1865
William H. Brown	"	"	Died January 7, 1863
Henry C. Burch	Concord	"	July 17, 1865; sergeant
George W. Baird	Danvers	Aug. 5, 1862.	"
Thomas C. Burch	Concord	July 20, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal.
Isaac C. Bray	Bloomington	July 25, 1862	May 30, 1863 [Jan. 8, 1863
Henry J. Brigg	"	July 20, 1862	Killed at Springfield, Mo.]

COMPANY K, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Isaiah Best	Bloomington	July 26, 1862	Died August 13, 1864
John W. Brown	"	Aug. 1, 1862	April 6, 1863
George D. Brown	McLean Co.	"	Died Nov'ber 11, 1863; wounds
Peter Badoff	Bloomington	"	Died April 22, 1863
Josiah Baker	McLean Co.	Aug. 8, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
David W. Baker	"	"	Died August 21, 1863
William M. Baker	Bloomington	"	July 17, 1865
John Bahr	"	Aug. 20, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Charles D. Church	"	July 20, 1862	July 17, 1865
Geo. W. Crose	"	"	Died October, 1862
John Chambers	"	"	July 17, 1865
John Clark	McLean Co.	"	Deserted
Samuel Crabtree	"	Aug. 15, 1862	July 17, 1865
Eber Curtis	Bloomington	Aug. 10, 1862	Deserted
Eirhart D. G. Chulfant	McLean Co.	"	Died October 3, 1862
Elijah Dale	Bloomington	"	Deserted
Thomas H. Doane	McLean Co.	Aug 2, 1862	July 17, 1865
James Disbro	Bloomington	Aug. 10, 1862	"
Stephen Dempsy	"	Aug. 20, 1862	"
John D. Evans	McLean Co.	July 20, 1862	July 17, 1865; sergeant
Lewis C. Evans	"	"	July 17, 1865
Zachariah M. Frank	Bloomington	July 28, 1862	Deserted
Mat Fitzgerald	"	Aug. 16, 1862	July 17, 1865
Albert Guthrie	"	July 20, 1862	"
James McGunn	"	July 28 1862	"
Thomas Graham	"	Aug. 20. 1862	February 9, 1864
William H. Horine	McLean Co.	Aug. 10, 1862	December 1, 1864
Emanuel Henry	"	"	September 24, 1862
Lewis I. Harlan	"	Aug. 15, 1862	March 18. 1863
John W. Hastings	"	"	July 17, 1865
Charles Howell	Concord	"	Detached at muster-out
Nathan John	McLean Co.	Aug. 4, 1862	July 17, 1865
Josiah D. Jones	"	Aug. 8, 1862	Drowned at sea August 5, 1864
Jonadab R. Jones	"	Aug. 20, 1862	Died December 14, 1863
Wilson Lawyer	"	Aug. 10, 1862	July 17, 1865
Charles D. Leaper	Bloomington	Aug. 6. 1862	"
William Laton	"	Aug. 7, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Henry Lukes	McLean Co.	Aug. 20, 1862	December 13. 1863
George W. Moore	"	Aug. 10, 1862	July 17, 1865
Willard F. S. Marsh	"	Aug. 15. 1862	"
James M McNeil	"	Aug. 12, 1862	Died July 19, 1863; wounds
Martin Miner	"	Aug. 8. 1862	July 17, 1863
Frank Miner	Bloomington	"	Died September 2, 1863
James W. Miller	Shirley	Aug. 10, 1862	July 17, 1865
Garret E. Phelps	Stouts Grove	Aug. 13, 1862	Detached at muster-out
John Rafferty	Danvers	Aug. 14. 1862	July 17, 1865
Samuel Raley	Bloomington	Aug. 8, 1862	"
George W. Swope	Danvers	July 20, 1862	Died December 25, 1862
James H. Smith	Bloomington	Aug. 6, 1862	Died July 22, 1863
Austin Smith	"	Aug. 15, 1862	Deserted
John J. Starkey	"	July 28, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Franklin Snow	"	"	Died August 23, 1863
John W. Stapleton	McLean Co.	Aug. 8 1862	Dropped as deserter
Alfred H. Sunderland	"	Aug. 17, 1862	May 18, 1864
Jacob P. Shaum	Bloomington	Aug. 10, 1862	June 15. 1864
Andrew Sayles	Concord	"	July 17, 1864
Edwin R. Woodward	Heyworth	Aug. 4, 1862	Transferred V.R.C.
Homer Walcott	Bloomington	Aug. 20, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Leonard White	McLean Co.	Aug. 18, 1862	July 17, 1865
James H. Vandevoort	Bloomington	July 29, 1862	July 17, 1865; corporal
Joseph Wright	Shirley	Aug. 23, 1862	July 17, 1865
Gideon Yoder	Bloomington	Aug. 29, 1862	"
Recruits.			
Smith Baker	"	Sept. 4, 1862	"
Harvey Bennett	"	Jan. 4, 1864	Transferred to 37th Ill.
Charles Bennett	"	Jan. 28, 1863	"
Thomas S. Flood	"	Nov. 8, 1863	December 22. 1864
Edward B. Powers	"	Feb. 11, 1864	Transferred to 37th Ill.
John W. Porter	Towanda	Sept. 4, 1862	July 17 1865
Peter Riley	McLean Co.	Nov. 8. 1863	Died New Orleans. Nov. 19, 1864
Henry W. Smith	Bloomington	Mar. 8, 1864	Detached at muster-out

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS, NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
John Bourke	Lexington	Aug. 29, 1864	
William M. Bishop	LeRoy	Feb. 11, 1864	
James C. Bunn	Bloomington		
David Blue	"	Nov. 27, 1863	
Benjamin Conger	"		Deserted
Allin B. Claflin	Heyworth	Dec. 8, 1863	
John Curren	Lexington		
Thomas Currey	"		
Farnim Crane	"		
James S. Evans	LeRoy		Deserted
John James	Heyworth	Mar. 29, 1864	Rejected
John Kendall	Danvers		
James McCrith	Bloomington	Dec. 8, 1863	
John Munsfall	Lexington	Jan. 4, 1864	
Henry O. Michael	Gridley	Mar. 28, 1864	
Edward McKibben	"		
Elijah B. Thompson	Bloomington		Deserted

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE "McLEAN COUNTY REGIMENT." NINETY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

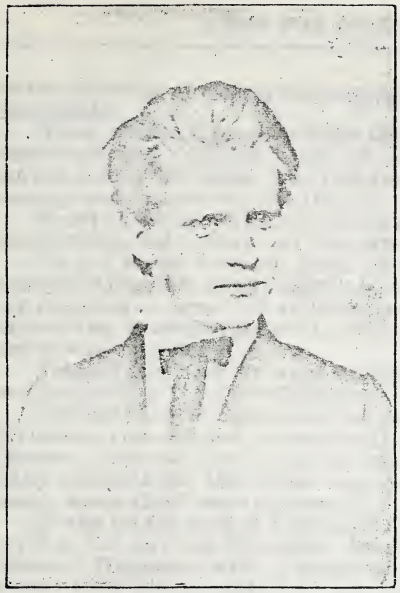
BY A. E. STEWART.

THIS regiment was organized under the President's call for 600,000 men, issued in the summer of 1862. It was proposed to raise a regiment entirely from McLean county, which should, in a certain sense, represent it, and which should be called the "McLean County Regiment." The idea was a popular one, and the work was begun with a good deal of enthusiasm. A somewhat noted lawyer volunteered—as colonel; a presiding elder offered himself—as chaplain. Some of the most respected and influential citizens of the county betook themselves to raising companies. The board of supervisors munificently voted a special bounty of $50 to each enlisted man, and a splendid set of colors to the regiment. In some parts of the county there was a struggle to see who should first connect themselves with this favorite organization. In two instances, a father and four sons joined the same company. Old men of sixty dyed their hair and whiskers, and offered themselves to the surgeon. Some, on being rejected at the examination of one company, joined others and renewed the attempt. Others, with physical defects, concealed them, not, as afterward, to obtain a large bounty and be discharged, but because their friends and neighbors had joined, and they wished to be with them. Within a week from the day the matter was fairly begun, 1,200 men were reported. Two full companies, failing to get into this organization, joined other regiments.

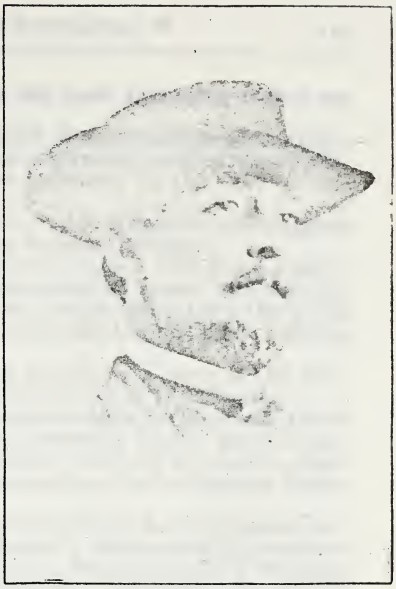
The companies being organized, a meeting was held at Bloomington, August 14, and after the men had balloted for lieutenant-colonel and major, the field and line officers elected the staff.

The regiment being permitted to rendezvous at Bloomington, the men were dismissed until August 20, when they were mustered into the service of the United States by Captain Wainwright, and again dismissed until August 25, when they re-assembled, and, amid a whirlwind of enthusiasm, took the train, consisting of stock cars, for St. Louis.

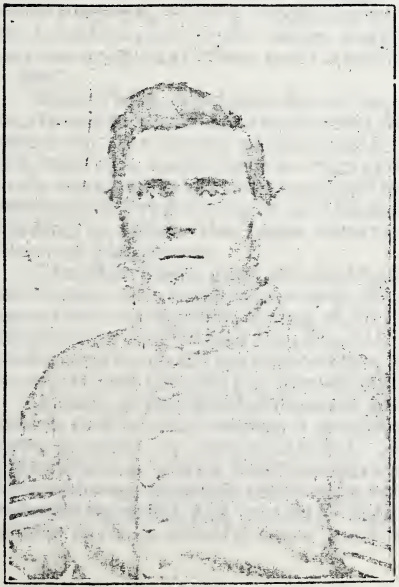
Here we were put into quarters at Benton Barracks, armed, and equipped, and on September 10 took the cars for Rolla, Mo. Thence, on the 16th, we marched for Springfield, which we reached on the 24th, after a long, weary, hot, dusty march, which gave us our first taste of life in the field, and which, owing to our being raw, to the heat, and

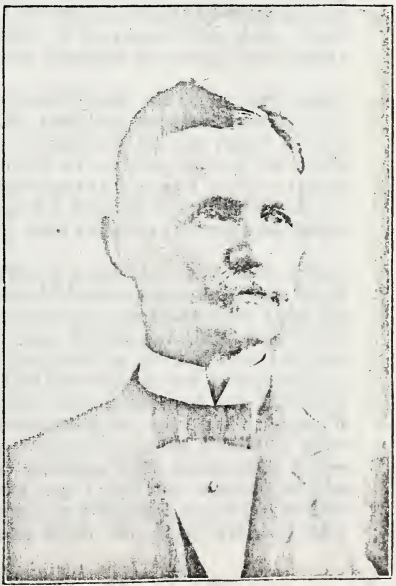


Capt. JOS. P. ORME



DELOS CARSON
Co. I, 3rd Ill. Cav., Capt. U. S. Heavy Art.





to the scarcity of water, was probably the most fatiguing march we ever made.

Thus, within six weeks from the time the formation of the regiment was first resolved upon, we were organized, armed, equipped, moved nearly 400 miles, and now found ourselves in the face of the enemy, and "eager for the fray."

From this time until November 12, we were occupied in fortifying Springfield, and taking our first lessons in battalion drill.

On the above date we broke camp, and after a four days' march, towards all points of the compass, over wretched roads, in a drenching rain, found ourselves at Twin Springs, twelve miles from the point of starting, thus getting our introduction to the highest branch of the art of war—strategy.

While lying here we were brigaded, becoming a part of the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the "Army of the Frontier."

At this time the troops in the southwest were divided into three divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Blunt, Totten, and Herron. General Curtis, in the telegraph office, at St. Louis, nominally commanded the whole, but occasionally the brigadiers broke loose, as we shall presently see.

In the latter part of November, General Blunt, having pushed forward as far as Cane Hill, Ark., found himself confronted by the rebel General Hindman, with a superior force. Some indecisive engagements took place, rather to our advantage. Hindman brought up troops from Little Rock, and all other points within reach, scoured the country for men of all ages, and having collected the whole available force of the southwest, amounting to about 30,000 men of all kinds, suddenly enveloped Blunt, who found himself too weak to risk a battle, and unable to get away without one. Before he was surrounded, however, he sent a message to General Herron, calling for help, while, with his small force, he presented so bold a front that Hindman hesitated to attack him.

Upon receiving this message at noon on the 3d of December, General Herron at once broke camp, and, the Second Division following closely behind, after a forced march of 120 miles in eighty-four hours, we found ourselves ten miles southwest of Fayetteville, Ark., half way between that place and Cane Hill, on Sunday morning, December 7, 1862.

Meanwhile, Hindman hovering around Blunt, anxious, yet fearful, to attack him, received news of the coming reinforcements, allowed our cavalry to pass through his lines, and on the night of the 6th, leaving a small force to engage Blunt's attention, swung his main force round upon the road leading from Fayetteville, and took a strong position at Prairie Grove, on the southwest side of Illinois Creek, intending to defeat the force coming up, and then to return and finish Blunt at his leisure.

The plan was a good one and apparently ought to have succeeded, but instead of attacking us upon our march, forcing our advance back upon the rear, and involving us in inextricable confusion, he took up his position and waited for us to attack *him*. Perhaps he had not much confidence in his inexperienced troops; perhaps he over-estimated our force; at any rate he put himself upon the defensive and remained so.

A part of the First Arkansas Cavalry, which formed our advance guard, ran into the enemy's position about 6 a.m., and were pounced upon, gobbled up, and scattered. The fugitives came drifting past our regiment, which had the advance, hatless, with scratched faces from running through the woods, and telling frightful stories of the enemy's strength and ferocity. I remember a woman, the wife of one of the cavalry officers, came back along with the rest, without any

bonnet, her hair disheveled, and her dress in ribbons; yet, with the volubility of her sex, berating the trembing cavalrymen for running away. "Here's an Illinois regiment," she cried, as she came past us, "These men won't run away like you poor, cowardly wretches," looking unutterable things at her flying companions.

A halt was ordered, the men threw off their knapsacks and overcoats, and a line was hastily formed across the road. The enemy, however, declining to show himself, our regiment, with a section of artillery, was pushed forward to develop their force. Crossing Illinois Creek about noon, the enemy's cavalry falling back before us, we found their force strongly posted upon a bluff about a mile from the river, with an open field in their front. This field, however, did not extend—at least on our part of the line—to the creek, but enough of brush and small timber intervened to give us a cover to form in.

General Herron's force consisted of six regiments of infantry and four batteries, in all between four and five thousand men. The enemy outnumbered us at least five to one. Nevertheless, as fast as the regiments came up they fell into line of battle, the artillery shelled vigorously, and about 2 p.m., our regiment, which held the extreme left, advanced into the field and delivered the first volley of musketry, immediately receiving one in return.

Victor Hugo has remarked how difficult it is to describe a battle. Like the rainbow, no two persons see exactly the same thing. What, with the excitement, the smoke, the dust, the uproar, and the general whirlwind which seems to envelop the combatants, any general description of the scene is extremely difficult. When to these circumstances, it is added, that we were utterly worn out with three days and nights incessant marching, and unable to stop for a moment, even under the heaviest fire, without going to sleep, any attempt at description of anything more than what immediately concerns us, may well be excused.

It has been said that our regiment held the extreme left. Having drawn the enemy's fire, the battle immediately opened along the whole line. Probably no battle during the war was fought with less change of position than this. From two o'clock until dark, the two lines were maintained about as they were when first established. It was simply a pounding match. The enemy, lying in the edge of a piece of brown woods that crowned the brow of the hill, kept up an incessant fire of musketry and artillery. Our men, lying at the foot of the hill on the opposite side of a field, kept up an equally incessant fire of artillery and musketry. On our end of the line at least, each regiment acted a good deal as its Colonel saw fit.

Thus it happened, that about three o'clock, the 19th Iowa and 20th Wisconsin upon our right, suddenly left the line, moved out into the open field, and advanced with their guns at a right shoulder, towards a battery on the brow of the hill. As they advanced they gradually swung around to the left, so as to come almost between our right and the enemy. Of course they were received with a tremendous fire, but they kept steadily on until the right of the 20th Wisconsin reached the batttery, shot the horses and drove away the gunners. But now they found they had gone too far. A double raking fire was poured in from each side of the battery, under which they hesitated, halted, found themselves unsupported, wavered, broke, and rushed down the hill like a flock of sheep and, in spite of the efforts of their officers, never halted until entirely off the field on the north side of the creek. About one hundred and fifty of the 19th Iowa halted on the line and formed on our right flank, but most of the fourteen hundred men who a few moments before marched so bravely up the hill, were either

mangled and writhing upon its slope, or scattered fugitives woods at the rear.

The loss of these two regiments made a gap in our line, were left together with Foust's Battery, cut off from the r forming a sort of independent corps. There was no reserve to fill the gap with, and we did not dare to leave our position for fear of being out-flanked. What was still worse, the road to our rear lay directly in the gap. Could the enemy once drive our regiment back or break through that gap, nothing could save us. Aware of this, Hindman massed an overwhelming force in our front, and made desperate efforts to overpower us. In spite of all their officers could do, however, their men could not be brought to encounter the withering storm of musketry and grape which met them whenever they left their cover.

Again and again they dashed down to the opposite edge of the field, but nothing could induce them to advance farther. Occasionally squads of men, more desperate than the rest, would leap the fence and make a push for our line, but they melted away, shot down one after another, the last one sometimes within a few rods of where we lay.

The battle raged furiously along the whole line. Every available man was engaged. We were obliged to fight it out for ourselves. No troops could be spared to come to our help, and there was nothing to fall back upon. In our front was an enemy, outnumbering us perhaps ten to one, and threatening every moment to sweep us off the field. If we wavered the battle was lost.

A little while after the repulse of the Twentieth Wisconsin and Nineteenth Iowa, the Thirty-seventh Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Black, and the Twenty-sixth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, farther on the right, executed a similar movement against the same "hornet's nest" with precisely the same result. About two hundred of the Thirty-seventh were armed with Colt's revolving rifles, with which they did immense execution at short range, while the Twenty-sixth Indiana lost sixty-five per cent of its whole number fighting at such close range that the greater number of the wounded were powder burnt by the guns that inflicted the wounds. During this terrific contest, where bayonets and clubbed guns were freely used, Colonel McNulta moved the Ninety-fourth up across the right flank of the enemy and when the last two regiments fell back, which they did sullenly and slowly to reform on our right, the enemy, attempting a counter charge, was met by an enfilading fire from our regiment so withering that no troops in the world could stand up against it, and they fell back into the woods with immense loss.

It was a critical hour. Lieutenant-Colonel McNulta, in command of the regiment, rode back and forward along the line amid a perfect hurricane of balls, calling on his comrades to stand by their colors to the last. He was ably seconded by Major Laughlin. The Chaplain, forgetting his peaceful calling, could be heard as he reloaded his piece, exhorting his brethren to "trust in God and fire low." Captains and Lieutenants caught up the guns of the fallen, and fought side by side with their men. Every man did his duty like a hero. They held the issue of the battle in their hands and they knew it. Pressed by the whole right wing of the enemy, the regiment stood like a rock.

This sort of conflict could not last always. The ammunition was giving out, cartridges were passed from one to another, and the men were ordered to make every shot tell. All but two of Foust's guns had fallen back for want of ammunition. It was nearly sunset, yet it was doubtful if we could hold out until night put an end to the battle.

Just at this darkest hour, when men were beginning to look into each other's faces and shake their heads, from away towards the setting sun on our right, came the long, crackling roll that told of volleys

of musketry in that direction. Faint at first, but gradually growing more distinct, for a little while amid the tumult it was unnoticed, but as it swelled louder and nearer, one regiment after another took up the cry of "Blunt, Blunt!" and cheer after cheer welcomed the joyful news, and sent new life into our doubtful and almost despairing ranks. It was indeed Blunt who, at the first sound of the battle had broken through the slender line left to oppose him, and crowding his men on by the shortest road, now struck the enemy on their left, rolling it up and sending confusion and dismay through their motley ranks.

This decided the battle. The enemy hastily withdrew a portion of the troops in our front, and hurried them over to oppose the new arrival, and though a steady fire was kept up until darkness closed the scene, yet the immense pressure to which we had been subjected was taken off, and we maintained our ground without difficulty.

Blunt came not a moment too soon. Men were becoming discouraged as the overwhelming force of the enemy became more and more apparent. A steady stream of demoralized and disheartened men was setting back towards the ford, and the woods at the rear were filled with skulkers—not from our regiment, however. We were to all intents beaten. From the moment the firing was heard on our right, all this was changed. Men drifting back past the ford, with that peculiar, sullen, dejected, reckless air, only to be seen in a defeated soldier, stopped short upon the bank, listened, hesitated, turned round, listened again, and then suddenly set off towards the field, their heads thrown up, like a hound when he scents his game, and looking like another set of beings. The colors of the 20th Wisconsin were brought forward and men flocked towards them. The two broken regiments were in a great measure rallied, or rather rallied themselves. Knots of men emerged from the woods, dashed through the creek, cheering vociferously, and calling stragglers to come on, declaring that they had been to the rear for ammunition. On the field men grasped each other by the hand and flung their caps in the air, and behaved as only men can who have been unexpectedly saved from imminent danger.

Half an hour later all would have been over. The 94th would have been obliged to fall back, our left flank would have been turned, our rear exposed, our trains captured, and nothing could have saved us from utter ruin. As it was, nothing but the steady courage of our regiment saved the day and held the balance even, until Blunt's opportune arrival snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat.

I have been thus minute in describing this battle because it was the only heavy engagement in the open field in which we took part, and because proper credit has never been given to the McLean county regiment for their share in the action. That the action was a victory instead of a defeat, was entirely owing to the steady courage with which they held their position.

The troops bivouacked upon the spot they had so manfully held, and waited impatiently for the dawn to secure the victory, now evidently within their grasp. During the night, however, the enemy, abandoning a part of his train, took the oxen to draw off his artillery and, stripping the slain of their blankets to wrap round the wheels, silently retreated towards Van Buren, a shattered, demoralized force, which was never brought together again in any considerable number until nearly two years later, when they met General Banks at Sabine cross-roads. Nothing could exceed our surprise the next day, upon finding that after being exposed to so heavy a fire for so many hours, our total loss was only one killed and twenty-six wounded.

This may require a word of explanation. It has been before remarked that no maneuver took place upon the open field. The regiment was at no time more than a quarter of a mile from where the

first volley was fired. The enemy's fire was uniformally directed down hill, in consequence of which they almost always overshot. Again, Colonel McNulta had been careful to drill his men in firing while lying down, and the first order when we occasionally took a new position, was "down," and the Colonel, riding back and forward, took care that the men should *stay* down. Now, if you undertake to hit a man, say two hundred yards off, down hill, in the smoke and excitement of battle, you will find it difficult enough, if he stands up, but when he lies down, with his head toward you, it becomes almost impossible. When you add to this, that every advantage was taken of depression of ground, trees, logs, and fences, to which the men adapted themselves, as only Western hunters can, our small loss is easily explained.

Removing the wounded to Fayetteville, we lay in camp in the beautiful valley where the battle took place, until December 27, when Blunt and Herron having planned a raid to Van Buren, forty odd miles distant, we broke camp and were soon struggling up the steeps of the Boston mountains. All day and nearly all night we toiled, dragging the artillery up with ropes, and wading ice cold streams, until, at 3 o'clock next morning, we sank down by the roadside utterly exhausted. At dawn we were on our way again, pouring down the southern slope of the mountain, at 3 p.m. drove in the pickets with our advance of cavalry, and dashed into the town. But little resistance was made. They had evidently expected something of the kind, as their artillery and valuable stores had been taken across the river to a place of safety, and but a small force garrisoned the town. This fled at our approach, and we took possession of the place, with three steamers, several well-filled hospitals, a quantity of forage, and the telegraph office, with important dispatches.

After an hour's rest on the bank of the river, we moved back to our camps. The captured forage was destroyed. Such ammunition and public property as could be transported, was loaded upon the few wagons attainable. The steamers were stripped and burned, and at daybreak we were again on our way to our camp at Prairie Grove, which we reached on New Year's eve. On this march occurred the distressing accident by which Capt. Joseph P. Orme, of Company H, lost his life. A man carrying his gun carelessly, it caught upon a twig and shot the Captain through the lungs. When told that his wound was mortal, he remarked, "My only regret is, that I do not die on the field of battle." This mournful event threw a shadow upon our triumph, and dampened, somewhat, our New Year's rejoicings.

On the 2d of January, 1863, we moved up to Fayetteville, whence, after being reviewed by General Schofield, who had now assumed command, we began a long, devious, tedious march by way of Huntsville, Carrollton, Forsythe, and Mountain Grove, through rain, snow, mud, and sleet, with numerous stopping places, and long detours after forage, until, on the last day of March, we reached Lake Spring, twelve miles from Rolla, having been three months in marching the same distance we had traversed, in the fall, in a week.

About the time we left Fayetteville, Marmaduke, who seemed to be the most enterprising of their generals, having collected a considerable body of cavalry from the wreck of Hindman's army, made a detour round our flank, and on the 6th of January, 1863, suddenly appeared before the defenses of Springfield and demanded its surrender. The garrison was very small, but there were a great many sick in the hospitals, among whom were about sixty of our regiment. The convalescents were armed and put into the forts, and after a severe engagement, the enemy were fairly beaten off, to the great disgust of several hundred of the inhabitants along Marmaduke's road, who had flocked after him in the confident belief that the place

would be given up to them to plunder. In this engagement one of our men, Briggs, of Company K, was killed, and two others wounded.

During the month of February, from fatigue and exposure in the snow and mud, a very fatal pneumonia made its appearance, which in four weeks swept off seventeen of our men.

About the time we reached Lake Spring, Colonel Orme was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. McNulta and Laughlin were now advanced a grade higher, and Captain Briscoe, of Company A, was appointed Major, and Sergt. A. L. Heywood, of Company K, was promoted to that of Adjutant.

At Lake Spring we lay until June 3, recuperating, drilling, and having a general good time. Our wives and friends came down to see us with baskets full of goodies, and general hilarity prevailed. Meantime Grant was pounding at the gates of Vicksburg, and, as our boys were fond of expressing it, 'finding he couldn't take it without the Ninety-fourth," sent for us accordingly. Bidding adieu to our luxurious life at Lake Spring, we took the cars at Rolla for St. Louis, and then by the steamer Minnehaha for Vicksburg.

Arriving before this "Gibraltar of the West," on the 13th of June, we were posted on the left of the line below the city, and from that time until the surrender of the place we played our part in the investment, digging ditches, planting guns, making gabions, capturing rifle-pits, dodging shells, exchanging knives and pipes with the enemy during temporary local truces, and shot and shell at other times, and experiencing all the dangers, fatigues, excitement, and anxiety attending a siege. Although we bore our full share of the danger and exposure, yet owing to the sleepless care of Colonel McNulta in not allowing the men to needlessly expose themselves, we lost but one man killed and five wounded.

On the memorable 4th of July, 1863, we entered in triumph over the works that had so long held us at bay, and watched with throbbing hearts the old flag go up on the court house, amid the thunder of the guns from the fleet, and a tumult of general rejoicing.

On the 11th of July we took part in an expedition to Yazoo City. After taking possession of this place we made a weary, dusty, sultry march in the direction of Black River, and returned without accomplishing anything, so far as we ever knew. While upon this march we saw the only really good country we ever had the fortune to find in the south during our service.

Returning on the 21st to Vicksburg we were shipped again on the 24th to Port Hudson, at which desolate place we lay, with a most miserable camping ground, bad water, and under a broiling sun, until August 13, when we were shipped to Corrollton, six miles above New Orleans. Here the fatigue and exposure, to which we had been for two months subjected, began to tell heavily upon the health of the men, and, although we had good camping ground, and were, in most respects, favorably located, the hospitals rapidly filled up, and almost one-half our men were reported on the sick list. During our stay here we were attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, and took part in a grand review held by Generals Banks and Grant, the latter saying as we marched by: "I never saw a better appearing or better moving regiment, either volunteers or regulars in my life," which we took to be our praise from a man who does not usually express either praise or censure unless it is deserved.

On the 5th of September, an expedition to Morganza being determined upon, the steamer, Sally Robinson, took us up to that point, from which we made a reconnoisance in force in the neighborhood of the Atchafaylaya river, waked up quite a force of rebels, received a brisk shelling, and returned without having ascertained anything ex-

cept that there was a force of the enemy out there—and *that* we knew before.

It was while on the skirmish line in this running fight, which lasted from daylight until midnight, and was extremely lively at times that Colonel McNulta received the wound on the hip, which made him afterwards a cripple and caused him intense suffering for many years.

Our sick having been left at Carrollton, we returned thither on the 11th of October, and soon after began to prepare for the expedition to the coast of Texas, which was at this time in contemplation.

On the 25th of October, everything being in readiness, we embarked and were soon tasting the sweets of an ocean voyage in a crowded vessel in bad weather.

After an exceedingly tempestuous voyage we made Brazos Santiago on the 3d of November, and, having with great difficulty effected a landing through the surf by the 5th, very ungallantly outmarched the regiments landed before us, and splashing through a pouring rain, took possession of Brownsville on the 6th without meeting with any serious opposition.

In the month of July, 1864, the operation of General Grant's plan of consolidation reached us, and we evacuated the place on the 25th, amid the cheers of the rebels on the other side of the river, the lamentations of the billiard-markers, the tears of the beer-women, and the offer of greenbacks for specie, at three for one, with no takers.

After a smooth passage, we reached New Orleans, August 4, and were at once ordered to report to General Granger at Mobile Bay. Taking boat we arrived just in time to receive the last shot fired from Fort Gaines before it surrendered.

Landing at Navy Cove, we at once began the siege of Fort Morgan. Burrowing in the sand we pushed our lines steadily up, without casualty, until the terrific bombardment of the 21st gave that stronghold, a smoking ruin, into our hands.

We now pitched our tents, as best we might, upon the sand-hills about the fort and sat down to pass another season of inaction.

During our stay in Texas, owing to our being almost entirely deprived of vegetables, scurvy had made its appearance to a very serious extent, and, not faring much better here, we were in a fair way of becoming a part of the Invalid Corps when the good people of McLean county, incited thereto by Osborne Barnard, formerly a Lieutenant in Company I, sent us an immense lot of vegetables, Mr. Barnard coming with them to make sure of our getting them.

Upon this supply, so welcome and so timely, we rapidly improved, so that by the middle of December we were ready to take part in the expedition to East Pascagoula, undertaken at this time to deceive the enemy into the belief that we were going to attack the city from the west side.

On the 22d of December, being then at Franklin creek, a few miles back from Pascagoula, we had a brisk skirmish with a body of the enemy who had come down to look after us, but no one was hurt belonging to our regiment.

We spent our holidays here in the pine woods, growing so black with the pitchy smoke that there was considerable fear that we would be transferred to the Corps d'Afrique, and be known as "smoked Yankees" to the end of the war.

The time dragged on rather slowly until February 1 when, the enemy being supposed to be sufficiently mystified, we evacuated the place and returned to our old camp at Fort Morgan.

Troops now began to pour in from all quarters. A large force, principally of cavalry, was concentrated at Pensacola to be ready to move towards the rear of Mobile. General Steele was assigned to this

command. General Smith with his corps came down from Nashville, and all available troops were withdrawn from Texas and Louisiana. General Canby took the field in person, and everything pointed to a speedy movement against Mobile.

The Thirteenth Army Corps, which had been temporarily broken up, was reorganized, with General Granger in command. The troops were re-brigaded and we became a part of the First Brigade of the Second Division. The other two brigades of which the Division consisted being at Pensacola, with Gen. C. C. Andrews in command, left us as a detached and independent brigade commanded by Colonel Bertram of the Twentieth Wisconsin, who reported directly to General Granger.

Owing to what were probably unavoidable delays, we remained at Mobile Point organizing, equipping, etc., until March 17, when we broke up our camp and moved up the east side of the bay. At the same time a force was thrown across to Cedar Point on the west side of the bay, the gunboats moved up and engaged the forts below the city, and General Steele moved out to threaten their rear. Thus four distinct movements were made against the place simultaneously, and the enemy was left to guess which was the real one.

Our march led us up the eastern shore of the bay over a very level country heavily timbered with pine, from which turpentine had been extensively manufactured. Heavy rains prevailed, and though it was not cold, yet every man soon became, as Mr. Mantilini expressed it, "a dem'd moist, unpleasant body." An Englishman classified American roads as "bad, indifferent, and none at all." This road would come under the third class. Our Brigade had the advance, and, consequently, the pioneer work fell upon us. Every man became a Commissioner of Roads and Highways; they worked night and day: each man was expected to carry his knapsack, gun, ammunition, a spade, and an axe, and thus lightly equipped, to build from ten to twenty miles of corduroy road, to bridge several streams, to drag the artillery over the road by hand, "and then," as an Irishman in Company B expressed it, "to march over it themselves." Our trains fell behind, of course. Alligator steak became common and shoe soup was spoken of before we reached Fish river, where we found Smith's Corps, and the force which had made a feint upon Cedar Point. These troops had been transported up the bay on steamers, while we were floundering through the water and bogs overland. Here the enemy's pickets began to annoy us, but fell back when we began our advance on the 25th of March. Our Brigade again took the advance up the edge of the bay, while the main force moved up a road more interior, but being within supporting distance. Great caution was observed: the troops moved with skirmishers in front and frequently fell into line of battle across the road. Here, too, we did what had never before been deemed necessary upon a march,—built breastworks when we stopped at night. Each company was ordered to throw up in its front, a work of logs and earth sufficient to afford ample protection in case of an attack. The scene, as the weary men flitted about among the ghostly pines, and toiled at their work by the light of flaring torches, was very striking and picturesque.

On the 26th we struck the lowest point of Spanish Fort. This work consisted of a chain of redoubts, connected by a strong breastwork, stretching about a mile and three-quarters up the bay, and enclosing two strong earth-works, Battery Alexis, at the south end of the chain, in our immediate front; and Spanish Fort proper, which was mainly intended for defense against the fleet. Besides the usual rifle-pits in front of the fort—the abattis, the felled woods, etc.,—the enemy had adopted the further annoyance of torpedoes thickly planted in the roads and along the streams, for two or three miles

out. Although but a dozen men were killed by these infernal contrivances, yet they were a source of very considerable annoyance, and the occasion of much objurgation among the men, who could never feel themselves safe, not knowing but that the next step might be the cause of an explosion which might tear them to pieces.

At Spanish Fort, as at Vicksburg and Prairie Grove, we held the extreme left of the line, opposite Battery Alexis, the rest of the troops enveloping the line of works, and a portion pushing on to Blakely, six miles further up, where Steele had already begun a siege. Our camp was pitched within a mile of the fort, behind a friendly hill, and the siege began. Lines were begun, parallels opened, traverses pushed out, rifle-pits captured, and all the excitement, labor, and dangers of a siege undergone.

The enemy made a brisk defense, and, although their comparatively small force prevented their offering any great obstacle to our steady approach, they kept up a musketry fire from their rifle-pits, the most searching that we had experienced. As the men expressed it, "they shot to kill." Their firing was not so heavy as we had encountered, but better directed. Not a head or an arm could be displayed above our lines without becoming a target for some good marksman.

Here again, justice requires that I should make mention of the manner in which Colonel McNulta handled the regiment. Day and night, when we were on duty, he watched the enemy and his own men with sleepless vigilance. Utterly reckless in exposing his own person, he yet sternly forbade any other man exposing himself unnecessarily or imprudently; and so closely did he watch, and so well did he manage, that, although the men were in the front pits every alternate twenty-four hours, and exposed to a scathing fire of musketry, artillery, and mortars, for thirteen days, while regiments immediately beside us, and exposed no more than ourselves, lost from ten to twenty-five men each, we came through with a loss of only one killed and three wounded. A better illustration of the value of a prudent and watchful commanding officer could not well be furnished.

On the 4th of April, fifty-six guns and mortars having been brought to bear upon the fort, a bombardment of a most terrific character was begun and kept up for three hours. This failing to drive the enemy out, the vice was tightened and the fort was drawn closer and closer in the deadly grip we had fastened upon it. Our men suffering severely from shells dropped into our rifle-pits by small cohorn mortars, improvised some of their own to reply with. A tough piece of gum log was selected, properly hollowed out, banded with strong iron bands and mounted on a slab. Four men could carry it along the pit, and it would throw a six-pound shell from one hundred to two hundred yards with considerable accuracy. Dozens of these "Fighting Quakers" were in use before the siege closed.

On the evening of the 8th of April, the bombardment was repeated, and under cover of the fire, Smith's Corps broke through the enemy's line on the extreme right, about dark. Instead of pushing down towards our end of the fort, by which they might have captured the entire garrison, they halted, and threw up breastworks inside of the enemy's line, not advancing until 11 o'clock at night. In the meantime, the garrison had spiked their guns, and leaving their rifle-pits still manned by a slender line, escaped under cover of the darkness to Battery Huger, and thence to Mobile.

It was nearly midnight when this was discovered at our end of the line, and our regiment at once rushed forward, cleaning out the rifle-pits; and pushing on in the darkness, over abattis, torpedoes, and ditches, found themselves in possession of Fort Alexis, upon which

they immediately planted the first Union flag that floated over our end of the line. Daylight revealed our prize to be a strong fort mounting seven guns. The whole work mounted twenty-nine guns and seventeen mortars.

This finished our service against the enemy, as it also finished the war. Blakely fell by assault the next day, and Mobile surrendered two days later, being the last stronghold of the rebellion. After holding Battery Alexis for twenty-four hours, we were placed in charge of a large lot of prisoners, and conducted them by steamers to Ship Island, where we turned them over to the watchful care of some colored troops. Here we received the first intelligence of the surrender of Lee and the virtual collapse of the Confederacy.

Returning to Spanish Fort on the 17th of April, our brigade was put in charge of the place, with orders to remove the guns and dismantle the forts, including Forts Huger and Tracy. Shortly after, the rest of the brigade removed to Blakely, and we continued the work alone, until May 7, when, having completed it, we were transferred to the western side, and went into camp three miles below the city on the shore of the bay.

Here we lay wearily, expecting every day to be mustered out, when, just as we thought we were safe, we were suddenly ordered off to the coast of Texas. Embarking on the 18th of June, we steamed to Galveston, where we lay without any special incident until July 17, when we were partially mustered out, and on the 20th started for home.

Stopping one day in New Orleans, we reached Camp Butler on the second of August, and on August 9, 1865,—having served just three years, having seen the great rebellion utterly crushed, having marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and by steamer nearly 6,000 miles, having campaigned in six states, having taken part in nine battles, sieges, and skirmishes, having never been repulsed or defeated, and having in all cases "quitted ourselves like men,"—we returned to our families with hearts full of gratitude to the Giver of all good, who had given us victory and peace, and preserved our lives to see our country once more united and glorious, and our countrymen liberty-loving and patriotic.*

*Dr. Stewart was elected and mustered in as Surgeon of the regiment, and served as such for several months. When Governor Yates came to issue his commission, it was found that a clause in the U. S. A. Regulations forbade anyone being appointed Surgeon who was under thirty years of age. As Dr. Stewart had not reached that age, he chose, rather than to resign, to remain with the command as Assistant Surgeon, and Dr. Ross was appointed in his place. Afterwards, Dr. Ross made repeated efforts to resign in Dr. Stewart's favor, but could not get his resignation accepted.

NINETY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Surgeon.			
Samuel Willard	Bloomington	Sept. 5, 1862	Resigned February 2, 1863

NINETY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
Thomas Erskine	Stanford	Dec. 9, 1863	Transf'd to Co. B, 61st Illinois.
John W. Rick	"	"	" " "

One Hundred Third Illinois Infantry.

Company A.

Name and Rank.	Residence	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private.			
Archibald Stone	Bloomington	Aug. 22, 1862	June 21, 1865

One Hundred Fifth Illinois Infantry.

Company F.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Recruit.			
Delos Nash	Bloomington	Sept. 29, 1862	January 8, 1863

One Hundred Sixth Illinois Infantry.

Company C.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Recruits.			
Chester B. Jackson	Bloomington	Jan. 2, 1863	June 22, 1865
Edward B. Miller	Funk's Grove	Jan. 16, 1864	Deserted

Company E.

Recruits.			
Abner C. Arnold	Mt. Hope	Dec. 14, 1863	July 12, 1865
John S. Kingrey	"	Dec. 7, 1863	"
Denise S. Lakin	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1864	"
William H. Waltman	Mt. Hope	Nov. 10, 1863	Sick at muster out

Company I.

Recruit.			
James H. Chamberlain	Funk's Grove	Jan. 18, 1864	July 12, 1865

Unassigned Recruit.

Martin V. Brown	Funk's Grove		Deserted

One Hundred Seventh Illinois Infantry.

Company B.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private.			
Joseph Bateson	LeRoy	Aug. 11, 1862	May 25, 1865

Company F.

Sergeant.			
Madison R. Stanbury	McLean Co.	Aug. 9, 1862	June 21, 1865; 1st lieutenant

COMPANY G.

Recruit.			
Henry Clearwater.....	Bloomington	Aug. 1, 1862	June 21, 1865.....

COMPANY I.

Privates.			
Joseph Black.....	.... LeRoy....	Aug. 2, 1862	August 29, 1864.....
Marion Clark..... ..	"	"	April 10, '64; trans. Colvin's Bat.
Cyrenus H. Vanpote....	Bloomington	"	June 21, 1865.....

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruits.			
LeRoy Boston.....	Bloomington	Dec 31, 1863	Deserted.....
Joseph Estep.....	....McLean....	Nov. 25, 1863	Died September 5, 1864.... . .
Michael Mahar.....	Bloomington	Dec. 17, 1863	Transferred to 120th Illinois.
William McGarvey.....	..White Oak..	Jan. 22, 1864	" " ..
Albert J. Oleson.....	.... Downs....	Dec. 15, 1863	" " ...
John J. Smith.....	Bloomington	Nov. 30, 1863	" " ...
Benjamin Tuck.....	"	Nov. 3, 1863	" " ...

COMPANY D.

Recruits.			
Amaziah Ratcliff.....	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1864	Transferred to 120th Illinois..
James M. Wilson.....	"	Dec. 31, 18	Deserted.....

COMPANY F.

Recruits.			
James Baker.....	Bloomington	Oct. 19, 1863	Transferred to 120th Illinois...
James Hilan.....	.. .Chenoa....	Nov. 19, 1863	" " ...
Henry C. Lee.....	Bloomington	Oct 19, 1863	" " ...

COMPANY I.

Recruits.			
James Davis.....	Bloomington	Oct. 23, 1863	Transferred to 120th Illinois..
William V. Gordon.....	. Heyworth...	Mch. 4, 1864	" " ..
Thomas Tunis.....	Bloomington	Dec. 30, 1863	Died March 3, 1864... .. ..
Martin L. Youngman....	"	Oct. 23, 1863	Transferred to 120th Illinois..

COMPANY K.

Recruit.			
Charles V. Noble.....	....Downs....	Dec. 18, 1863	Transferred to 120th Illinois..

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Owen D. Baker.....	Bloomington	....	Discharged.....
Charles W. Lee.....	"	.....	Deserted .....
William H. H. Dee.....	"	.....	....

One Hundred Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.

Company C.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Recruit.			
James Cline..	...Mt. Hope..	Aug. 6, 1862	August 3, 1865; sergeant .....

One Hundred Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.

Company H.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private.			
Francis A. Wade.....	Bloomington	Aug. 9. 1863	Transferred V. R. C.....

Company K.

Private.			
Thomas S. Cranwell.....	Bloomington	Aug. 7, 1862	Transferred V. R. C.....

One Hundred Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Company F.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Captains.			
Lemuel N. Bishop.....	CheneysGr've	Sept. 6, 1862	Resigned April 12, 1863.....
Nicholas Geschwind	"	Jan. 1. 1863.	Mustered out June 7. 1865.....
William P Gardner.....	"	Aug. 11, 1862	June 7, 1865; first lieutenant...
1st Lieutenants.			
John B. Tutt.....	"	Sept. 6, 1862	Died January 26. 1863 .....
Samuel R. Riggs..	"	Aug. 11, 1862	Resigned December 11. 1864....
John A. Cochran.....	"	"	July 7, 1865; sergeant..... ..
2d Lieutenants.			
Edwin R. Prall.....	"	Sept. 30. 1862	Died March 30, 1863.....
Jonathan C. Stansbury..	"	Aug. 11, 1862	Died April 29. 1863.....
John P. Lewis.....	"	"	June 7, 1865; sergeant.....
Sergeants.			
John L. Scott.....	"	"	Deserted, Dec. 28, 1863; private
Milton L Turner.....	"	"	Died February 5. 1863..... ....
George T. Hays.....	"	"	June 7, 1865 .....
Thomas Rawlings.....	"	"	Died January 31. 1863.....
John Myers.....	"	"	Transferred V. R. C.....
Corporals.			
John Clark.....	"	"	Sick at muster out.....
Eli Geer	"	"	Killed at Vicksburg, May 19,'63
John Green.....	"	"	June 3, 1865.....
John Owens.....	"	"	June 7, 1865.....
William Jordan.....	"	"	Sick at muster out.....
Bennoni Sprague.....	"	"	June 19. 1865.....
William Gaston.....	"	"	Died October 9, 1862.....
John Cochran.....	"	"	July 7, 1865; 1st sergeant.....
Musician.			
Robert C. Lewis.....	"	"	Died October 17, 1862.....
Privates.			
Harmon H. Arbogast....	"	"	June 7, 1865.....
John W. Brown.....	"	"	Died April 12, 1863.....
John Buckley.....	"	"	.....
Joseph Brown.....	"	"	September 8. 1863. .....
Francis M. Bailey.....	"	"	March 28. 1863.. .....
John Borgo.....	"	"	June 7. 1865 .....
Andrew P. Baily.....	"	"	June 7. 1865 .....
Thomas Baily.....	"	Sept. 10. 1862	March 28 1863.. .....
Richard C. Ball	"	Sept. 20, 1862	Transf'd to Co. F, 55th Illinois.
A. P. Cunningham.....	"	Aug. 11, 1862	Deserted December 31, 1862....
George W. Cornwell	"	"	Sick at muster out.....
William Craig.....	"	"	June 7, 1865 .....
R. H. L. Crumbaugh.....	"	"	" .....

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
Benjamin Dysert	CheneysGr've	Aug. 11, 1862	Died May 15, 1863
Charles H. Dyer	"	Sept. 25, 1862	Deserted March 19, 1863
Thomas Gibson	"	Aug. 11, 1862	Died December, 1864; wounds
Thomas Gilmore	"	"	Absent, wounded, at must. out
Hiram Gist	"	"	Deserted
William Hamilton	"	"	Detached at muster out
William Huntley	"	"	Died February 4, 1865
Joseph Higdon	"	"	Died March 5, 1863
Jesse R. Hill	"	Sept. 4, 1862	June 7, 1865
Lewellyn Horr	"	Aug. 11, 1862	May 27, 1865
Alexander Hileman	"	"	June 19, 1865
Jacob W. Jones	Bloomington	Aug. 30, 1862	June 7, 1865
Hugh Y. Keys	CheneysGr've	Aug. 11, 1862	Died March 8, 1864
George A. Lamper	"	"	May 7, 1863
John P. Lewis	"	"	June 7, 1865; sergeant
Joseph Means	"	"	Died June 29, 1863
Jacob K. Myers	"	"	Died January 26, 1863
Lewis Mann	"	"	Deserted October 29, 186
Patterson Moore	"	"	June 19, 1865
Henry Ostrander	"	"	Deserted
Jonathan H. Owens	"	"	Trnsfd. to Co. F, 55th Illinois
John Perry	"	"	June 7, 1865
James Perry	"	"	November 17, 1864
John S. Quick	"	"	Died April 5, 1863
Edward W. Read	Bloomington	"	June 7, 1865
Joseph G. Richards	CheneysGr've	"	Died February 4, 1863
Eathan A. Smith	"	"	Died March 25, 1863
James K. P. Smith	"	Sept. 20, 1862	June 7, 1865; wounded
Robert Stansbury	"	Aug. 11, 1862	Died July 26, 1863
Newton Stansbury	"	"	Died March 10, 1863
Harrison Sprague	"	"	June 7, 1865; sergeant
Jonathan C. Stansbury	"	"	Died April 29, 1863
William Smiley	"	"	June 7, 1865; corporal
James F. Stansbury	"	"	January 25, 1865
Samuel Smily	"	"	Deserted June 9, 1863
Frank Strong	Bloomington	Sept. 6, 1862	Killed, at Vicksburg May 19, '63
Moses R. Walker	CheneysGr've	Aug. 11, 1862	June 7, 1865
William Watson	"	"	Died January 27, 1863
Isaac H. Williams	"	"	June 7, 1865; sergeant
James H. Watts	"	"	June 7, 1865
James W. Whitesell	Senex	Sept. 10, 1862	Died February 8, 1863
William H. Yazel	CheneysGr've	Aug. 11, 1862	June 7, 1865; sergeant
Recruits.			
Lee Cheney	Bloomington	July 18, 1865	March 5, 1865
John W. Cooper	"	"	
William M. Lloyd	"	Feb. 12, 1864	Transf'd to Co. F, 55th Illinois.
Robert Myers	CheneysGr've	Oct. 7, 1862	Died February 5, 1863
Louis Philip	"	"	Sick at muster out

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

THE One Hundred Sixteenth Infantry was recruited almost wholly from Macon county, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front November 8, 1862. Company F was from McLean county, Company H from Christian and Shelby counties. The regiment, with the noble and brave Col. Nathan W. Tupper in command, went into Camp Macon, near Decatur, and was mustered into United States service September 30, 1862, by Captain Wainwright, of the regular army.

From Memphis the regiment marched to the Tallahatchie river, reaching it on December 13; returned to Memphis and started down the Mississippi on the 20th, and on the 26th reached the Yazoo river and ascended it fifteen miles.

During the following three days the regiment received its first baptism of fire, engaging in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, the officers and men fighting so gallantly as to receive the highest compli-

ments from the veterans of the older regiments in the brigade. Gen. Morgan L. Smith was wounded in this engagement.

On January 1, 1863, passed down the Yazoo to the Mississippi river, and up that and the Arkansas river to Arkansas Post, where on the 10th and 11th of January it fought its second battle, sustaining very heavy losses. The casualties in Company B were particularly severe, the company coming out of the battle with but twenty-five men, in command of Fifth Sergeant, afterward Lieutenant and Captain Christian Riebsame.

On the 22d of January landed at Young's Point, La., opposite Vicksburg, and assisted in digging the historical canal; it was here during the next two months that the One Hundred Sixteenth lost over one hundred of its members by sickness. Their remains were buried on the levee, no other ground being available; this was the only ground that was high enough to serve as a graveyard, but it has long since been swept away and the bones of the patriot dead have been carried down the gulf.

In the month of March the One Hundred Sixteenth went up the Black Bayou and Deer Creek in company with the Eighth Missouri, to save Admiral Porter's fleet and gunboats, worth $3,000,000, from the clutches of the rebels, which was done after a hard fight, General Sherman in person and on foot with his own regiment, the Thirteenth Regulars, coming up at a critical moment to assist in accomplishing the object.

The regiment engaged in the battles of Champion Hills and Black River Bridge, and in the bloody charges on May 18 and 22, and lost very heavily. Then followed the long siege of Vicksburg, which ended by the surrender of that stronghold on the 4th of July.

The following day started in pursuit of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, and chased the enemy to and beyond Jackson, Miss., and across Pearl river.

On July 25, went into Camp Sherman, near Black river, enjoying a season of rest until after the battle of Chickamauga, when General Grant sent for his trusty Lieutenant, General Sherman, and his veterans to come to Chattanooga.

The One Hundred Sixteenth embarked at Vicksburg in October for Memphis; from thence marched *via* Corinth to Chattanooga, which was reached on the 21st of November. During the night of November 23 the One Hundred Sixteenth Illinois and Sixth Missouri Regiments, under Gen. Giles A. Smith, floated down the Tennessee river in pontoon boats to the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, capturing the rebel pickets and holding the position until the whole corps had crossed over.

On November 24, advanced to the foot of Missionary Ridge, after a lively skirmish, during which Gen. Giles A. Smith was severely wounded. (The General's death after the war was the result of the wound received that day.)

The great battle of Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, and Lookout Mountain was fought next day, November 25.

The One Hundred Sixteenth, with the other regiments of the brigade, formed the extreme left of General Sherman's army, and obtained the credit of turning the enemy's right flank on that bloody day.

After the victory of Chattanooga, and without being permitted to return to camp across the Tennessee for blankets or overcoats, the One Hundred Sixteenth, with others of Sherman's army, was hurried forward to Knoxville to the relief of Burnside. The winter was a very cold one, and while the boys could keep warm marching twenty-five to thirty miles during the days, they suffered greatly while camping at night. They would build big fires and hug them close, but the other side would be chilled to the marrow of the bones; rations, also,

were very short, and when at last the regiment went into winter quarters on January 9, 1864, at Larkinsville, Ala., the men all felt that they had been on the hardest campaign during their service.

In May the One Hundred Sixteenth, with the rest of the army of the Tennessee, moved against the enemy and found him at Resaca, Ga., where, on the 14th of May, the regiment was hotly engaged, losing heavily, but driving the enemy across the creek, and planting their colors upon the rebel works. The One Hundred Sixteenth was repeatedly attacked, but could not be driven from the position gained. It was in this battle that Maj. Anderson Froman was wounded and he died in the field hospital.

Then followed in quick succession the battles of Dallas, Big Shanty, and Kenesaw mountain.

Crossing the Chattahoochie, engaged the enemy at Stone mountain, driving him to the vicinity of Atlanta. Fought in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, where its army commander, General McPherson, fell, and with the Fifteenth Corps, General Logan, the hot battle of Ezra Chapel, July 28.

Captain George T. Milmine, Company D, and Lieut. Samuel R. Riggs, Company F, were wounded before Atlanta in August, 1864.

August 31 and September 1 was hotly engaged with the enemy at Jonesboro.

After the fall of Atlanta, and when Hood started for General Sherman's rear, the One Hundred Sixteenth assisted in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Gadston, when, leaving the rebels to the care of General Thomas, marched back to Atlanta, and on the 15th day of November went with Uncle Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, arriving at Fort McAllister, Ga., near Savannah, December 12.

The next day, December 13, Gen. W. B. Hazen, commanding division, selected nine regiments, including the One Hundred Sixteenth, to carry the fort, and within five minutes after the sound of the bugle "Forward" the regimental colors were on the works and the garrison captured. Lieut. Isom Simmons, of Company H, was killed in this charge.

After a few days rest in the beautiful city of Savannah, we started on the campaign of the Carolinas, hunting the enemy, and finding him first near the swamps of Pocotaligo, chased him through creeks and across rivers, skirmishing constantly until nearing Columbia, S. C., where the Fifteenth Corps, the One Hundred Sixteenth included, run short of chewing tobacco. Learning that there was an ample supply of the article in the city of Columbia, paid that city a visit on the 17th of February, 1865, and replenished stock. After a few days rest resumed march, facing home, crossing the great Pedee river at Cheraw, S. C., thence to Fayetteville, N. C., and to Bentonville, where the One Hundred Sixteenth for the last time encountered its old foe, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, and fought its last battle. From Goldsboro, where the army was re-equipped (and it was in need of everything excent the musket and forty rounds), the regiment started picnicking for Washington *via* Raleigh, Richmond, and Alexandria, participating in the grand review before the President in May, 1865, being finally mustered out near Washington on June 7, 1865.

The history of the One Hundred Sixteenth Infantry is identical with that of the army of the Tennessee from Memphis, 1862, to Washington, 1865. It was never on detached service, but always with the moving column.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

Company A.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Captains.			
Samuel B. Kinsey	Mt. Hope	Sept. 19, 1862	Resigned May 12, 1864.
Harrison W. Wood	"	"	Resigned January 30, 1865
Charles S. Beath	McLean Co.	Aug. 7, 1862	August 5, 1865
1st Lieutenants.			
Benj. R. Hieronymus	"	Aug. 7, 1862	August 5, 1865
2d Lieutenants.			
Dennis Kenyon	Mt. Hope	Sept. 19, 1862	Resigned December 28, 1863
George W. Brown	"	Aug. 7, 1862	Died January 3, 1865
1st Sergeant.			
Barnard A. Field			
Sergeants.			
Lafayette Archer	Mt. Hope	Aug. 7, 1862	May 12, 1865; wounds
Isaac F. Stubblefield	Funks Grove.	"	August 5, 1865
Needham I. Rouch	"	"	Died, Memphis, July 6, 1864
George A. Glottelter	Mt. Hope	"	Aug. 31, '63, for pro., 1 Tenn. H. A
Corporals.			
John H. Moran	McLean	"	August 31, 1864; wounds
Patrick McBride		"	Deserted November 4, 1862
Anson Brown	"	"	August 5, 1865; private
Cyrus McFarland	Mt. Hope	"	August 5, 1865; sergeant
Joseph B. Sanders	"	"	August 3, 1863; disability
Harker M. Stubblefield	Funks Grove.	"	August 5, 1865; private
Musicians.			
John H. Moore	Mt. Hope	"	"
Terence Brady	"	"	"
Privates.			
William S. Adams	"	"	August 5, 1865; sergeant
John Allen	"	"	August 5, 1865; corporal
Edward Bonifield	"	"	"
Richard S. Brock	McLean Co.	"	Died July 22, 1863
Rufus Bordwell	Mt. Hope	"	August 5, 1865
Peter Burbank	"	"	Died September 26, 1862
William T. Craven	"	"	August 5, 1865
William H. B. Cook	"	"	August 5, 1865; corporal
Christopher Carr	"	"	August 5, 1865
John T. Caton	"	"	Died November 15, 1863
David Dempsey	"	"	August 5, 1863
Thomas S. Clark	"	"	August 5, 1865; corporal
Baltzoo Eversole	McLean Co.	"	August 5, 1865
Daniel Feathers	Mt. Hope	"	Died Dec. 2, 1864; wounds
Thomas Fitzgerald	"	"	August 5, 1865
Patrick Foley	"	"	"
Edward F. Gillett	"	"	July 17, 1865; wounds
William F. Getty	"	"	June 10, 1863; surg. 1 Tenn. H. A.
James S. Goss	"	"	January 14, 1865, D. H.
Adam Hoffman	"	"	Died April 5, 1864
M. G. Haughey	"	"	March 9, 1863; disability
Patrick Hennessey	"	"	August 5, 1865
Casper Heckard	Funks Grove.	"	October, 1863; disability
David Holden	Mt. Hope	"	August 5, 1865
Lewis Harley	McLean Co.	"	August 5, 1865
John Harley	"	"	Died April 2, 1865
Thomas H. Hieronymus	"	"	August 5, 1865
Samuel G. Jones	Mt. Hope	"	June 3, 1865
Michael L. Hoffman	Funks Grove.	"	July 7, 1865
W. Henry Huffman	McLean Co.	"	August 5, 1865; corporal
A. T. Longworth	Mt. Hope	"	August 5, 1865
Nicholas Lorich	"	"	"
John L. Moore	"	"	August 5, 1865; sergeant
Henry Myers, Jr.	"	"	August 5, 1865
John Moran	"	"	"
Truman Mason	"	"	June 22, 1865
John McFermin	"	"	March 19, 1863
William J. Owen	"	"	February 1, 1865
Henry Nilges	"	"	Detached at muster out
John Nerk	"	"	August 5, 1865
Patrick Ryan	"	"	"
William H. Seese	"	"	"
Nicholas Strauss	"	"	March 19, 1863
Wilson F. Sanders	"	"	August 5, 1865

COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
ge Swineheart	Funks Grove.	Aug. 7, 1862	August 5, 1865: corporal
Thomas H. Stones	Mt. Hope	"	August 5, 1865
Joseph Simon	"	"	"
Oliver P. Verry	"	"	August 5, 1865: corporal
Horatio H. Valentine	"	"	August 5, 1865
George H. Williams	"	"	May 14, 1864: disability
Jacob Wisemiller	"	"	August 5, 1865
Henry Ward	Funks Grove.	"	January 7, 1865; disability
Francis Young	Mt. Hope	"	August 5, 1865
Theophilus Zollers	"	"	August 5, 1865; corporal
Recruits.			
Philip Braker	"	"	Died July 17, 1864
Carrol Brown	"	"	Died June 22, 1865
Isaac E. Funk	Funks Grove.		Transferred to 33rd Illinois
Merit C. Funk	Bloomington	Dec. 31, 1863	June 19, 1865; disability
John Heckard	Funks Grove	Aug. 7, 1862	August 5, 1865
Charles H. Morrill	Mt. Hope	"	"
Daniel L. Pestana	"	"	Died December 7, 1863
Francis M. Ross	Bloomington	Dec. 31, 1862	Transferred to 33rd Illinois
Julius D. Sims	Mt. Hope	Aug. 7, 1862	August 5, 1865
Abraham B. Windsor	"	Aug. 7, 1862	August 5, 1865
William E. Waldron	"	Oct 1, 1862	March 13, 1863; disability
Isaac Roberts	"	Dec. 31, 1863	Died January 2, 1865

COMPANY B.

Recruits.			
Thomas Burns	Gridley	Feb. 8, 1865	Transferred to 33d Illinois
James V. Turner	"	"	June 19, 1865; disability

COMPANY E.

Private.			
John E. Sturnader	Mt. Hope	Aug. 14, 1862	Died, December 12, 1862

COMPANY G.

Private.			
John F. Fitzpatrick	Lexington	Aug. 12, 1862	August 5, 1865

COMPANY K.

Private.			
Charles H. Hitchcock	Mt. Hope	Aug. 14, 1862	April 15, 1863

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

THE One Hundred Seventeenth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in September, 1862, by Colonel Risdon M. Moore, and was mustered in September 19 by Captain Washington, United States Army.

Moved from Camp Butler November 11, and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th. Remained on duty at Memphis until July 5, 1863, when it was sent to reinforce Helena, Ark., and returned. December 25 it was sent after Forrest, in Western Tennessee, losing three men killed in a skirmish at LaFayette, Tenn.

December 29, 1863, moved to Vicksburg, in Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Was engaged in the Meridian campaign. On the 5th of February was engaged in a skirmish, losing two

killed and five wounded. Returned to Vicksburg March 4. On the 10th of March embarked for Red river expedition. Assisted in the capture of Fort De Russey, March 14, 1864. Engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9. Moved to Grand Ecore, the 11th. On the 14th was sent to relief of the gunboats and transports at Campta, La., and was engaged at Cloutierville and Cane River: at Bayou Rapids May 2: at Governor Moore's plantation and Bayou Roberts, May 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11. Continued on return march to Mississippi river on 14th, skirmishing daily. In battle of Yellow Bayou, May 18, and arrived at Mississippi river on the 20th, and at Vicksburg on the 27th. Took part in driving Marmaduke from Chicot Lake and Columbia, Ark., and arrived at Memphis June 10, 1864.

Marched to the relief of Sturgis on June 14th, and on the 23d commenced the Tupelo campaign. Was engaged at Tupelo July 14, and at Old Town Creek the 15th. Commenced Oxford campaign August 5. Was engaged at Hurricane Creek the 18th, 19th, and 20th, and returned to Memphis on the 30th.

Arrived at Jefferson Barracks September 19. Was engaged October 1 at Franklin. Moved *via* Jefferson City, Sedalia, Lexington, Independence, and Harrisonville, and returned to St. Louis November 19.

Moved to Nashville, Tenn., and took position in the works December 1, 1864. Was engaged in the battle of Nashville December 15 and 16, and in pursuit of Hood. Regiment captured rebel battery of three guns December 15 and turned them upon the retreating enemy. Reached Clifton January 4, 1865. Embarked at Eastport for New Orleans, arriving January 17. Embarked at Chalmette March 7, and moved to Dauphin Island. Moved to Fish River with the Sixteenth Corps, Maj. A. J. Smith commanding. Engaged at Spanish Fort from March 27 till April 2, and at Fort Blakely until the 9th, taking part in its capture.

Marched for Montgomery April 13 and thence to Camp Butler, Illinois, where the regiment was mustered out August 5, 1865, by Capt. James A. Hall, United States Army.

Distance traveled by rail, miles	778
Distance traveled by water, miles	6,191
Distance marched, miles	2,307

The regiment has been engaged in 6 battles and 33 skirmishes.

One Hundred Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

Company A.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
Willis Weakly	Lexington	Aug. 15, 1862	June 25, 1863

Company H.

Private.			
John C. Waters	Lexington	Aug. 15, 1862	Deserted November 18, 1862

Company I.

1st Lieutenant.			
Allen Ellsworth	Bloomington	Nov. 7, 1862	Dismissed, November 28, 1864

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruit.			
James D. Butcher.....	Bloomington	Aug. 15, 1862	October 1, 1865.....

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
John Fassett.....	..White Oak..	Aug. 15, 1862	July 15, 1865.... .....
Nelson Smith	"	"	" .....

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
William J. Davis.....	Bloomington	Oct. 10, 1864	.....

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
Robert W. Parker.....	Bloomington	Aug. 22, 1862	Died, September 12, 1865.....

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
2d Lieutenant.			
John P. McKnight.....	....Chenoa....	Sept. 8, 1862	June 8, 1865..... .....
Privates.			
Samuel S. Campbell....	"	Aug. 5, 1862	Transferred V. R. C.....
James B. Graham.....	"	"	June 8, 1865 .....
Rush W. Graham.....	"	"	" ....
George R. McFarland.	"	"	" .....
Arphad Snell.	"	"	" ....
W. M. C. Vanarsdall.....	"	Aug. 9, 1862	Died, July 8, 1863.....

COMPANY K.

Private.			
Gabriel Cintner.....	....Chenoa....	Aug. 15, 1862	June 8, 1865 .....

One Hundred Thirty-second Illinois Infantry.

One Hundred-Day Regiment.

Mustered in June 1, 1864; Mustered out October 17, 1864.

Company E.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Name and Rank.	Residence.
Privates.			
William G. Mushens	Bloomington	John Thompson	Bloomington
William S. Ogden	"	George B. Norton	"
Samuel Sumner	"		

One Hundred Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

One Hundred-Day Regiment.

Mustered in May 31, 1864; Mustered out September 24, 1864.

Company A.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Name and Rank.	Residence.
Private.			
Volney Moore	Lexington		

Company C.

Private.			
Henry Bishley	Bloomington	John L. Smith	Bloomington

Company E.

Privates.			
Weslie F. Bishop	Bloomington	Mather Whelan	Bloomington
Jonathan Stark	"	Hugh Willibey	Towanda

Company K.

Privates.			
Thomas E. Phillips	Bloomington	George A. Winn	Bloomington
John H. Wallace	"		

One Hundred Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

One Hundred-Day Regiment.

Company B.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Sergeant.			
Henry C. McClung	Hudson	May 14, 1864	October 25, 1864

One Hundred Forty-second Illinois Infantry.

One Hundred-Day Regiment.

Company H.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Private.			
George Hazlewood	Bloomington	May 31, 1864	October 26, 1864

One Hundred Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

One Year Regiment.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Assistant Surgeon.			
Henry W. Boyd	Bloomington	Oct. 28, 1864	Promoted to surgeon of 14th Ill

One Hundred Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

One Hundred-Day Regiment.

Mustered in June 9, 1864; Mustered out September 23, 1864.

Field and Staff.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Name and Rank.	Residence.
Colonel.		*Chaplin.*	
George W. Lackey	Bloomington	John C. Hanna	Bloomington
Adjutant.		*Quartermaster-Sergeant.*	
John W. Morris	"	William M. Rutledge	"
Surgeon.			
Robert W. McMahon	Chenoa		

Company B.

1st Lieutenant.		William Lilly	Bloomington
Marmontell B. Jeter	Bloomington	Hubert F. Lake	"
Sergeant.		Henry Mott	"
Edward L. Price	"	George R. Morton	"
Privates.		Adolphus McElhiney	"
Lawrence T. Boll	"	Francis B. Oyns	"
Thomas Butler	"	Charles L. Painter	"
Charles M. Burch	"	Albert L. Platt	"
Benjamin Broughton	"	George Richardson	"
Peter D. Christ	"	Charles P. Stine	"
Charles Evans	"	William S. Shepard	"
Alexander Findley	"	Andrew Shepard	"
George Hardesty	"	Richard Spurgen	"
John E. Hardesty	"	Fielding Stephenson	"
Scott Hastings	"	James Sizemore	"
Emmett Hamilton	"	Albert E. Stewart	"
Wilson H. Harper	"	George H. Steel	"
William E. Holmes	"	John T. Shannon	"
Lemuel Hutchinson	"	Charles A. VanSchoick	"
David King	"	Edmund G. Wood	"
John P. Kuhl	"	Alexander Wilkinson	"
Robert Lynch	"	Charles A. Woodard	"
Thomas E. Land	"	David Ricordan	"

Company D.

2d Lieutenants.		*Privates.*	
James Palmer	Mt. Hope	LeRoy Blard	Mt. Hope
Sergeant.		John Cavenaugh	"
John H. Ewing*	"	Lewis Jones	Funks Grove
Corporal.		David M. Longworth	Mt. Hope
John M. Darnall	"	William McGahan	"

*Died July 13, 1864.

Company E.

2d Lieutenant.		James T. Hill	Bloomington
Augustus W. Rogers	Bloomington	Michael Kane	"
Privates.		Mounty Locker†	"
John T. Clark	"	Henry O. Michaels	"
Henry Dalbo*	"	Isaac Z. Stine	"
Gilford D. Elder	"	James W. Smith	"
Baxter Franks	"		

*Died July 11, 1864. †Died July 23, 1864.

COMPANY H, ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Name and Rank.*	*Residence.*
Sergeant.		Jeremiah S. Fogle	Bloomington
William Young	Bloomington	Scammon C. Rodman	"
Privates.		William Smith	"
Gardner B. Boyse	"		

COMPANY I.

Captain.		Alva Gibbs	Bloomington
Paphiras B. Keys	Bloomington	Cassius Gillespie	"
1st Lieutenant.		James M. Hinthorn	Towanda
Jonah S. Scovel	"	William Hartzell	Bloomington
Sergeants.		James C. Hoselton	Hudson
Noah H. Pike	"	Elias Heller	Old Town
John T. Wheeler	Hudson	Lee A. Hinthorn	Towanda
William B. Hendryx	Old Town	Levi Heller	Bloomington
Joseph Ator	Towanda	Daniel Jackson	Old Town
Preston C. Haughey	Bloomington	John S. Kerr	Towanda
Corporals.		Water Keeran	Bloomington
Martin V. White	Towanda	Wesley A. Linton	Old Town
Abram G. Hendryx	Old Town	Thomas O Montgomery	Bloomington
George B. Ramsey	White Oak	Isaac C. Morris	Towanda
James A. Wheeler	Hudson	Oliver P. McClerg	LeRoy
Privates.		James P. Poe	Old Town
George W. Archer	Bloomington	Hiram Pisell	Towanda
William H. Allen	"	Alexander S. Ross	Bloomington
Daniel Barnes	"	William H. Rudd	Benjaminville
Joseph N. Baker	"	James Ramsey	Hudson
Martin R. Bray*	Old Town	Frank M. Reed	Leroy
Charles Bishop†	LeRoy	David Sill	Normal
John S. Bishop‡	Bloomington	Joseph Stretch§	Money Creek
William Clemens	"	John Shepard	Bloomington
James Conrad	"	Lewis Schermer	"
Charles Davis	LeRoy	Clinton Trowbridge	LeRoy
James L. Dickerson	"	Henry Taylor	Bloomington
Robert M. Davidson	White Oak	William B. Thomas	Old Town
Lawrence Dutonhover	Bloomington	John Van Buskirk	Towanda
Henry Elder	"	Jacob Wright	Bloomington
George Franklin	Hudson	Benjamin Whiteel	Towanda
Ephm Frankeberger	Bloomington	*Recruit.*	
Cyrus Frank	"	William Ross	Bloomington
George B. Green	Normal		

*Died July 20, 1864. †Died July 8, 1864. ‡Died August 27, 1864. §Died July 10, 1864. §Died September 5.

COMPANY K.

Captain.		Jacob E. Hyre	Lexington
James P. Moore	Bloomington	Charles Harris	Funks Grove
1st Lieutenant.		Francis Hiser	Lexington
Clarence D. Perry	"	Henry C. Johnson	Bloomington
Sergeants.		George W. Jones	Towanda
Chauncy W. Young	"	Warren Kent	Lexington
Albert B. Luce		Noah Linthicum	Bloomington
John Harkness	Lexington	Colman Loving	Lexington
Benjamin F. Vandolah	"	George Loving†	"
Corporals.	"	Thomas Miner	Bloomington
George W. Cochran	Heyworth	Henry L. Marot	Benjaminville
Joseph M. Weakly	Lexington	John A. Morrison‡	White Oak
William W. Jones	Towanda	James H. McNeil	Hudson
Absalom Funk	Funks Grove	John Miller	Towanda
James B. Norman	Lexington	Abraham Nibarger	Hudson
William F. Givler	"	James W. Nicholas	Lexington
Privates.		Presley Porenoe	Towanda
Thomas C. Adams	"	Ausker A. Roberts	Bloomington
Daniel Ashabran	"	William N. Rutledge	"
John M. Anderson	Heyworth	George W. Rutledge	"
Ransom C. Crawford*	Bloomington	Merle H. Rayburn	Towanda
Luke Crawford	"	John A. Shade	Lexington
Nathaniel Devore	Lexington	George R. Scott	Randolph Gr.
George M. Dunkle	"	William Strevy	Lexington
Louis Eckhart	Bloomington	John C. Shorts§	Randolph Gr.
William Edgell	Lexington	George W. Shelton	Bloomington
John F. Farquar	White Oak	Lewis C. Thompson	Lexington
William C. Fairchild	Bloomington	William L. Upchurch	"
James R. Griffith	"	John White	White Oak
James T. Green	Funks Grove	John W. Widdoes	Bloomington

One Hundred Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

One Year Regiment.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Major.			
Isaiah W. Wilmeth	Bloomington	Sept 20, 1864	July 8, 1865
Surgeon.			
Robert W. McMahon	Chenoa	Sept. 30, 1864	"

Company G.

2d Lieutenant.			
Henry Kuhlman	Bloomington	Sept. 1, 1864	July 8, 1865
Sergeant.			
James B. Strayer	"	"	"
James W. Tipton	"	"	"
Corporals.			
George W. Boots	"	"	June 12, 1865
Isaac Funk	"	"	March 7, 1865
Legrand Snyder	"	"	June 12, 1865
James Youngman	"	"	July 8, 1865; sergeant
Hiram F. Bold	Lexington	"	July 8, 1865
Thomas T. Stubblefield	Funks Grove	"	July 8, 1865; sergeant
Andrew J. Hicks	Bloomington	"	Died December 3, 1864
Nathan B. Shaffer	Danvers	"	July 8, 1865; sergeant
Privates.			
Lewis Biggs	Lexington	"	July 8, 1865
Nelson Biggs	"	"	July 5, 1865; sergeant
Jacob L. Barnhouse	"	"	July 8, 1865
James R. Bay	Danvers	Sept. 5, 1864	"
Mathias Calender	Bloomington	Sept. 1, 1864	Died May 9, 1865
William D. Crabb	"	"	June 12, 1865
Lewis C. Corwine	McLean County	Sept. 5, 1864	July 8, 1865
William Clarke	Towanda	"	"
Josiah Colebaugh	Shirley	Sept. 1, 1864	"
Uriah Colebaugh	"	"	"
Evan J. Evans	Bloomington	Sept. 5, 1864	"
William H. Evans	Normal	Sept. 1, 1864	June 12, 1865
George Furgerson	Lexington	"	Died February 17, 1865
Joseph C. Glimpse	Bloomington	Sept. 5, 1864	June 12, 1865
Henry R. Hayes	"	Sept. 1, 1864	July 8, 1865
Jimison Hazlebaker	Lexington	"	"
Joseph H. Headrick	Randolph Gr.	Sept. 5, 1864	"
James L. Humphrey	Normal	Sept. 13, 1864	June 12, 1865
William Johnson	Dry Grove	Sept. 5, 1864	July 8, 1865
John Kahahar	Normal	"	"
James P. Knight	"	Sept. 13, 1864	"
Isaac D. Luckey	Danvers	Sept. 1, 1864	"
John Little	Bloomington	"	"
Samuel May	Dry Grove	"	June 12, 1865
William Matheney	Lexington	"	"
Jonas L. Nicholas	McLean Co.	Sept. 5, 1864	July 8, 1865
Hiram Nickols	"	"	"
Samuel Naden	Dry Grove	"	"
John L. Neniger	"	Sept. 1, 1864	"
Philip Powelson	Bloomington	"	"
Retser S. Russell	Dry Grove	"	"
John Roach	Normal	"	"
John Reed	"	"	Insane in Hosp., Wash., D. C.
Henry Reed	McLean Co.	Sept. 5, 1864	June 5, 1865
James H. Sprague	Bloomington	"	July 8, 1865
William H. Stevenson	"	"	March 20, 1865
Benjamin F. Sloan	Dry Grove	"	July 8, 1865
John W. Swallow	"	Sept. 1, 1864	June 12, 1865
Charles S. Strayer	Bloomington	"	July 8, 1865
Thomas Thompson	McLean Co.	"	"
Henry B. Vance	Lexington	"	"
Darius P. Wilson	Normal	"	"
Augustus F. Wilson	Dry Grove	"	June 12, 1865
Mahlon J. Wilson	"	"	"
Thomas Wincklepleck	Normal	"	July 8, 1865
John Wells	Lexington	"	July 8, 1865; corporal
William Watson	Normal	Sept. 5, 1864	" "
John Wroan	Dry Grove	"	July 8, 1865

COMPANY K.

Private.			
William I. Ford	Bloomington	Sept. 17, 1864	Deserted

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

ONE YEAR REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
John D. Perry	Bloomington	Feb. 8, 1865	January 20, 1866

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

ONE YEAR REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
Lloyd Farmer	Chenoa	Jan. 30, 1865.	January 27, 1866
Sebastian Farmer	"	"	"
John Mulroy	Gridley	"	"

COMPANY F.

Private.			
George E. Lucas	Gridley	Jan. 31, 1865.	Died March 2, 1865

ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

ONE YEAR REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Colonel.			
George W. Keener	Old Town	Feb. 14, 1865	Resigned July 20, 1865
Quartermaster-Sergeant.			
Charles Webber	Randolph		January 16, 1866
Commissary-Sergeant.			
William VanDoren	Bloomington	Feb. 14, 1865	"

COMPANY A.

Captains.			
John H. Stout	Bloomington	Feb. 14, 1865	May 15, 1865
Clarence D. Perry	"	"	January 16, 1866
1st Lieutenant.			
Augustus W. Rogers	"	"	"
2d Lieutenant.			
Albert L. Platt	"	Feb 3, 1865	January 16, 1866: sergeant
Sergeants.			
Joseph H. Hills	Normal	Feb. 1, 1865	January 16, 1866
Jarvis D. Farnsworth	Bloomington	Jan. 30, 1865	"
Edmund G. Wood	"	Jan. 31, 1865	"
Corporals.			
Henry Ingalls	Normal	Feb. 3, 1865	January 16, 1866; sergeant
Joseph H. Johnston	White Oak	Feb. 6, 1865	January 16, 1866: private
John Stanfield	Bloomington	Jan. 27, 1865	January 16, 1866
George C. Burton	Dale	Feb. 4, 1865	"
Leonidas Steele	Bloomington	Feb. 3, 1865	September 22, 1865
David Carver	Hudson	Feb. 4, 1865	January 16, 1866; private
George Dicken	Dry Grove	Feb. 6, 1865	January 16, 1866
Marion Randall	Hudson	"	"

COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Musicians.			
Luke Hale	Concord	Feb. 7, 1865	January 16, 1866
James Downer	Hu son	Feb. 1, 1865	"
Wagoner.			
Franklin W. Miers	Bloomington	Jan. 31, 1865	"
Privates.			
Joseph J. Arnold		Feb 6, 1865	"
Henry Bishler	Dale	Feb. 1, 1865	"
David Bass	Bloomington	Feb. 3, 1865	"
Samuel S. Best	"	Jan. 27, 1865	"
J. B. Benjamin	White Oak	Feb. 6, 1865	"
Joseph P. Bartles	Hudson	Feb. 1, 1865	"
William A. Chapman	Normal	Jan. 31, 1865	"
Cornelius F. Conwell	"	Feb. 3, 1865	"
John T. Clark	Dry Grove	Jan. 31, 1865	"
John W. Debolt	Normal	Feb. 3, 1865	Died May 9, 1865
John E. Dimmitt	Bloomington	"	September 22, 1865
James C. Elder	Normal	Feb. 2, 1865	January 16, 1866
John Eunice	White Oak	Feb. 6, 1865	"
Frederick Fleisher	Hudson	Feb. 3, 1865	September 22, 1865
Lyman M. Graham	Dry Grove	"	January 16, 1866
Amos Herr	Bloomington	"	"
George R. Hardesty	Hudson	Jan. 28, 1865	"
William H. Huston	"	Feb. 6, 1865	January 16, 1866; corporal
Henry Hiles	"	Feb. 4, 1865	January 16, 1866
William F. Hill	Bloomington	Feb. 3, 1865	June 29, 1865
Elias Heller	Dry Grove	"	January 16, 1866
James B. Hull	Bloomington	"	"
Frank E. Jones	Hudson	Feb. 1, 1865	May 17, 1865
Charles Krause	"	Feb. 4, 1865	January 16, 1866
Jacob Kendlespyre	Bloomington	Jan. 30, 1865	"
Henry Kurtz	"	Feb. 3, 1865	January 16, 1866
Thomas Kent	Lexington	Feb. 7, 1865	Deserted
Patrick Kelley	Normal	Feb. 3, 1865	Deserted
Hausen H. Keran		Feb. 13, 1865	January 16, 1866
Abraham Lutz	Normal	Feb. 3, 1865	"
Andrew McAllister	Dry Grove	Jan. 31, 1865	"
Henry McEnnis	Hudson	"	May 6, 1865
James Morris	Bloomington	Feb. 3, 1865	January 16, 1866
John Moore	"	"	Deserted
Nathan F. Newell	"	Feb. 1, 1865	January 16, 1866
Edgar L. Newell	"	Jan. 30, 1865	"
William O'Connell	"	Feb. 3, 1865	"
Patrick O'Hagen	"	Feb. 8, 1865	"
Walter V. Parmeter	"	Jan. 30, 1865	"
William Palmer	White Oak	Feb. 6, 1865	"
John Reese	Bloomington	Feb. 2, 1865	"
Martin Rohrer	White Oak	Feb. 6, 1865	"
Jacob Reynolds	Hudson	Feb. 1, 1865	Died in Alabama
Kimber Rankin	"	Feb. 2, 1865	January 16, 1866
Hezekiah Rohrer	White Oak	Feb. 6, 1865	"
George H. Steele	Bloomington	Feb. 1, 1865	January 16, 1866; corporal
Charles P. Stine	Dry Grove	Jan. 30, 1865	January 16, 1866
Charles H. Smith	Dale	Feb. 9, 1865	"
Adolphus Strimple	Dry Grove	Feb. 3, 1865	"
Joel Simmons	Dale	"	"
George Sommers	Bloomington	"	"
James T. Sherrell	"	"	"
James Tisdale	"	"	Deserted
William B. Thomas	Padua	Jan. 25, 1865	January 16, 1866
William West	Dale	Jan. 31, 1865	January 16, 1866; corporal
Samuel Whitman	Bloomington	Feb. 3, 1865	January 16, 1866
John P. Yoder	Dry Grove	"	"

COMPANY B.

Captain.			
William B. Lawrence	Bloomington	Feb. 14, 1865	January 16, 1866
1st Lieutenant.			
William Weaver	Old Town	"	"
2d Lieutenant			
William VanGundy	Padua	"	"
Sergeants.			
James M. Rodman	Old Town	Jan. 25, 1865	"
David Frankeberger	Padua	"	January 16, 1866; private
Abram Gordon	Downs	"	January 16, 1866

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Corporals.			
Amos Sickles	Old Town	Jan. 25, 1865	January 16, 1866; sergeant
Jasper A. Griffith	Dry Grove	"	January 16, 1866
William Harrop	Bloomington	Feb. 1, 1865	"
William Craig	Old Town	Jan. 25, 1865	January 16, 1866; sergeant
Jeremiah D Greenman	Padua	"	January 16, 1866
Levi Marcellus	Old Town	"	January 16, 1866; private
Thomas B. Myers	Randolph	"	Died March 10, 1865
Scammon C. Rodman	Old Town	"	January 16, 1866; sergeant
Musician.			
Harrison G. Vandevort	Padua	Feb. 1, 1865	May 18, 1865
Wagoner.			
Willet L. Kimbles	Downs	"	January 16, 1866
Privates.			
Charles Allen	"	Jan. 25, 1865	"
John Butterfield	Bloomington	"	"
Wilbert Brener	Padua	"	"
Lawrence Brien	Bloomington	Feb. 1, 1865	Deserted
Harrison Bailey	Padua	Jan. 25, 1865	January 16, 1866
James D. Cox	Empire	"	"
Christopher Collins	Padua	"	"
James T. Croden	Downs	"	"
Andrew J. Crose	"	"	August 21, 1865
William H. Crayne	Arrowsmith	Feb. 1, 1865	January 16, 1866
Henry Critchfield	Funks Grove	Jan. 25, 1865	Died March 6, 1865
Byron Covey	Downs	"	January 16, 1866
Albert Critchfield	Funks Grove	"	"
George W. Carpenter	"	"	"
Daniel Dutro	Bloomington	"	"
J. E. Danhour	Downs	"	"
V. R. Durgy	Funks Grove	Feb. 1, 1865	"
William T. Estes	Randolph	"	"
Anthony Fowler	Padua	Jan. 25, 1865	"
Ephraim Frankeberger	"	"	"
James H. Glascock	"	"	Died May 28, 1865
George W. Glascock	"	"	Died June 23, 1865
James Hanson	Downs	Feb. 1, 1865	January 16, 1866
William Humphrey	Bloomington	"	"
Samuel M. Holdren	Padua	Jan. 25, 1865	"
Abner Horr	"	"	"
Martin Horr	"	Feb. 1, 1865	"
John Kennedy	Bloomington	"	"
Ira Keefer	Dry Grove	Feb. 4, 1865	"
Darrow C. Kinzel	Randolph	Jan. 25, 1865	"
Horace G. Krum	Padua	"	"
William Kirkpatrick	Old Town	"	"
James Lowrey	"	"	Died March 12, 1865
Samuel S. Lewis	Funks Grove	"	Deserted
W. A. Linton	Padua	"	January 16, 1866
Marcus P. Morris	Empire	"	"
Charles W. Morris	"	"	"
John McDaniel	Arrowsmith	"	Died March 23, 1865
Thomas J. Murphy	Old Town	"	January 16, 1866
Henry L. Morat	Padua	"	"
John A. McIlvain	Funks Grove	"	"
Lewis R. Morat	Padua	"	Died March 15, 1865
James Merent	Randolph	Feb. 1, 1865	January 16, 1866
William Myer	Bloomington	Jan. 25, 1865	January 16, 1866; corporal
John W. Moore	Downs	"	January 16, 1866
James A. Miller	Bloomington	Feb. 1, 1865	"
Gregory Pochel	Old Town	Jan. 25, 1865	"
Joshua Pritchet	"	"	July 13, 1865
Maxwell Plumley	Bloomington	Feb. 7, 1865	January 16, 1866; corporal
William Rolstin	Padua	Feb. 1, 1865	July 22, 1865
Joseph M. Redwine	"	Jan. 25, 1865	January 16, 1866
Orange Royal	Randolph	Feb. 1, 1865	"
Elihu T. Redwine	Padua	Jan. 25, 1865	"
William H. Rudd	"	Feb. 4, 1865	"
William Rockwell	Old Town	Jan. 25, 1865	"
Albert N. Raymond	Bloomington	Feb. 7, 1865	May 18, 1865
Henry Raley	"	Feb. 1, 1865	January 16, 1866
Thornton Rockwell	Padua	Jan. 25, 1865	"
Samuel H. Shields	Old Town	"	"

Company B, One Hundred Fiftieth Infantry—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
William A. Shields	Old Town	Jan. 25, 1865	January 16, 1866; corporal
Robert Shields	"	"	"
John W. Swan	Padua	"	"
Michael Shaw	Downs	"	"
John P. Shellman	"	"	"
Samuel Sumner	Bloomington	"	Died June 9, 1865
William H. Staten	Old Town	"	January 16, 1866
William C. Smith	"	Feb. 4, 1865	"
George R. Scott	Downs	Jan. 25, 1865	"
David F. Thomas	Bloomington	"	January 16, 1866; corporal
Joseph Teter	Downs	"	Died February 23, 1865
William H. Vert	Funks Grove	"	January 16, 1866
Levi Wilcox	Arrowsmith	"	May 27, 1865
Leroy Wilcox	Funks Grove	"	January 16, 1866
Joseph W. Watson	Bloomington	"	January 16, 1866; corporal

Company K.

Corporal.			
William H. Youngblood	Bloomington	Feb. 6, 1865	January 16, 1866
Private.			
Daniel Smith	Chenoa	Feb. 3, 1865	"

One Hundred Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

One year Regiment.

Field and Staff.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Chaplain.			
John M. Preshaw	Mt. Hope	May 5, 1865	September 11, 1865
Sergeant-Major.			
Albert W. Collins	"	Feb. 3, 1865	"
Commissary Sergeant.			
John G. Haskett	Bloomington	Feb. 4, 1865	"

Company A.

Privates.			
Elisha J. Bosseck	Lexington	Feb. 7, 1865	Died March 25, 1865
Edwin Green	Bellflower	Feb. 9, 1865	September 11, 1865
Archibald R. Pollock	Mt. Hope	Feb. 6, 1865	Deserted
Privates.			
John W. Ray	Money Creek	Feb. 4, 1865	September 11, 1865
Charles Smith	Bloomington	"	Deserted

Company B.

Captain.			
Isaac P. Strayer	Bloomington	Feb. 18, 1865	September 11, 1865
1st Lieutenant.			
DeWitt C. Means	Chenoa	"	"
2d Lieutenant.			
William Harness	Lexington	"	Resigned August 22, 1865
Sergeants.			
Albert Canning	"	Feb. 8, 1865	September 11, 1865
James L. Jones	Bloomington	Feb. 4, 1865	"
William W. Crume	Lexington	Feb. 6, 1865	"

Co. B, One Hundred Fifty-second Infantry—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Corporals.			
William Biggs	Lexington	Feb. 6, 1865	Died February 26, 1865
Bushrod Barry	Bloomington	Feb. 3, 1865	September 11, 1865
Sterritt McClellan	"	Feb. 4, 1865	"
Ephraim Flesher	Lexington	Feb. 6, 1865	August 22, 1865
Charles Packard	Bloomington	Feb. 15, 1865	September 11, 1865
Wagoner.			
James Devore	Lexington	Feb. 6, 1865	June 19, 1865
Privates.			
Nimrod M. Dean	Bloomington	Feb. 4, 1865	Died August 6, 1865
Joseph G. Do ge	"	"	September 11, 1865
Anderson R. Dodge	"	"	"
Zephaniah Eyre	"	"	"
John H. Greenlee	Lexington	Feb. 2, 1865	"
James Greenlee	"	Feb. 6, 1865	"
James T. Gravitt	Bloomington	Feb. 7, 1865	Died July 16, 1865
John G. Haskett	"	Feb. 4, 1865	Promoted
Frank P. Loomis	"	"	September 11, 1865
Dudley Mack	"	"	"
Edward McReynolds	"	Feb. 3, 1865	"
John W. McFadden	"	Feb. 2, 1865	Promoted Hospital Steward
Thomas H. Tyner	"	Feb 7, 1865	September 11, 1865
Elijah Wooley	"	Feb. 4, 1865	"
John Young	"	"	Sick at M. O.

Company C.

1st Lieutenant.			
Jesse D. DeWitt	Bloomington	Feb. 18. 1865	September 11, 1865
2d Lieutenant.			
Alexander H. Brown	Bellflower	Feb. 9, 1865	"
Sergeants.			
Robert R. Giles	"	"	September 11, 1865
Henry R. Hinkle	Bloomington	"	"
Corporals.			
Henry P. Moore	Mt. Hope	"	"
Andrew J. Casner	Blue Mound	"	"
Joseph M. Arnold	Bellflower	"	September 11, 1865; sergeant
Reuben Green	Bloomington	"	September 11, 1865
Musician.			
James Cox	Mt. Hope	"	"
Wagoner.			
John Gaddis	"	"	"
Privates.			
Elsey J. Brown	Bellflower	"	Died February 28, 1865
James Bell	Bloomington	"	September 11, 1865
George W. Beagle	Chenoa	Feb. 14, 1865	"
Thomas P. Braden	Bloomington	Feb. 9, 1865	" [1865
Jeremiah C. Coley	Randolph	Feb. 13, 1865	Killed by lightning, June 18,
George W. Childers	"	"	September 11, 1865
William D. Crawford	"	"	"
A. W. Dees	Bloomington	Feb. 9, 1865	"
John A. Dasher	"	"	"
Fountain Dill	Randolph	Feb. 13, 1865	"
John R. Gilbreath	Bloomington	Feb. 9, 1865	"
Edwin Green	Bellflower	Feb. 6, 1865	"
Hugh George	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	Deserted
Livingston George	"	"	September 11, 1865
Perry Ham	Randolph	Feb. 13, 1865	"
John H. Humphrey	"	"	Deserted
Hiram Jones	Mt. Hope	Feb. 9. 1865	September 11, 1865
Henry L. Lundy	Bloomington	"	June 20, 1865
George W. McCown	Arrowsmith	Feb. 15, 1865	September 11, 1865
John M. McMillan	Bloomington	Feb. 9, 1865	July 14, 1865
James McCowen	Bellflower	"	September 11, 1865
David N. Owens	Randolph	Feb. 13, 1865	"
Isaac N. Parlier	Mt. Hope	Feb. 9, 1865	"
John W. Riley	Bloomington	"	"
Thomas Robinson	Bellflower	"	Deserted
Thomas H. Sides	Normal	"	September 11, 1865
John M. Severs	Mt. Hope	"	"
Alfred Wood	Bloomington	Feb. 4, 1865	"
John M. Waldren	Randolph	Feb. 11, 1865	Deserted
William D. Woodrum	Normal	Feb. 9, 1865	September 11, 1865
Daniel J. Warren	"	"	Died March 4, 1865
Aaron L. Yerwood	"	Feb. 13, 1865	September 11, 1865

COMPANY D.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Sergeants.			
James A. Ladew	Mt. Hope	Jan. 28, 1865	September 11, 1835
Jacob L. Marshall	"	Jan. 30, 1865	"
Adolph R. Meyer	"	"	Deserted
Corporal.			
Albert W Collins		Feb. 3, 1865	Promoted
Privates.	"		
Nicholas Biever	"	Jan. 30, 1865	Died July 22, 1865
Frank Conrad	"	"	September 11, 1865
William T. Gibbs	"	Jan. 28, 1865	"
A. C. Gilhart	"	Jan. 30, 1865	"
Nicholas Jungers	"	"	"
Philip A. Ladew	"	Jan. 28, 1865	"
George H. Ladew	"	"	"
William M rrell	"	"	"
Henry A. Makepeace	"	"	"
John M. Preshaw, sr	"	Feb. 9, 1865	Promoted chaplain
John M. Preshaw, jr	"	Feb. 8, 1865	September 11, 1865
Edwin C. Sparks	"	Jan. 30, 1865	May 25, 1865
Benjamin Wilcox	"	Jan. 28, 1865	July 14, 1865

COMPANY E.

Captain.			
Troy Moore	Blue Mound	Feb. 18, 1865	September 11, 1865
Privates.			
Frederick Booker	Randolph	Feb. 11, 1865	"
William R. Bunn	Funks Grove	Feb. 9, 1865	"
James Hamilton	Danvers	Feb. 14, 1865	"
John Knecht	Randolph	Feb. 11, 1865	"
George W. Olmstead	Bellflower	Feb. 10, 1865	Died March 18, 1865
William Owens	"	"	Died June 9, 1865
Andrew J. Pierson	Danvers	Feb. 14, 1865	September 11, 1865: corporal
John Reynolds	"	"	September 11, 1865
Henry Rinkar	Randolph	Feb. 11, 1865	"
Joshua Sanders	Danvers	Feb. 14, 1865	"
John Varley	"	"	Deserted
George F. Webber	Randolph	Feb. 11, 1865	September 11, 1865
Francis M. Weaver	Danvers	Feb. 14, 1865	September 11, 1865: corporal

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

ONE YEAR REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Sergeants.			
George Weible	Padua	Feb. 1, 1865	Died June 25, 1865
Fritz Doermer	Arrowsmith	Feb. 11, 1865	September 18, 1865
Corporal.			
William Hugill	Padua	Feb. 1, 1865	"
Privates.			"
Samuel P. Brock	"	"	
Lewis W. Crain	"	"	May 22, 1865
Benjamin F. Hawkins	Blue Mound	Feb. 11, 1865	September 18, 1865
William Jackson	Randolph	"	"
James Keeny	Arrowsmith	"	September 16, 1865
William T. Parish	Cheneys Grove	Feb. 14, 1865	September 18, 1865
William T. Pittman	Arrowsmith	Feb. 11, 1865	September 18, 1865: sergeant
Christopher Shafer	Cheneys Grove	Feb. 15, 1865	September 18, 1865
John L. Stockstill	Randolph	Feb. 11, 1865	June 19, 1865
Aristida Sequin	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	September 18, 1865
Elisha Vernon	Arrowsmith	Feb. 11, 1865	August 26, 1865

COMPANY G.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Corporal.			
Abraham Adams	Cheneys Grove	Feb. 16, 1865	September 18, 1865; sergeant
Privates.			
Rual M. Bradford	"	"	Sick at muster out
Reuben Band	"	"	September 18, 1865
Wiley W. Band	"	"	Died March 15, 1865
Samuel Blackburn	Normal	"	September 18, 1865
Lewis Eswin	Cheneys Grove	"	"
Henry A. Henry	"	"	Died March 16, 1865
Albert Kaufman	"	"	September 18, 1865
James Lowe	"	"	Deserted
James McFerrett	Randolph	Feb. 13, 1865	Sick at muster out
Joseph G. Rowls	Cheneys Grove	Feb. 16, 1865	Died March 1, 1865
George Raper	Normal	"	September 18, 1865
Charles W. Sursa	Randolph	Feb. 13, 1865	Deserted
George W. Tilman	Cheneys Grove	Feb. 16, 1865	September 18, 1865
Benjamin F. Woodward	"	"	"

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

ONE YEAR REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Private.			
Richard Loving	Lexington	Feb. 17, 1865	September 4, 1865

COMPANY D.

Wagoner.			
Joel Fleharty	Lexington	Feb. 18, 1865	September 4, 1865

COMPANY G.

Corporals.			
Patrick Daily	Bloomington	Feb. 24, 1865	Deserted
Henry Burns	"	Feb. 20, 1865	"
Theodore Binton	"	Feb. 23, 1865	"
Privates.			
Richard Harrison	"	"	"
Edward Harrington	"	Feb. 18, 1865	"
Michael Hayes	"	Feb. 20, 1865	"
Lamon W. Hadley	"	Feb. 21, 1865	"
John Smith	"	Feb. 23, 1865	"
Peter Smith	"	"	"
Charles Shay	"	"	"

COMPANY K.

Sergeants.			
John P. Russell	Arrowsmith	Feb. 23, 1865	September 4, 1865
John H. Toothman	White Oak	Feb. 22, 1865	"
Privates.			
Robert B. Anderson	Arrowsmith	Feb. 23, 1865	Died April 6, 1865
William H. Beasley	Arrowsmith	Feb. 22, 1865	August 28, 1865
George W. Middleton	White Oak	"	Died July 3, 1865
William M. Smith	Old Town	Feb. 23, 1865	Died March 24, 1865

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Quartermaster.			
Albert Rayburn	Bloomington	July 9, 1861.	June 6, 1862
Sergeant-Major.			
Henry C. Carico	"	July 3, 1861.	July 14, 1862
Quartermaster-Sergeant.			
Strother E. Dent	"	"	"
Hospital Steward.			
John Gowdy	"	"	"
Chief Bugler.			
Joseph Fitzsimmons	"	"	"

COMPANY A.

Captain.			
John McNulta	Bloomington	May 3, 1861.	July 14, 1862
1st Lieutenant.			
George F. Tannatt	"	"	"
2d Lieutenant.			
James B. Dent	"	July 3, 1861.	"
Sergeant.			
Thomas Hows	"	"	October 6, 1861
Quartermaster-Sergeants.			
John C. Beavis	"	"	"
Sergeants.			
Jacob Balderson	"	"	July 14, 1862
Peter T. Sweeney	"	"	October 6, 1861
William A. Flagg	"	"	"
Corporals.			
Eli Moffett	"	"	July 14, 1862; sergeant
Samuel S. Eisenhower	"	"	October 6, 1861
Isaac N. Pierson	"	"	July 14, 1862
Jeremiah Bricker	"	"	October 6, 1861
John M. McConnell	"	"	"
John A. Edwards	"	"	July 14, 1862; sergeant
John Hancock	"	"	July 14, 1862
Saddler.			
Charles B Payne	"	"	October 6, 1861
Farrier.			
Harmin Wahrminn	"	"	"
Wagoner.			
Abner Pisel	"	"	"
Privates.			
Nathan Ayers	"	"	"
James Arnold	"	"	"
Putnam Beckwith	"	"	July 14, 1862
Josiah Brown	"	"	"
Nathaniel Barnett	"	"	Paroled, prisoner discharged.
Solomon B. Cook	"	"	October 6. 1861
William F. Clark	"	"	July 14, 1862
Ezra D. Cummings	"	"	October 6, 1861
William H. Cutlas	"	"	"
John H. Davenport	"	"	July 14, 1862
Robert F. Downey	"	"	October 6, 1861
Orlando Dent	"	"	July 14, 1862; corporal
Ellis Dodge	"	"	October 6, 1861
Charles E. Dwyer	"	"	Detached at muster out
Abraham Ely	"	"	October 6, 1861
James Evans	"	"	"
Robert G. Ewing	"	"	July 14, 1862; corporal
John K. Ewing	"	"	July 14, 1862
William Esburn	"	"	Killed Lex'ton, Mo., Sept. 18, '61
George W. Furl	"	Aug. 7, 1861.	July 14, 1862
Francis Fletcher	"	July 3, 1861.	April 10, 1862
Edward Fresimins	"	"	October 6, 1861
Joseph H. Fonger	"	"	"
Timothy J. Freeman	"	"	"
Washington R. Graham	"	"	"
Albert Grable	"	"	"

COMPANY A, FIRST CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Albert Hartley	Bloomington	July 3, 1861	July 14, 1862; corporal
David B. Hartrick	"	"	October 6, 1861
George W Howard	"	"	April 7, 1862
James H. Henderson	"	"	October 6, 1861
William Haas	"	"	July 14, 1862
Samuel Hopkins	"	"	"
Sidney Hailey	"	"	October 6, 1861
Larkin L. Harris	"	"	"
Joseph Ingraham	"	"	"
Frederick Kallumberg	"	"	"
Lewis Kunce	"	"	"
George M Luke	"	"	"
Jehiel P. Loper	"	"	"
William Mackey	"	"	July 14, 1862
Reuben E. Mathews	"	"	October 6, 1861
Frederick Mauff	"	"	"
William H. Mead	"	"	"
Thomas Martin	"	"	Killed Lexington, Mo
John McLaughlin	"	"	July 14, 1862
Henry Miller	"	"	October 6, 1861
Frederick Peiper	"	"	"
Martin O. Payne	"	"	July 14, 1862
Ananias Penn	"	"	October 6, 1861
John Pisel	"	"	Died May 6, 1862
Charles O. Rider	"	"	October 6, 1861
John W. Rider	"	"	Died Sept'ber 18, 1861; wounds
William Rolley	"	"	October 6, 1861
Lyman Sawyer	"	"	"
James R. Street	"	"	"
William B. Shields	"	"	"
Jacob P. Shaum	"	"	Absent without leave
John Stanforth	"	"	October 6, 1861
George W. Smith	"	"	"
Henry Smith	"	"	"
William M. Smith	"	"	"
Charles E. Spindler	"	"	"
Franklin D. Tillitson	"	"	July 14, 1862
Alfred Thompson	"	"	"
Tipton H. Tool	"	"	October 6, 1861
Elias Trent	"	"	"
David P. Walker	"	"	"
Martin West	"	"	July 14, 1862
Soloman S. Williams	"	"	July 14, 1862; sergeant
James White	"	"	October 6, 1861
Quincy A. Witherow	"	"	"
Recruits.			
James Berry	"	Nov. 25, 1861	July 14, 1862
John O. Blakely	"	Dec. 13, 1861	"
Austin Bond	"	Dec. 9, 1861	Died February 4, 1862
Josiah Bogarth	"	Oct. 30, 1861	Died February 8, 1862
James H. Boyd	"	Nov. 29, 1861	Killed, accidn'tally May 23, 1862
Edwin C. Brewer	"	Oct. 30, 1861	March 12, 1862
John Case	"	"	July 14, 1862
David Celland	"	Dec. 3, 1861	"
George Cunningham	"	Feb. 25, 1862	"
Thomas S. Cranwell	"	April 5, 1862	"
John L. Dawtherly	"	Dec. 19, 1861	"
John C. Fullenwider	Heyworth	Nov. 13, 1861	July 14, 1862; corporal
Peter A. Forney	Bloomington	Dec. 14, 1861	July 14, 1862
George B Green	"	Nov. 25, 1861	"
William B. Hendryx	"	Nov. 18, 1861	"
Abram G. Hendryx	"	Feb. 22, 1862	"
Levi Hills	"	April 1, 1862	June 16, 1862
John Kearns	"	Nov. 20, 1861	July 14, 1862
Charles Landers	"	Nov. 26, 1861	"
Daniel McCurdy	"	Nov. 29, 1861	Died February 13, 1862
George W. Mayes	"	Jan. 28, 1862	Died February 27, 1862
John McCue	"	Dec. 6, 1861	July 14, 1862
John McGraw	"	Nov. 23, 1861	"
John Morris	"	Nov. 25, 1861	"
John W. Nelson	"	Dec. 14, 1861	"
Thomas H. Pierce	"	Nov. 25, 1861	"
William F. Pardue	"	Nov. 19, 1861	"

CO. A, FIRST CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Benjamin F. Quigley	Bloomington	Dec. 4, 1861	July 14, 1862
William Ryan	"	Nov. 2, 1861	"
John M. Stipp	"	Nov. 28, 1861	"
Francis M. Sackett	"	Oct. 28, 1861	"
Matthias Sayers	"	Nov. 26, 1861	"
Amos Sickles	"	Nov 8, 1861	"
Marcus B. Smith	"	Oct. 26, 1861	"
James Snydam	"	Dec. 3, 1861	"
John W. Utley	"	April 3, 1862	"
James M. Wright	"	Jan. 8, 1862	"
Arch E. Walden	"	Dec. 3, 1861	"
Thomas P. Wey	"	Oct. 28, 1861	"
Henry Wible	"	Jan. 30, 1862	"
Joseph Wright	"	Nov. 31, 1861	"
George W. Zider	"	Nov. 26, 1861	"

HISTORY OF FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY A, First Illinois Cavalry, was organized at Bloomington and was mustered into the United States service July 3, 1861, and moved to St. Charles, Mo., where Col. U. S. Grant was then in command. From there they moved westerly until they arrived at Jefferson City, and from there to Mexico, Hannibal, and Lexington, where was their principal engagement, though it did much scouting and valuable service in various ways. The siege of Lexington commenced September 11, the Union forces under Colonel Mulligan, of the Twenty-third Illinois, numbering 2,640 men, and the rebel forces about 10,000, under General Stirling Price. The Union forces threw up substantial entrenchments. Ineffective attacks were repeatedly made by the rebels upon the Union forces, who were insufficiently supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions. A foundry was taken possession of by Company A and put in operation making solid shot and canister. On the 18th the enemy made a strong attack upon our lines, during which we lost that part of our line nearest the river, including our hospital, from which building overlooking our works the rebel sharp-shooters could pick off our men, and this was retaken at great loss.

On the afternoon of the 20th, a part of the line being entirely out of ammunition, a vigorous attack was made upon it and was nearly successful, but the line was reinforced by Company A and the Home Guards and the attack repulsed. But our ammunition having been entirely exhausted and having been without water for twenty hours, the Union forces were obliged on the 20th to surrender. The troops were parolled, not to again serve against the confederates unless exchanged.

This regiment and company was reorganized in December, 1861, but on account of the parol of the soldiers at the battle of Lexington it was mustered out July 17, 1862.

At the battle of Lexington Colonel Mulligan was always found where the fighting was the fiercest, and by his personal example and words of encouragement imbued the men with renewed courage, and Captain McNulta, by his gallantry, courage, and care for his men, won so great credit that when, in August, 1862, the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers was organized he was unanimously selected as its Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOHN McNULTA

SECOND ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Lieutenant-Colonel.			
Harvey Hogg	Bloomington	July 24, 1861	Killed Bolivar, Tenn., Aug. 30, '62

COMPANY B.

Corporal.			
David G. Palmer	McLean Co.	Aug. 12, 1861	August 11, 1864; sergeant
Privates.			
John P. Leonard	"	"	
WALTER C. TROTT	"	"	Trans. to Co. D; consolidated
HORACE H. GOULD	"	"	June 24, 1864; sergeant
JOHN W. HAYS	Bloomington	Mar. 12, 1861	November 22, 1865
ADOLPHUS T. HAYS	"	"	November 22, 1865; sergeant
CHRISTOPHER C. JEWETT	"	Aug. 12, 1861	November 22, 1865
WILLIAM MCINTYRE	"	"	November 22, 1865; sergeant
Recruits.			
Henry Darnall	Mt. Hope	Nov. 21, 1863	November 22, 1865
William W. Ewing	"	"	November 22, 1865; corporal
Abraham Gerber	Danvers	Aug. 16, 1864	June 12, 1865
Noah T. Hochstetter	"	"	
Green B. Larison	Bloomington	Mar. 30, 1864	November 22, 1865
Valentine H Summers	"	Aug. 30, 1862	June 12, 1865; corporal
Miles Summers	"	Nov 21, 1863	November 22, 1865
ISAAC C. TROTT	McLean	Mar. 21, 1864	Died September 15, 1864

COMPANY F.

Private.			
William Ross	McLean Co.	July 30, 1861	Killed Bolivar, Tenn., Aug. 30, '62
Recruit.			
Lewis H. Bradshaw	Bloomington	Feb. 6, 1864	November 22, 1865

COMPANY K.

Recruits.			
Abel A. Adams	Gridley	Jan. 5, 1864	November 22, 1865
James Crawford	Lexington	Jan. 4, 1864	"
Isaac H. Givler	"	"	November 22, 1865; corporal
Horace H. Gibbons	Bloomington	Jan. 30, 1864	June 8, 1865
Fletcher B. Luccock	Lexington	Jan 4, 1864	November 22, 1865
John McClerry	Pleasant Hill	Feb. 15, 1864	"

COMPANY L.

Recruit.			
Andrew J. Pitcher	Bloomington	Dec. 30, 1863	November 22, 1865

HISTORY OF SECOND CAVALRY.

THE Second Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler and mustered into service August 12, 1861, and with Company M, which joined the regiment some months later, numbered 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men.

The regiment left Camp Butler September 15, and encamped for brief periods at Carbondale, DuQuoin, Fort Massac on the Ohio, and about the 1st of October, arrived at Cairo. During the battle of Belmont, November 7, Captain Bowman with his company formed a line of couriers to the battle field and promptly transmitted a report of the battle.

About sundown March 2, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg started with 200 men of the regiment to reconnoitre Columbus. Proceeding about seven miles bivouacked for the night on the banks of a swollen stream. The next day learned at Milburn, thirteen miles from Columbus, that the place was being evacuated. The Colonel told the boys that he proposed to narch direct to Columbus and that they might meet some rebels. "If we do" said the Colonel, "don't use your pistols but give them the cold steel. The sabre is the weapon for the cavalry to rely upon." A few months later on the bloody field of Bolivar he yielded up his life in maintaining this principle. Arrived at the fortifications a little before sundown—drew sabre, dashed into the town and ran up the stars and stripes amid cheers for the Union and their gallant Colonel. Found some large guns and military stores, but most had been removed or destroyed. Deserters reported that the rebels had just left and Jeff Thompson was in the neighborhood with a cavalry force, but no attack was made. The next day a fleet of gunboats and transports bearing general Sherman and three regiments of infantry steamed cautiously down the river, not knowing that the place was in possession of the "yanks" until they saw the stars and stripes floating to the breeze.

In April went to Hickman and when Corinth was evacuated formed part of the column that opened the Ohio and Mobile railroad through Tennessee. Arrived at Trenton June 17, and spent some time in ridding the country of guerrilla bands.

About noon, August 30, arrived at Bolivar and without stopping for dinner went to the front to meet General Armstrong who was marching on the place with 2,000 cavalry. The Colonel formed his little band of 130 men in an open field and awaited the onset. Soon the leaden storm burst upon this devoted band. They returned volley after volley from their Sharpe's carbines, but the enemy, confident in their overwhelming numbers, pressed steadily on. The two companies of infantry skirmishers on the left were captured, which left the way open to the flank and rear. The Colonel ordered a saber charge and this handful of men actually cut through the rebel horde, but in doing so Colonel Hogg fell pierced by seven bullets. Lieutenants Shannon and Lieb also fell, the latter lived about a month. A number of privates were killed, several wounded and captured.

In November moved to Lagrange, and when Grant crossed the Tallahatchie river, was left as a part of the garrison at Holly Springs, Miss., where immense quantities of military stores had been accumulated. At daylight, on December 20, VanDorn surprised and captured the place. While a part of his force was attending to the infantry, VanDorn, with the rest of his command, came upon the cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel McNeil was captured in his tent, and ordered to surrender his command, and each officer took command of his company and began an onslaught upon the enemy which was now coming up on all sides. Captains Higgins, Marsh, and Whitaker—the two latter were wounded—dealt effective blows upon the enemy with their respective companies. Major Mudd, disregarding his leave of absence, came up to Company F and directed it to charge a force approaching in the rear. Major Mudd, with this company, cut through the rebel battalion and made his way to Coldwater, the next station above Holly Springs, but, in doing so, this company left upon the field five killed, ten wounded, two of whom died, and twelve captured, including Captain Musser. Captain Marsh with his company joined Major Mudd on his way to Coldwater. Major Bush took command of the other four companies, and, after recapturing their camp, releasing a number of prisoners, and inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy, cut his way out and joined Major Mudd at Coldwater.

These six companies, besides killed and wounded, lost 61 prisoners, including Lieutenant-Colonel McNeil, Major Fullerton, and Captain Musser, about 150 horses, all camp and garrison equipage, books and records, in fact everything except what the men had on their horses.

About the 1st of January, 1863, arrived at Memphis, and while there dispersed Major Bly's battalion of rebels.

On one occasion parts of three companies in charge of a lieutenant, were sent to burn a bridge on Wolf river. Sergeant Ryder, who, with five men, had the advance, suddenly found himself confronted by an equal number of rebels under a lieutenant. The sergeant took in the whole party.

February 19, embarked on steamer Empress destined for Young's Point, La.

Arrived March 1, at Young's Point, and a few days later, went to Milliken's Bend.

March 30, took the advance of the Vicksburg campaign. Met Harrison's cavalry the same day at Richmond, took the place without loss, and had almost daily skirmishes until the 3d of May, when the last of Grant's army crossed the Mississippi below Grand Gulf.

After crossing the river it again took the advance with parts of the Third Illinois and Sixth Missouri, and had almost constant skirmishing until the army invested Vicksburg on the 18th of May.

During the seige of Vicksburg the regiment was stationed on Black river, and had frequent skirmishes with Johnston's scouts. On the 5th of July, just after the fall of Vicksburg, it, with parts of the Third Illinois and Sixth Missouri, again took the advance towards Jackson, and had fighting all the way to that place. Upon the fall of Jackson, the regiment made a raid 60 miles south to Brook Haven, destroyed the railroad, a number of cars and engines, and a large quantity of sugar, and then returned to Vicksburg.

August 16th, embarked for the Department of the Gulf, and went into camp at Carrollton, just above New Orleans.

September 16th, started through southwestern Louisiana, going as far as Opelousas, and, having the advance as usual, almost daily fights were indulged in.

While at New Iberia 150 men re-enlisted. Returned to New Orleans January 15, 1864; went into quarters in the Picayune cotton press, and in February the veterans in charge of Colonel Mudd and Major Bush went home on a thirty days' furlough. About April 1st the veterans and recruits, while returning to Dixie, were given a reception at St. Louis; were escorted by the city band through the principal streets of the city: cheered General Rosecrans, who waved his hand and said he hoped they would bear themselves as bravely in the future as in the past.

The regiment went into camp at Baton Rouge, La., and not being able to get horses, did duty as infantry for some weeks.

Soon after the return of the veterans, Colonel Mudd was appointed Chief of Cavalry on McClernand's staff, and started up Red river to join the General at Alexandria. On May 3 the steamer was captured. and Colonel Mudd and two other Colonels were killed. While at Baton Rouge, three columns under direction of General Lee moved by different routes on Liberty, some 50 miles east of Baton Rouge, Colonel Marsh. with the Second, started on the evening of November 15, swam the Amite river, and arrived in the vicinity of Liberty next evening. Lieutenant Stickel, with twenty picked men, had the advance, with instructions to disperse all pickets and bands of the enemy, and prevent information being carried to the enemy. The

instructions were carried out to the letter, and the place was taken completely by surprise.

On nearing the town, the advance captured a rebel who mistook the Unionists for friends, and stated that General Hodges with most of the troops had gone to meet the regiment, leaving his Adjutant-General with some detachments in town. The advance, followed at some distance by the regiment, moved into town singing Dixie and answering the questions of soldiers met on the streets in such a way as to entirely deceive them: halted in front of the hotel and called for the Adjutant-General, who came out, and with other members of the staff were taken in. About 100 prisoners were captured that night and as many more next day. Major Jones made a raid in the country and captured a cannon. General Lee and the other columns came up next day, when the rebels made a determined attack, but were repulsed with loss.

March 20, started towards Fort Blakely, captured a train of cars with rebel paymaster, and on April 1, drove the enemy inside the works at Blakely, captured a battle flag and held position until the infantry invested the place. On the fall of the fort, April 9, started through Alabama in pursuit of Jeff Davis, learned at Tuscaloosa that he was captured; then marched across the country to Vicksburg, capturing General Pillow on the way, where it arrived June 4, after three months of constant marching, much of the time without tent or baggage, subsisting on the country, and getting all news from the outside world from rebel sources. Went by steamer up Red river to Shreveport, where, June 23, the regiment was consolidated into six companies: surplus officers and non-commissioned officers were mustered out. Left Shreveport July 10, in Merritt's Cavalry Division, for San Antonio, Texas, where it arrived August 2.

October 1, started west, going to Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande: returned to San Antonio and was mustered out, to take effect November 22, and ordered to report at Springfield, where it was paid off and honorably discharged January 3, 1866, after a continuous term of service of four years and a half, as most of the companies were accepted by the Governor July, 1861.

Third Illinois Cavalry.

Company A.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruits.			
Walter J. Butcher.....	Bloomington	Dec. 14, 1863	Deserted July 12, 1864.....
Frederick Causawitz....	"	Jan. 4, 1864	Promoted com'lsary sergeant.
George S Griffith.....	"	"	Prom. 2d lieutenant Co. I. con.
Louis Shopert.....	"	Dec. 25, 1863	October 10, 1865. ....

Company D.

Recruit.			
David J. Ambrose.....	....McLean....	Feb. 29, 1864	May 30, 1865.....

COMPANY I, THIRD CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Captains.			
James Nicolls	Bloomington	Sept. 21, 1861	Resigned July 25, 1862
Samuel F. Dolloff	"	"	September 5, 1864
1st Lieutenant.			
John Duncan	"	Aug. 10, 1861	October 15, 1864
2d Lieutenants.			
Edward O. Rowley	"	Sept. 21, 1861	Resigned January 13, 1862
John N. Paul	"	Aug. 10, 1861	Died August 10, 1862
Francis Cullum	"	"	October 10, 1865; capt. D. Con.
Sergeants.			
JOSEPH P. JENKS	"	"	Died in Andersonville
James McGavitt	"	"	Died July 20, 1862
William H. Rayburn	McLean Co.	"	August 1, 1862
CHARLES D. SACKETT	Bloomington	"	October 10, 1865; 2d lieut. D. Con.
Edward C. Lint	"	"	Killed Lebanon, Mo., Mar. 19, '62
Corporals.			
James T. Bailey	"	"	December 9, 1862
James H. Gaston	"	"	July 23, 1862
Gloshon L. Hankins	"	"	September 5, 1864
JAMES GILLBREATH	"	"	Transferred V.R.C.
Henry Haas	"	"	September 5, 1864
Bugler			
Louis Winter	"	"	Transferred V.R.C.
Saddler.			
George N. Neff	"	"	September 5, 1864
Privates.			
Andrew H. Atwood	"	"	Discharged
FLETCHER M. BALDWIN	"	"	October 10, 1865
SAMUEL W. BROWN	"	"	October 10, 1865; sergeant
ELIJAH C. BARNETT	"	"	October 10, 1865
Phillip Bowers	"	"	Mar. 16, 1863
BENJAMIN BRIZENDINE	"	"	October 10, 1865
JAMES BURNS	"	"	Deserted June 3, 1865
Alexander Clear	"	"	Died October 3, 1862
JAMES COMLINE	"	"	October 10, 1865; sergeant
Robert J. Crawford	"	"	Trans. to Marine Brigade
Sodin Cullin	"	"	Died October 8, 1862
William Darby	"	"	Died March 8, 1862
Christopher Donnally	"	"	Died August 27, 1862
JESSE DANLEY	"	"	Oct. 10, 1865; Pro. 1st Lt. Co. K.
DAVID M. DIXON	"	Mar. 10, 1864	Transferred Co. D. Con.
Abraham Gordon	"	Aug. 10, 1861	June 28, 1862
BENJAMIN F. GRAHAM	"	"	October 10, 1865; corporal
Anton Godfret	"	"	June 5, 1865; prisoner
Michael Hanley	"	"	September 5, 1864
JAMES S. HEBBERT	"	"	In arrest at Missouri
JOSEPH HOOBER	"	"	October 10, 1865
Perry Harryhill	"	"	Died October 18, 1862
JOHN HEPBURN	"	"	In hands of civil authorities.
Freeman B. Jones	"	"	Died June 20, 1862
John S. Johnson	"	"	September 5, 1864; sergeant
Thomas E. Kindall	"	"	Died November 4, 1862
Wallis S. Kincaid	"	"	Died February 19, 1862
Patrick Kelly	"	"	April 27, 1862
JOHN J. KNEEDLER	"	Mar. 10, 1864	Transferred Co. D. Con.
George W. Lake	"	Aug. 10, 1861	September 5, 1864
Lewis C. Larson	"	"	Died December 18, 1862
JOHN S. LAW	"	"	Promoted to Vet. Surgeon.
PORTER M. LEWIS	"	"	Deserted June 27, 1865
E. H. O. V. LENNAMON	"	"	October 10, 1865
Peter J. Lawrence	"	"	Discharged and reinlisted
John McAllister	"	"	Died May 22, 1863
Henry Metzger	"	"	September 5, 1864; corporal
Charles A. Millinger	"	"	February 6, 1862
Daniel McMahon	"	"	Died December 24, 1863
ANDREW J. NELSON	"	"	Corporal; sick, absent at M.O.
Alexander Newell	"	"	June 16, 1862
ROBERT H. PAUL	"	"	In hands civil authorities
MARTIN PERRY	"	"	October 10, 1865; sergeant
GEORGE PEARSON	"	"	" "
Marquis A. Rankin	"	"	Died, Andersonville, Sept. 12, '65.
PHILIP L. ROBERTS	"	"	Absent; sick at muster out
William Rae	"	"	March 14, 1862
Martin Schillinger	"	"	September 5, 1864; sergeant

COMPANY I, THIRD CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Christian Schmidt	Bloomington	Aug. 10, 1861	Transferred V. R. C.
Lyman H. Sackett	"	"	Died February 1, 1862
Ferdinand Stahl	"	"	September 5, 1864
William R. Stillman	"	"	March 16, 1862
Henry G. Stevens	"	"	Trans. non-Com. Staff Mch. 7, '62
Andrew J. Spencer	"	"	Died November 16, 1861
Seff Simmersine	"	"	Died July 4, 1862
Michael Tully	"	"	July 28, 1862
Sylvester J. Tucker	"	"	September 24, 1862
Oliver Tucker	"	"	August 20, 1862
William E. Tarman	"	"	March 25, 1862
EDWARD VANSICKLE	"	"	October 10, 1865; sergeant
REUBEN VINNING	"	"	October 10, 1865; corporal
George W. Watts	"	"	Died January 5, 1863
PETER WARDON	"	"	October 10, 1865; 2d Lieutenant
Alexander Wright	"	"	Died November 22, 1862
William D. Wilson	"	"	July 24, 1862
Henry Wilmerl ng	"	"	September 5, 1864
James W. Worster	"	Sept. 23, 1861	Transferred to M. C. S.
Emanuel Yoder	"	Aug. 10, 1861	Killed at Guntown June 12, 1864
Recruits.			
Mitchell Allen	"	Feb. 12, 1864	Deserted
Andrew H. Atwood	Cheneys Gr.	April 11, 1864	October 10, 1865
Thomas Adams	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1864	June 15, 1865
Andrew J. Bess	"	Dec. 23, 1863	In arrest at muster out
Allen Bess	McLean Co.	Feb. 26, 1864	October 10, 1865
Isaac C. Bray	Bloomington	Jan. 2, 1864	Promoted 2d Lieut. Co. H
Robert E. Brier	"	Dec. 30, 1863	
John W. Brown	"	Jan. 29, 1864	Turned over to civil authority
John W. Brown	Leroy	Aug. 12, 1863	Mustered out October 10, 1865
George Bozarth	Bloomington	Aug. 16, 1862	May 27, 1865
William Bozarth	"	"	"
Charles L. Crego	"	Jan. 19, 1864	October 10, 1865
Delos Carson	"	Oct. 28, 1862	Promoted 6th U. S. Hev. Art.
James Crosson	"	Aug. 6, 1862	Died November 11, 1863
Joseph T. Davison	"	Jan. 29, 1864	October 10, 1865
George W. Darling	"	Jan. 25, 1864	" "
Patrick Fitzpatrick	"	Aug. 16, 1862	Died October 6, 1862
James H. Gaston	Cheneys Gr.	Oct. 7, 1862	Died. April 6, 1865
George W. Hardy	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1864	October 10, 1865
John Harryhill	"	Jan. 2, 1864	"
William Hass	"	June 16, 1863	"
John Hoffman	"	Dec. 30, 1863	June 15, 1865
James F. Hare		June 16, 1863	Corporal: in arrest at M. O.
Thomas Hepburn	Bloomington	Aug. 16, 1862	May 22, 1865
Melville Jenks	"	Aug. 21, 1862	Promoted
Charles L. Johnson	"	Dec. 24, 1863	Sick at muster out
Peter J. Lawrence	"	"	October 10, 1865
William Lawrence	"	"	"
Charles B. Lawrence	"	Dec. 26, 1863	"
George W. Larison	"	Feb. 5, 1864	"
Charles L. Martin	"	Jan. 4, 1864	Absent without leave
Robert Maxton	"	"	October 10, 1865
Jackson Mensor	Senex	Feb. 29, 1864	"
Cyrus Miller	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1864	Died, April 3, 1865
Thomas O'Dea	"	Feb. 1, 1864	June 9, 1865: prisoner
Patrick Purcell	"	Jan. 2, 1864	October 10, 1865
John Percell	"	"	Deserted
Richard Pierce	"	Dec. 14, 1861	Died June 9, 1862
William Ryan	"	Aug. 16, 1862	Died April 23, 1864
William E. Kay	"	Jan. 2, 1864	October 10, 1865
Lyman K. Raymond	"	Jan. 4, 1864	"
Thomas Rhodes	"	Jan. 2, 1864	Died April 22, 1865
William Rommell	"	Dec. 30, 1863	May 30, 1865: prisoner
James D. Shell	"	Dec. 23, 1863	October 10, 1865
Thomas D. Smith	Danvers	Jan. 25, 1864	"
Peter Smith	Padua	Jan. 4, 1864	"
John Simmons	Bloomington	"	"
Wesley Shaffer	"	Jan. 23, 1864	Deserted
Morris H. Sage	"	Jan. 30, 1864	October 10, 1865; corporal
William H. Turner	"	Dec. 25, 1863	"
Park E. Temple	"	Jan. 27, 1864	May 28, 1865
Jesse Vanbuskirk	"	Jan. 4, 1864	October 10, 1865
William W. Williams	"	Dec. 30, 1863	June 15, 1865
John W. Williams	"	Dec. 29, 1863	Deserted
William D. Wilson	"	Dec. 23, 1863	Deserted

COMPANY K, THIRD CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
Thomas Day	Cheneys Gr.	Aug. 7, 1861	September 5, 1864

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Dewitt C. Horr	Cheneys Gr.	Jan. 4, 1864	Died February 28, 1864
Thomas A. Horr	"	"	Died February 5, 1864
John Pierson	Bloomington	Jan. 2, 1864	
Patrick Pierson	"	"	

COMPANY E, CONSOLIDATED.

Recruits.			
James Kennedy	Cropsey	Feb. 3, 1865	October 10, 1865
James R. Lott	Danvers	Feb. 26, 1864	"
Anderson W. Moss	Blue Mound	Jan. 30, 1865	Deserted

COMPANY G, CONSOLIDATED.

Quartermaster Sergeant.			
Day Wheeler	Danvers	Feb. 8, 1865	October 10, 1865
Sergeant.			
Daniel Bennett	"	"	"
Corporal.			
William H. Keefoner	"	"	"
Privates.			
Charles Bridge	Arrowsmith	Feb. 11, 1865	"
George W. Diamond	Blue Mound	Jan. 30, 1865	Deserted
James W. Hastings	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	Died March 15, 1865
George Hursch	Arrowsmith	Feb. 11, 1865	October 10, 1865
John Q. Jerrell	Dry Grove	Feb. 9, 1865	"
Andrew Struoble	Arrowsmith	Feb. 11, 1865	"
William Woodrum	Danvers	Feb. 8, 1865	"

COMPANY H, CONSOLIDATED.

Private.			
William B. Stubblefield	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	October 10, 1865

COMPANY I, CONSOLIDATED.

Private.			
Constantine Wolkens	White Oak	Feb. 23, 1865	Deserted

COMPANY K, CONSOLIDATED.

Corporal.			
Thomas Ellro	Old Town	April 6, 1865	October 10, 1865

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

William Derman	Cropsey	Feb. 3, 1865	

History of Third Cavalry.

THE regiment was organized at Camp Butler, in August, 1861, by Col. Eugene A. Carr, an officer of the regular army and a graduate of West Point, where it remained under instruction in drill and the school of the soldier, until the 25th of September, at which date the regiment moved to Missouri, in which state it remained, with the usual cavalry duty, until the battle of Pea Ridge.

On the 14th of February, 1862, the army occupied Springfield, General Price and his army fleeing to the south. On the 15th our forces came upon the retreating army at Crone Creek, and captured some prisoners. On the 15th, at Sugar Creek, the Third Battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy. On the 20th, the Third Battalion marched to Cross Hollows, Arkansas, where a portion of the army remained until the 5th of March. On that afternoon our scouts encountered an overpowering force advancing on Cross Hollows. Couriers were at once sent to Colonel Vandever's Brigade at Huntsville, and to General Siegel's Division at Bentonville, (who was already engaged with the enemy,) notifying them to concentrate forces at Pea Ridge. Our army supplies at Cross Hollows were burned and destroyed, and during that cold and dreary night we fell back on Pea Ridge. On the 6th we were getting ready for the battle that was soon to be fought; meanwhile Vandever's Brigade, with the First and Second Battalion of the Third Cavalry, arrived in the evening, after a long and tedious march of forty-eight miles, and General Siegel, being reinforced by Major Ruggles' Battalion, had fallen back to within three miles of Pea Ridge, forming the extreme left of our forces. Major Ruggles was selected as officer of the day, and rode all night, posting and visiting the line of pickets, some of whom were driven in during the night by the closing in of the enemy. At sunrise on the 7th, the battle opened fiercely with artillery and small arms, Siegel being three miles to the left of the main battle ground. The First and Third Battalions in Dodge's Brigade, and the Second in Vandever's Brigade, were engaged all day, doing good service. At the end of the day's battle our forces had been beaten back, our army stores captured, and the night closed in with a gloomy prospect. On the morning of the 8th, General Siegel having defeated the enemy in his front, moved up and joined his forces on the left, supported by Major Ruggles' Battalion.

The artillery opened all along our line, and soon the enemy became badly demoralized and the demoralization ended in a rout and stampede in all directions, giving us the field and the victory before noon of that eventful day.

In this three days' desperate struggle against three times our number of men, the Third Cavalry performed its full share in the achievement of the victory, losing ten killed and forty wounded.

On the 5th of July the cavalry, with the army, began its march for Helena, following down the course of White river, and arrived at its destination on the 15th, after ten days of marching, fighting, starving, and famishing for water, our supplies and communications being cut off and the country having been laid waste by the enemy.

During the long encampment at Helena, the regiment participated in many raids, scouts, and foraging expeditions. Of the notable incidents, Captain Kirkbride made a raid on the St. Francis river, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ruggles, with five companies, accompanied General Washburn in his expedition to Grenada, Mississippi—the object being to destroy railroads and bridges in the rear of the enemy,

who were at the time being driven back by General Grant in the direction of Holly Springs. The raid was successful, but General Grant changed his plans—turned back—and we had to fall back on Helena in double-quick time.

The long stay at Helena proved to be demoralizing and disastrous. The place was sickly, from malaria and bad water, and the men languished with disease and inactivity.

On the 23d of December the regiment (exceping Companies E and G), under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ruggles, embarked on transports, joining the forces moving on Vicksburg, under the command of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Sherman.

Arriving at Chickasaw Bayou, the regiment was detailed for picket duty and escorts for commanding Generals, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Haines' Bluff,—Companies A, K, L, and M, in command of Captain Carnahan, being the last to embark after the battle.

Retiring from the bayou, the regiment moved up the river with the expedition in Command of General McClernand, in its advance on Arkansas Post, where a lively battle was fought, 5,000 prisoners captured, and valuable service rendered by the Third Cavalry, which returned with the victorious army to Vicksburg.

In the month of July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment reenlisted as veterans. The non-veterans, in command of Major O'Connor, were placed in charge of the garrison at Germantown. Captain Carnahan commanded a detachment of the regiment in a scout into Western Kentucky during the month.

On the 21st of August, 1864, a large number of the regiment, whose term of service had expired, embarked on transports for their homes in Illinois, which most of the enlisted men had not seen for three years, accompanied by Colonel McCrellis and Lieutenant-Colonel Ruggles, the latter having never been absent from the army since he entered the regiment. Arriving at their old camp, near Springfield, they were mustered out of service on the 5th of September, 1864, many of them disabled by the casualties of war and the ravages of disease.

The veterans remaining took part in the repulse of Gen. N. B. Forrest in his daring raid on Memphis, on the night of the 21st of August.

August 24 the veterans were consolidated into six companies, and Captain Carnahan promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the 27th of September the regiment, as re-organized, left Memphis: marched to and crossed the Tennessee river at Clifton, where it confronted Hood's army. Then it fell back, and took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville, and Franklin.

On the 15th of December the regiment was on the extreme right of the First Brigade, Fifth Division, under command of Brigadier-General Hatch, when the enemy's left was turned, and was the first to enter the enemy's works.

In January, 1865, the enemy having been driven across the Tennessee, the cavalry, under General Wilson, camped at Gravelly Springs, Ala., and in February moved to Eastport.

In May, 1865, the regiment returned to St. Louis, and from thence went to St. Paul, Minn., reporting for duty to Major-General Curtis. On the 4th of July started on an Indian expedition over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, going north to the British possessions, and from thence returning by way of Devil's Lake and Fort Berthold: thence to Fort Snelling, arriving on the 1st of October, and reaching Springfield, Ill., on the 18th of October, 1865, where it was mustered out of service—the last act in the drama of the Third Cavalry.

FOURTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Lieutenant-Colonel.			
William McCullough	Bloomington	Aug. 20, 1861	Killed in battle, December 5, '62
Battalion Adjutant.			
David Quigg	"	Oct. 15, 1861	August, 1862
Surgeon.			
Hiram C. Luce	"	Sept. 29, 1861	November 3, 1864
Chaplain.			
Alfred Eddy	"	Sept. 16, 1861	Resigned, February 1, 1862
Sergeant-Major.			
Ruthven W. Pike	"	Aug. 21, 1861	1st Lieutenant Co. L, Nov. 3, '64

COMPANY B.

Private.			
Jesse Brainard	Bloomington	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged for promotion
Recruit.			
John Bahrmer	Lexington	July 1, 1862	October 22, 1864

COMPANY C.

Recruits.			
Jacob Beavan	Bloomington	Sept. 1, 1861	September 30, 1862
Charles E. Bakewell	"	Mch. 9, 1864	Transferred to Co. L, 12th Cav.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant.			
Thomas K. Mitchell	White Oak	Sept. 5, 1861	November 3, 1864
Corporals.			
Abel A. Adams	Gridley	Sept. 21, 1861	July 10, 1862
Joseph M. Barton	Selma	Sept. 5, 1861	November 3, 1864
Saddler.			
Aken D. Hiatt	Lexington	Sept. 5, 1861	Promoted
Wagoner.			
Stephen Archer	Hudson	Sept. 1, 1861	November 8, 1863
Privates.			
Francis M. Archer	"	Sept. 5, 1861	November 3, 1864
Jacob Bevin	Bloomington	"	Transferred to Company C
Alfred S. Burtis	Hudson	Sept. 14, 1861	Died, January 29, 1862
Joseph Blunk	Gridley	"	November 3, 1864
Jonathan Carrier	"	Sept. 5, 1861	Died, February 2, 1862
Albert C. Conklin	Hudson	Oct. 10, 1861	March 15, 1864
Jacob Donica	Gridley	Sept. 5, 1861	November 3, 1864; corporal
Henry C. Drum	"	"	November 3, 1864; sergeant
Nahum A. Elkins	"	Sept. 14, 1861	November 3, 1864
Philip H. Faught	Selma	Sept. 5, 1861	"
THOMAS B. FAUGHT	"	"	
William H. Harrison	Hudson	Oct. 3, 1861	Died, April 28, 1862
Isaac N. Hood	"	Sept. 5, 1861	Died, April 1, 1862
James E. Johnson	Lexington	"	October 1, 1864
Samuel Kuhn	Hudson	Oct. 10, 1861	November 3, 1864
William M. Ritter	Gridley	Sept. 5, 1861	October 14, 1862
William H. Sparks	White Oak	Sept. 14, 1861	November 3, 1864
Thomas Saul	Gridley	Sept. 5, 1861	"
John W. Simpson	"	"	"
William Stillhamer	Bloomington	Oct. 3, 1861	November 8, 1863
Abram Willson	Gridley	Sept. 5, 1861	November 3, 1864; sergeant
William Walton	Hudson	"	Died, December 30, 1863
Benjamin Whiting	Gridley	Sept. 14, 1861	Promoted reg. com. sergeant.
Recruits.			
George D. Beam	Hudson	Dec. 31, 1863	Transferred Co. G, 12th Cav.
George W. Burns	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1864	" "
Isaac B. Beam	Hudson	Mch. 8, 1864	October 15, 1864
James W. Burtis	"	Jan. 4, 1864	Died, February 4, 1864
Valentine Denning	"	Oct. 10, 1861	July 10, 1862
David Hand	Lexington	Aug. 29, 1862	February 6, 1864
Joseph Heath	"	"	

COMPANY G, FOURTH CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Daniel Hiner	Bloomington	Aug. 20, 1862	June 15, 1865
William J. Kimler	"	"	June 15, 1865; corporal
Lewis C. Kimler	"	"	September 17, 1864
Charles Luce	"	Dec. 21, 1863	August 1, 1864
Edward McLaughlin	"	Aug. 28, 1862	June 15, 1865
Fred L. Preston	"	Sept. 8, 1862	Promoted
Justice Rearden	"	Sept. 5, 1862	June 15, 1865
Stephen Sealey	Hudson	Jan. 4, 1864	Transferred Co. G, 12th Ill. Cav.

COMPANY H.

Privates.			
John S. McClure	Bloomington	Sept. 27, 1861	October 11, 1862
Reuben H. Metcalf	Lawndale	Sept. 16, 1861	November 3, 1864
Charles S. Sinderson	"	Sept. 28, 1861	"

COMPANY L.

Captain.			
John M. Longstreth	Le Roy	Aug. 29, 1861	Resigned May 3, 1862
2d Lieutenant.			
Robert D. Taylor	"	Sept. 5, 1861	Resigned April 2, 1864
Sergeant.			
J. W. Baynum	"	Aug. 19, 1861	September 19, 1863
Privates.			
Robert J. Brewer	Cheneys Gr.	Aug. 25, 1861	August 22, 1862; sergeant
William G. Byers	Le Roy	"	January 31, 1862
Elijah Brown	Bloomington	Aug. 25, 1861	May 12, 1862 [June 23, 1864
Henry Brewer	LeRoy	Sept. 4, 1861	Killed at Clover Hill, Miss.]
Genet Brown	"	"	January 31, 1862
John Carr	Cheneys Gr.	"	Transferred to naval service
Clark S. Crary	LeRoy	"	May 8, 1862
W. Wallace Cox	"	Oct. 12, 1861	November 3, 1864
Harry T. Davis	Cheneys Gr.	Aug. 27, 1861	November 3, 1864; sergeant
WILLIAM DALE	LeRoy	Sept. 16, 1861	K'd Clover Hill, Miss., Jun 23, '64
LEONARD B. ELDER	Bloomington	Sept. 23, 1861	Died April 4, 1864; wounds
John Fitch	Cheneys Gr.	Aug. 21, 1861	Drowned March 22, 1862
Daniel Ham	"	Aug. 26, 1861	May 8, 1862
James S. Leslie	Bloomington	Sept. 5, 1861	June 16, 1862
Abraham Lash	McLean Co.	Sept. 19, 1861	"
Thomas Myers	Cheneys Gr.	Aug. 26, 1861	May 8, 1862; corporal
James Miller	"	Aug. 3, 1861	November 3, 1864
John E. Nicholson	"	Aug. 31, 1861	Died June 2, 1862
Granville W. Rayburn	"	Aug. 26, 1861	November 14, 1862; corporal
Robert Ramsey	Hudson	Sept. 23, 1861	November 3, 1864; corporal
David M. Sims	LeRoy	Aug. 19, 1861	September 27, 1864; sergeant
JAMES SCOTT	McLean Co.	Sept. 2, 1861	Died October 5, 1864
George W. Seberts	LeRoy	Sept. 5, 1861	February 27, 1862
Napoleon Snyder	Cheneys Gr.	Oct. 15, 1861	November 3, 1864
William B. Simms	LeRoy	Oct. 9, 1861	"
James Thompson	Cheneys Gr.	Aug. 25, 1861	November 3, 1864; sergeant
James Van Meter	Bloomington	Sept. 23, 1861	November 3, 1864 [Dec. 7, 1863
Fullerton E. Wise	Towanda	Aug. 31, 1861	Killed at Independence, Miss.]
Recruits.			
Jesse R. Cox	LeRoy	Nov. 1, 1861	
Lathrop Kager	"	Aug. 9, 1861	Never mustered; discharged.
Charles S. Wood	Bloomington	Dec. 5, 1862	Trans. to 12th Ill. Cavalry

COMPANY M.

Recruits.			
Thomas H. Davis	Bloomington	Nov. 20, 1863	Trans. to Co. I, 12th Ill Cavalry
Price Keith	"	Sept. 24, 1862	" "
Thomas C. Richardson	"	Nov. 20, 1863	" "

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

Jackson Sellers	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1864	Died in Camp Butler

COMPANY E, AS CONSOLIDATED.

Recruit.			
William Ramey	Bloomington	Sept. 22, 1864	June 15, 1865

History of Fourth Cavalry.

ON the 26th day of September, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the United States military service and soon after took up its line of march for Springfield, where it received its arms.

In December, 1861, when the reconnoissance of Columbus was ordered, the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, having been assigned to General McClernand's Division, moved with the rest of the army and became the advance body, where it kept its place during the entire movement.

Upon the return of the army to Cairo the regiment went back to its old quarters, where it remained until the order for a movement upon Fort Henry, when it was loaded on steamers and went as far as Parsons' Ferry, on the Tennessee river, and from thence by land to Panther Island, just below Fort Henry.

Early on the morning succeeding the arrival of the army below Fort Henry the Fourth was ordered to take the advance of General McClernand's Division and drive in the rebel pickets, which proved to be a light affair. Following them over the outer works, we were immediately followed by Colonel Oglesby's Brigade of infantry, which took possession of the forts and a few prisoners, while we pursued the retreating rebels toward Fort Donelson, meeting with our first loss in the death of a private of Company I.

A few days afterward Colonel Dickey made a reconnoissance, with a part of the regiment, of Fort Donelson, capturing a picket of about a dozen men. The regiment moved in advance of General Grant's army upon Fort Donelson, and under General McClernand's command was engaged in that affair of snow and sunshine, rain and sleet.

At Pittsburg Landing it was removed from General McClernand's Division and assigned to a brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Louman, except Companies B, C, and D, which were assigned to General Hurlbut's command, with which they remained until the week before the battle of the 6th and 7th of April, when Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M were assigned to General Sherman and were moved out to the extreme front on Saturday and went into camp on the left of the old church near the Fifty-third Ohio Infantry.

On the morning of the 6th, while eating breakfast, under quite a shower of bullets, the regiment was ordered to mount at once and report to General Sherman.

After the battle of Pittsburg Landing the Fourth was kept pretty constantly at work scouting the front, and led the van in a raid upon Purdy and the railroad, capturing a train, destroying a considerable amount of track and several bridges.

When the army commenced its movement upon Corinth, after the arrival of General Halleck, that portion of the regiment under Sherman took the advance upon the right, and continued to work day and night.

After entering Corinth, still in front of Sherman, the regiment was slowly sent toward the west, finally reaching Memphis in August, 1862, from which place it was moved in September to Trenton, on the line of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, where it remained, scouting in every direction, until the movement down the line of that road and the Mississippi Central began, when, under Colonel Lee of the Seventh Kansas, commanding a brigade of cavalry, it struck VanDorn and Price near Holly Springs, and followed them to near Coffeeville, where it lost Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough in a night fight, and fell back to Water Valley, and with the withdrawal of General Grant back to the line of the Memphis & Charleston road, Moscow and Collierville.

From Moscow Companies C, E, G, and F were sent to Bolivar, and after staying at Bolivar about three weeks, the regiment returned to its headquarters, then stationed at Collierville, where it remained until August, 1863, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, where the regiment was united, and remained until the expiration of its term of service.

After staying a few days at Vicksburg, the regiment was sent to the Black river, and was brigaded with the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and Tenth Missouri, with Colonel Winslow for Brigade Commander.

From Vicksburg the regiment was sent to Natchez, in the winter of 1863-4, and kept busy scouring the country on both sides of the river, for wandering bands of the enemy generally, commanded by Col. B. G. Farrar.

In the latter part of October, 1864, we received an order covering that part of the regiment that had not re-enlisted under the order for veterans, to proceed to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out of service.

When we left Cairo in February, 1862, we had about 1,100 men. When we came back to that point in 1864, we had 340, who were mustered out at Springfield, November, 1864.

FIFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Major.			
William P. Withers	Bloomington	Nov. 8, 1861	Nov'm'r 10, 1864; com. revoked
Sergeant-Major.			
Webster C. Wilkinson	"	Sept. 14, 1861	October 26, 1862
Veterinary Surgeon.			
Albert North	"	Nov. 5, 1861	August 26, 1862
Saddler-Sergeant.			
Edward W. Beath	McLean	Sept. 14, 1861	October 26, 1862

COMPANY C.

Captains.			
William P. Withers	Bloomington	Nov. 8, 1861	November 10, 1864
Francis A. Wheelock	McLean	Sept. 14, 1861	April 18, 1865
CLAR'ND W. WHEELOCK	"	"	October 27, 1865
1st Lieutenants.			
James DePew	Bloomington	Nov. 8, 1861	April 28, 1862
ALONZO G. PAYNE	"	Sept. 14, 1861	Promoted Co. D
ALCINOUS Y. DAVIDSON	"	"	October 27, 1865; sergeant
2d Lieutenants.			
Jonas A. Lawrence	"	Nov. 8, 1861	Resigned March 7, 1863
Thaddeus B. Packard	"	Sept. 14, 1861	Resigned October 29, 1864
Joseph Smith	"	"	October 27, 1865; sergeant
Sergeants.			
David Perry	"	"	Died August 23, 1864
Charles D. Hathaway	McLean	"	October 13, 1864
Corporals.			
George F. McClure	Bloomington	"	Transferred V.R.C
George W. Harbard	"	"	June 3, 1862
GRAY KEERAN	"	"	October 27, 1865
Charles E. Grant	"	"	December 22, 1862
Charles E. Henne	"	"	October 13, 1864; sergeant
Charles C. Allison	"	"	" "
William F. White	"	"	November 23, 1862
Farrier.			
Frank D. May	"	"	September 28, 1861
Saddler.			
John B. Davis	"	"	October 13, 1864
Wagoner.			
Paul Tyas	"	"	Died November 28, 1862
Privates.			
James Arbuckle	"	"	Died October 8, 1863
Josiah Augustus	"	"	October 19, 1864; corporal
John Bateson	"	"	Transferred V.R.C
JOSEPH BARNEY	"	"	October 27, 1865
Samuel Botts	"	"	"
JOSEPH BROMLEY	"	"	"
Edwin W. Butts	"	"	Died August 15, 1864; sergeant
James Bushnell	"	"	Deserted

COMPANY C, FIFTH CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates			
JAMES CRAWFORD	McLean	Sept. 14, 1861	October 27, 1865; sergeant
ROBERT B. CRAWFORD	"	"	October 27, 1865; corporal
Daniel Crowthers	Bloomington	"	Transferred V. R. C.
AMOS C. CARLTON	"	"	October 27, 1865; saddler
STEPHEN CUMMER	"	"	October 27, 1865
John Cowin	"	"	Died September 19, 1863
Webster Calhoun	"	"	Transferred to 7th Ill. Cavalry
David Calhoun	"	Oct. 7, 1861	" " "
Nathaniel Cowdin	"	Sept. 14, 1861	April 27, 1862
William T. Clark	"	"	Transferred to 1st Ill. Cavalry
OSCAR J. B. FLOREY	"	Jan. 1, 1864	October 26, 1865; corporal
John Givens	"	Sept. 14, 1861	November 7, 1864
JONATHAN GLIMPSE	"	"	October 27, 1865; sergeant
William M. Glimpse	"	"	October 13, 1864
George Howard	"	"	Transferred to 1st Ill. Cavalry
Henry C. Henson	"	"	June 3, 1862
PHILIP HENNEL	"	"	Died September 24, 1864
John Halligan	"	"	October 13, 1864
JOSEPH B. HOWARD	"	"	May 23, 1865
Zera W. Harris	"	"	October 13, 1864
WILLIAM P. HARBERT	"	"	October 27, 1865
HENRY C. HAUGHEY	"	"	"
George D. Hullinger	"	Dec. 10, 1861	Deserted
Francis D. Ingalls	"	Sept. 14, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864
Isaac M. Jones	"	"	Died October 18, 1862; corporal
James L. Knick	"	"	July 1, 1862
WILLIAM C. KING	"	"	October 27, 1865; corporal
William Lozier	"	"	October 13, 1864
JOHN W. LUMBECK	"	"	October 27, 1865; sergeant
Frederick Markgraf	"	"	Deserted
George W. McGlaughlin	"	"	Died March 3, 1864; Q. M. Sergt
Edgar Mott	"	"	November 7, 1864
Alexander Miller	"	"	"
ROBERT A. MARSHALL	"	"	October 27, 1865; sergeant
WILLIAM S. MCINTIRE	"	"	October 27, 1865
Edward Moret	"	"	June 10, 1862
Allin C. Nelson	"	"	April 29, 1862
Michael O'Niel	"	"	October 13, 1864
Albert K. Olds	"	"	April 17, 1862
Cornelius O'Connor	"	"	November 7, 1864
William B. Packard	"	"	January 1, 1863
WILLIAM H. RECORDS	"	March 1, 1864	October 27, 1865
HENRY S. ROSE	"	Sept. 14, 1861	"
FREDERICK RIEFLE	"	"	October 27, 1865; sergeant
Morrison Ringer	"	"	October 13, 1864; corporal
JOSEPH SMITH	Randolph	Jan. 1, 1864	October 27, 1865; sergeant
Edward Summerfield	Bloomington	Sept. 14, 1861	October 13, 1864
Eli B. Sabin	"	"	Died August 3, 1863
John Staniforth	"	Dec. 10, 1861	November 7, 1864
ARCHIBALD C. TIGNER	"	Sept. 14, 1861	October 27, 1865
JONATHAN TYAS	"	"	"
Joseph A. Withrow	"	"	October 13, 1864
Joseph A. Warren	"	"	June 3, 1862
WILLIAM H. WARREN	"	"	Deserted July 5, 1865
RICHARD M. WILKINSON	"	"	October 27, 1865
Philip A. G. Warren	"	"	Died October 20, 1862
George Weddle	"	"	October 13, 1864
Recruits.			
Avery R. Ainsworth	"	Jan. 1, 1864	October 27, 1865
John Arndt	"	Dec. 23, 1863	Sick at muster out
Josiah Bromley	Selma	April 28, 1864	Died October 28, 1864
Thomas R. Baird	Bloomington	March 9, 1864	October 27, 1865
William N. Bassnett	"	April 20, 1864	"
Emery Crawford	"	Mar. 30, 1864	Died September 19, 1864
Edward Condon	"	Dec. 31, 1863	October 27, 1865
Nathan P. Cowden	"	Mar. 20, 1864	"
Orrin J. Curtis	"	Jan. 2, 1864	"
John F. Dixon	"	"	"
Edward Eldridge	McLean	April 21, 1864	"
Jonathan Fassett	"	Mar. 20, 1864	"
Barnley L. Foote	Bloomington	Feb. 22, 1864	October 27, 1865; veteran record
Finton A. J. Hussey	"	Mar. 28, 1864	October 27, 1865

COMPANY C, FIFTH CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Andrew M. Haughey	Bloomington	.....	Died August 23, 1865
Mathew T. Jones	"	Dec. 29, 1863	October 27, 1865; corporal
Thomas King	"	.....	Fell dead February 23, 1865
John Ladew	McLean	Mar 28, 1864	October 27, 1865; corporal
William McKay	Bloomington	Dec. 24, 1863	October 27, 1865; veteran record
WM. A. MCCULLOUGH	"	Dec. 29, 1863	October 23, 1865
Robert C. McNeill	"	Jan. 4, 1864	October 27, 1865
Charles K. Peifer	"	Sept. 22, 1862	June 15, 1865
Abram Rogers	"	.....	Deserted
George A. Schermer	"	Mar. 30, 1864	October 27, 1865
George W. Sessions	"	Oct. 5, 1862	June 14, 1865
George W. Smades	"	.....	Transferred to navy
William Vining	"	Dec. 23, 1863	October 27, 1865
Joseph R. Warren	"	April 12, 1864	"

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Bilba Brown	Bloomington	.....	.....
William H. Kinocton	"	.....	.....

HISTORY OF FIFTH CAVALRY.

THE Fifth Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, in November, 1861, and Hall Wilson appointed Colonel.

On February 20, 1862, moved to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. March 3, moved to Pilot Knob. On 27th, marched to Doniphan, and, arriving April 1, had a skirmish with the enemy, capturing their camp, killing three, and taking seven prisoners. On April 17, marched to Pocahontas. On June 27, started on the march for the Mississippi river. Arrived at Jacksonport, on 29th, and joined Ceneral Curtis's Army, and arrived at Helena, July 13.

May 29, 1863, embarked for Vicksburg, and, June 1, landed at Snyder's Bluff. June 3, made a reconnoissance to Mechanicsburg, drove the enemy ten miles, skirmishing heavily. June 4, forming a junction with Brigadier-General Kimball, who had two regiments of infantry and eight pieces of artillery, they attacked the enemy, who was strongly posted, and defeated him. The regiment lost one killed and seven wounded.

On 6th of July, 1863, moved, with General Sherman's Army, Ninth and Fifteenth Corps, toward Jackson.

On August 3, with Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Col. E. F. Winslow commanding, the Fifth Cavalry went on an expedition to Grenada, Miss. Reached the Mississippi Central, at Durant, and, capturing wagon trains and destroying bridges, etc., it moved up the railroad to Grenada, where it arrived August 17, and, driving the enemy, under Chalmers, from town, effected a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Phelps's command.

The bridge over the Yallabusha being destroyed, the captured rolling stock could not be saved, and forty engines and 320 cars were burned. On 19th, moved toward Memphis. Arrived at Memphis on the 22d.

Embarked for Vicksburg, and camped at Black river, August 29. On October 16, 1863, the regiment moved, with General McPherson's Seventeenth Corps, to Jackson. Took part in a cavalry charge, at Brownsville, routing the rebel General Wirt Adams, and driving him from his position. The regiment lost two wounded and one prisoner.

January 1, 1864, many of the regiments re-enlisted as veterans. On February 3, moved with General Sherman's command, on the Meridian raid. March 17, the veterans were furloughed, returning to the command May 10.

On May 27, Col. John McConnell arrived, was mustered, and took command of the regiment.

On January 24, 1865, the regiment moved to Memphis. Was assigned to First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Col. E. D. Osband, Third United States Colored Cavalry, commanding. Went on an expedition to Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana, returning February 13.

July 1, moved to Texas, *via* Red river, arriving at Alexandria, La., July 13, 1865. Marched, on August 12, and arrived at Hempstead, Tex., August 26. Remained at this post until October 6, when moved for Springfield, Ill., arriving on 16th.

Mustered out October 27, 1865, and received final payment and discharge October 30, 1865.

Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

Company C.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruit.			
Clinton C. Plumley	Arrowsmith	Feb. 23, 1865	November 5, 1865

Company D.

Recruits.			
L. H. Dillard	McLean Co.	Feb. 23, 1865	Deserted
Clinton Miller	Arrowsmith	"	November 5, 1865

Company F.

Recruit.			
George L. Borah	Towanda	Feb. 16, 1865	Died May 24, 1865

Company H.

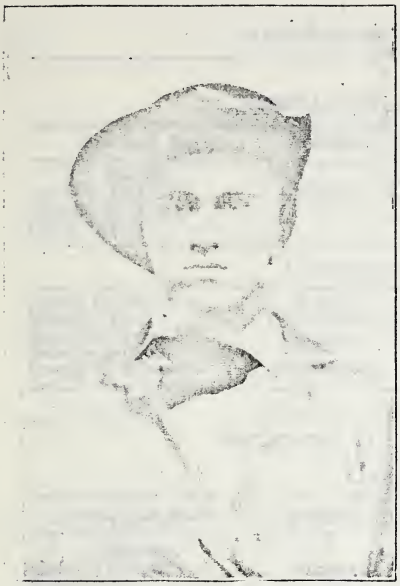
Recruits.			
Marcus M. Goodall	Mount Hope	Feb. 6, 1865	August 25, 1865
Edward N. Johnson	"	"	November 5, 1865
Daniel L. Shull	Normal	"	"

Company K.

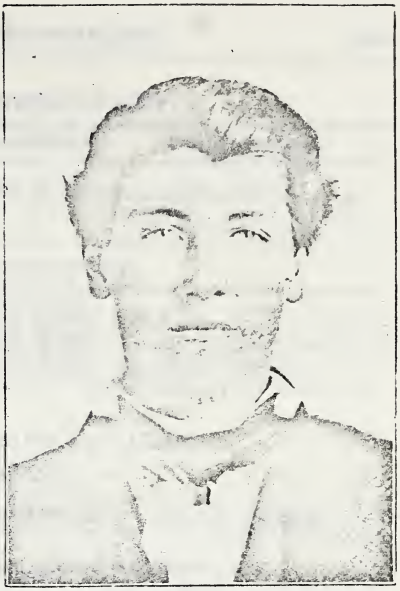
Recruits.			
Andrew J. Etherton	White Oak	Feb. 16, 1864	June 30, 1865
William F. Ferris	"	"	October 12, 1865
William D. Karnes	"	Mar. 16, 1864	November 5, 1865
William Morris	Dale	Feb. 3, 1865	"
James H. Williams	White Oak	May 16, 1864	June 12, 1865
James K. P. Ward	Dale	Feb. 3 1865	November 5, 1865

Company L.

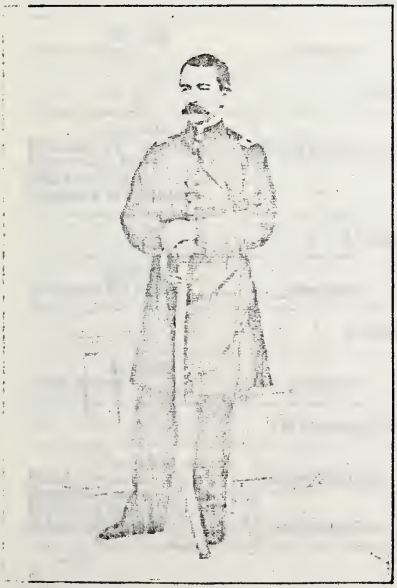
Quartermaster-Sergeant.			
WILLEBALD YUHL	Bloomington	Feb. 29, 1864	

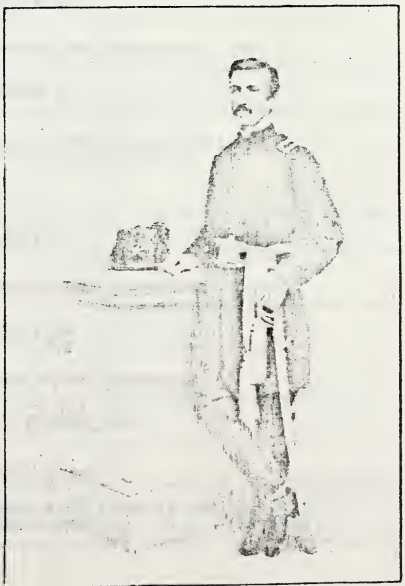


HENRY C. CARICO
Sergt-Major 1st. Ill. Cav.



JOHN W. RIDER
Co. A., 1st Ill. Cav.





COMPANY M, SIXTH CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruits.			
Cyrus C. Boon	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	November 5, 1865; corporal
Samuel S. Prater	"	"	Deserted
Price Prater	"	"	"

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

James H. Johnson	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	
William Keel	Funks Grove	Feb. 14, 1865	June 3, 1865
John Tierney	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	
George Wilson	"	Feb. 16, 1864	
Henry M. Worrell	Arrowsmith	Feb. 23, 1864	July 6, 1865

SEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruits.			
Thomas McCarty	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	November 4, 1865
John White	"	"	"

COMPANY F.

Recruit.			
Tobias Carico	White Oak	Feb. 24 1865	September 25, 1865

COMPANY G.

Recruit.			
Charles Dean	Bloomington	Mar. 9, 1865	November 4, 1865

COMPANY H.

Recruit.			
Jacob Sloap	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	November 4, 1865

COMPANY I.

Recruits.			
Franklin Overmire	Bloomington	Feb. 2, 1865	November 4, 1865
Haywood Pell	"	"	"
Charles Ruby	"	"	"
Charles Wilkinson	"	"	"

COMPANY L.

Recruit.			
William Green	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	Deserted

COMPANY M.

Recruit.			
Jack Junk	Normal	Feb. 10, 1865	Deserted

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Recruits.			
John Lester	Bloomington	Feb. 2, 1865	
John Liebert	"	"	
Michael Tully	"	Mar. 8, 1865	May 11, 1865
Jesse Weaver	McLean Co.	Mar. 4, 1865	

EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Charles F. Powers.....	Bloomington	Feb. 22, 1864	.....

NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruit.			
Elijah W. Bishop.....	Bloomington	Feb. 6, 1865	Deserted.... .....

COMPANY I.

Privates.			
Alonzo Linderman.....	.... LeRoy....	Oct. 1, 1861	October 30, 1862.....
John Marshall.....	"	"	....
Recruits.			
Lucius F. Bristol.....	"	Jan. 4, 1864	October 13, 1865.....
Neil Brown.....	Bloomington	Feb. 2, 1865	August 9, 1865.....
Cooper Dunn.....	"	"	June 22, 1865.....
John Keefe.....	.... LeRoy....	Jan. 8, 1864	October 31, 1865; corporal.....
Joseph Malson.....	Bloomington	Feb. 2, 1865	October 31, 1865.....
William W. Ross.....	"	"	" .....
Lagrange Tiffany.....	... LeRoy....	Feb. 4, 1864	October 31, 1865; sergeant.....
Alva B. Vandyke.....	"	Jan. 4, 1864	" " .....

COMPANY K.

Recruits.			
Abel Butler.....	Funks Grove	Feb. 14, 1865	October 31, 1865.....
Miles J. Brooks..	... Concord....	April 12, 1865	" .....
George W. Lancigwoat.	CheneysGr've	Feb. 15 1865	" .....

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

James W. Smith.....	.. Mt. Hope...	Feb. 4, 1865	.....

TENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
Theodore Arkebaur.....	..White Oak..	Sept. 21, 1861	Died October 8, 1863.....
George Diamond.....	"	"	Died March 12, 1862.....
Edward Dunn.....	"	"	Died July 9, 1863.....
Barton F. Fox.....	"	"	Promoted ....
George Rampher.....	"	"	Died June 20 1863... ....
Charles Smith.....	"	"	....
George Warwick	"	"	Discharged... .....
James K. Winant.....	"	"	June 26, 1862.....
Horace H. Weston.....	"	"	April 16, 1862..... ....

COMPANY E.

Recruit.			
Gustavus Lange.....	Bloomington	Jan. 5, 1864	August 26, 1865; sergeant.....

COMPANY G, TENTH CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruit.			
Albert Coss	Bloomington	Nov. 20, 1863	November 22, 1865

COMPANY L.

Private.			
Thomas Abbott	Bloomington	Sept. 21, 1861	Promoted Reg. C. S.
Recruit.			
William H. Cole	Towanda	Nov. 11, 1863	November 22, 1865; corporal

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

Wellington H. Williams	Bloomington	July 20, 1864	

ELEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruit.			
George W. Hurst	Money Creek	Jan. 17, 1865	September 30, 1865

COMPANY D.

1st Lieutenant.			
Samuel R. Bush	Chenoa	Nov. 5, 1862	April 15, 1865
Recruit.			
Dennis Dwyer	Bloomington	Feb. 6, 1865	September 30, 1865

COMPANY K.

Recruit.			
Edward Sullivan	Chenoa	Feb. 2, 1865	September 30, 1865

COMPANY M.

Recruits.			
George W. Bowers	Money Creek	Jan. 17, 1865	October 4, 1865
Calvin Weaver	Bloomington	Mch. 17, 1864	September 30, 1865
Wesley Weaver	"	"	

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Charles Blake	Bloomington	Jan. 18, 1865	
William Hall	"	Feb. 6, 1865	
Charles Larue	"	"	
Frank McConnell	Normal	Feb. 16, 1865	
Thomas Sullivan	Money Creek	Feb. 4, 1865	
John Wells	"	"	

TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Sergeant-Major.			
Henry M. Stahl	Bloomington		Promoted Adjutant

COMPANY B.

Sergeant.			
Martin Schreiber	Bloomington	Jan. 3, 1862	Deserted

COMPANY K, TWELFTH CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruits.			
Isaac Cochran	Heyworth	Dec. 15, 1863	
Monroe Daniels	Bloomington	Oct. 28, 1863	Deserted
James Sackett	Heyworth	Dec. 15, 1863	Died September 15, 1865
James Shaw	Downs	"	May 29, 1866; sergeant
Charles Scott	Randolph	"	Deserted

COMPANY L.

Private.			
Michael Cress	Chenoa	Dec. 14, 1863	

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS

Isaac E. Cochran	Heyworth	Dec. 15, 1863	
George Michaels	"	Dec. 29, 1863	Transferred to 17th Ill. Cav.
James M. Pope	"	"	" "
Jonathan H. Sackett	"	Dec. 15, 1863	
James Shaw	Downs	"	

FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
1st Lieutenant.			
John A. Edwards	Bloomington	Sept. 8, 1862	July 31, 1865
Privates.			
Henry C. Carlco	"	Sept. 7, 1862	Prom. Serg.-Maj. and Captain. Co. D; resigned July 4, 1865.
Louis Reeves	"	Oct. 25, 1862	In arrest at muster out
Charles Scully	"	Oct. 21, 1862	July 12, 1865; prisoner

COMPANY K.

Private.			
John Moore	Bloomington	Dec. 2, 1862	Deserted

SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruits.			
John Gerber, or Gerlier.	Bloomington	July 13, 1863	Deserted
Hermann Renner	"	"	"

COMPANY I.

Sergeant.			
William E. Titus	Bloomington	Jan. 6, 1863	Deserted
Corporal.			
Charles S. Wood	"	Dec. 10, 1862	"
Wagoner.			
Jacob H. Hiser	Lexington	Jan. 6, 1863	August 19, 1865; prisoner
Blacksmith.			
John Kelly	Chenoa	Dec. 14, 1862	June 25, 1864; wounds
Privates.			
Henry C. Henson	Bloomington	Jan. 6, 1863	Died August 31, 1864
John Hilson	"	"	Died November 26, 1863
John Kreall	"	Dec. 15, 1862	Died, Andersonville, July 1, '64
James Loving	"	"	August 19, 1865; prisoner

COMPANY I, SIXTEENTH CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
William Molloy	Bloomington	Dec. 15, 1862	Deserted
Julius T. Straeche	"	Jan. 5, 1863	August 19, 1865; corporal
Sanders A. Somers	"	Jan. 10, 1863	August 19, 1865
Philip Smith	"	Jan. 6, 1863	Died November 1, '63, wounds.
Recruit.			
Henry Knipple	Lexington	Sept. 18, 1863	August 19, 1865; corporal

COMPANY K.

Corporal.			
Josiah Brown	Bloomington	May 25, 1863	August 19, 1865; sergeant
Privates.			
Preston Bishop	"	May 23, 1863	August 19, 1865; prisoner.
Jarvis Boodry	"	May 27, 1863	Died September 22, 1863
Edward Carrigan	"	May 25, 1863	August 19, 1865; prisoner
John Keayes	"	May 23, 1863	Deserted
Timothy McGrath	"	May 21, 1863	"
Benjamin McCreary	"	June 2, 1863	"
George M. Manning	"	May 21, 1863	"
Joseph Neal	"	June 2, 1863	Died, Andersonville, Apr. 1, '64
John Simmons	"	June 4, 1863	Deserted twice
Recruits.			
John C. Adams	"	Aug. 7, 1865	Deserted
Francis M. Bailey	Cheneys Gr.	June 18, 1863	Died, Andersonville, July 19, '64
John S. Bray	Lexington	June 20, 1863	Deserted

COMPANY L.

Captain.			
Lewis E. Ijams	Bloomington	May 16, 1863	August 19, 1865

COMPANY M.

Sergeants.			
Aquilla V. Rayburn	Bloomington	May 15, 1863	Died March 18, 1864
Leroy L. Key	"	May 11, 1863	August 19, 1865
Privates.			
Oscar S. Belcher	"	May 18, 1863	August 19, 1865; sergeant
Lenhart Leasur	"	"	August 19, 1865
Jasper M. Stine	"	"	July 14, 1865
Paul Vandervoort	"	May 16, 1863	August 1, 1865; sergeant
Willard R. Youngman	"	"	August 19, 1865; sergeant
Recruits.			
George E. Brown	"	June 22, 1863	Died, Andersonville, Sept. 26, '64
George W. Brown	"	June 9, 1863	June 17, 1865 [corporal
Thomas Chitwood	"	July 15, 1863	Died, Andersonville, July 30, '64
Almond T. Ives	"	May 20, 1863	May 30, 1865; corporal
Ivory H. Pike	"	May 28 1863	August 19, 1865; corporal
Frank Smith	"	June 24, 1863	Deserted

HISTORY OF SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

THIS regiment was organized June 11, 1863; made up of Thielman's cavalry and other organizations. In October, 1863, it was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn.: and a portion of it participated in the defense of that place in November and December. A battalion under Major Beers was sent to Jonesville, Virginia, January 3, 1864; it was attacked by three brigades of Longstreet's command and after losing heavily in killed and wounded, its ammunition becoming exhausted, it surrendered 56 officers and 356 men. Less than one-third of these survived the prison life of Andersonville. February, 1864, at Sterling, Ky., it was remounted, and in April left

for Georgia. May 12, was engaged in battle of Vornell Station and all the battles of Sherman on his advance to and around Atlanta. Returning to Decatur, Ga., it remained there until September 14; participated in the campaign against Hood (Duck River, Franklin, and Nashville). After defeat of Hood engaged in scouting in various parts of Tennessee until in August, 1865, it was ordered to Chicago, where it was mustered out, August 19, 1865, after having marched 5,000 miles, engaging in thirty-one general battles and many skirmishes; its casualty list amounting to nearly 1,000 out of about 1300 belonging to the regiment. Those captured January 3, 1864, were taken to Andersonville, and their sufferings perhaps exceeded those of any other Illinois soldiers; at least seven from Bloomington were among these sufferers.

SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruit.			
Stiles W. Dean	Bloomington		November 23, 1865

COMPANY D.

Recruit.			
Charles Baltz	Bloomington	Mar. 30, 1864	December 20, 1865

COMPANY K.

Private.			
George W. Michael	Heyworth	Dec. 29, 1863	December 22, 1865
Recruit.			
James M. Pope	"	"	January 31, 1865

FIRST ARTILLERY.

COMPANY H.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruit.			
David Barry	LeRoy	Sept. 3, 1864	June 14, 1865

BATTERY K (New).
(Formerly Colvin's Battery.)

Privates.			
Thomas W. Carter	Mt. Hope	Aug. 15, 1862	June 19, 1865
James M. Clark	LeRoy	Aug. 2, 1862	"

COMPANY M.

Recruit.			
Emery M. Wilber	Lexington	Sept. 5, 1864	July 24, 1865

SECOND ARTILLERY.

BATTERY B.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruits.			
Benjamin C. Bull.....	Bloomington	May 25, 1861	K'l'd Guntown, Miss., Jun. 10, '64
John Pray.....	"	"	Died June 21, 1862.....

BATTERY D.

Recruits.			
William G. Coalscott....	.... LeRoy....	Aug. 11, 1861	September 24, 1864.. .....
Robert Gladson.....	..Lexington..	Aug. 24, 1861	....

BATTERY F.

Recruits.			
Newton Denning.....	Bloomington	Sept. 27, 1862	.....
George W. Gardner.....	..Lexington..	Jan. 4, 1864	July 27, 1865.....
Francisc Hensler..	....Chenoa....	"	" ... .
Perry Liston.....	Bloomington	Mar. 22, 1864	" .....
John D. Rogers.....	Lexington..	Jan. 4, 1864	" ....
B. J. Wiley.....	Bloomington	Sept. 29, 1861	.....

BATTERY I.

Private.			
Francis N. Niff.....	Bloomington	Oct. 1, 1861.	June 14, 1865.....

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

Charles N. Butler...	..Lexington..	Sept. 5, 1864	.....

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruits.			
Malcolm O. Bennett.....	Bloomington	Dec. 22, 1863	July 10, 1865.....
William S. Richardson..	"	Jan. 28, 1864	" ....

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Recruits.			
William H. Brewster....	Bloomington	Dec. 8, 1863	June 30, 1865.....
Ludolphus Holcombe ...	...Towanda...	Feb. 3, 1864	May 29, 1865.....

COGSWELL'S BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Private.			
David Rouch.....	Bloomington	Dec. 5, 1861	Killed at Huntsville, Ala., by explos'n of caisson, Apr. 11, '64

Chapman's Light Artillery.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted	Date of Discharge.
Privates.			
Benjamin C. Ball.....	Bloomington	May 25, 1861	See Battery B. 2d Artillery....
John Pray.....	"	"	" " ....

Twenty-ninth United States Colored Infantry.

Company A.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Residence.
Recruit.			
Richard Blue.....	Bloomington	Feb. 3, 1865	Nov. 6, 1865; principal musician

Company B.

Recruits.			
Richard Steward.	Blue Mound.	Feb. 10, 1865	September 30, 1865.....
John Williams..... ...	Money Creek.	Feb. 3, 1865	November 6, 1865.....

Company D.

Recruits.			
Wade H. May	...Mt Hope...	Feb. 4, 1865	November 6, 1865.....
Oscar McClellan.....	.... LeRoy....	Aug. 31, 1864	August 31, 1865.....

Company E.

Recruit.			
James Scott.....	Money Creek.	Feb. 4, 1865	November 6, 1865.....

Company F.

Recruit.			
James Anderson.....	Money Creek	Feb. 6, 1865	November 6, 1865.....

Company G.

Corporal:			
James Valentine.....	Money Creek	Feb. 6, 1865	November 6, 1865... . ...

Unassigned Recruits.

Lewis Johnson	..Dry Grove..	Feb. 9, 1865	June 8, 1865..... .....
Frank Wheeler.....	Money Creek	Feb. 3, 1865	....

Miscellaneous Organizations.

Thirty-ninth United States Infantry.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date Enlisted.	Date of Discharge.
Russell W. Crow.....	...Towanda...	Feb. 3, 1865	Date of muster out not given..

Forty-ninth United States Infantry.

William Cobbs.....	...Towanda ..	Jan. 24, 1865	Date of muster out not given..
John H. Craig.....	"	Jan. 25, 1865	" " .
Eli Dyer.....	"	Jan. 31, 1865	" " ..
Harmon Henschen.....	"	Jan. 22, 1865	" " ..
Thomas B. Hickman....	"	Jan. 8, 1865	" " ..
James D. Morehead.....	"	Jan. 9, 1865	" " ..
William T. M. Stevens..	"	Jan. 3, 1865	" " ..
John Shaffman.....	"	Jan. 11, 1865	" " ..
William Tate.....	"	Jan. 9, 1865	" " ..
John Yoakum.....	"	Jan. 11, 1865	" " ..

First Army Corps.

Company No. 1.

Assigned to Company A, Second Regiment, United States Veteran Volunteers.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Robert Finley	Money Creek	Feb. 1, 1865	February 3, 1866
Caleb Rhea	"	Feb. 4, 1865	

Recruits for the Regular Army.

Thirteenth United States Infantry.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Charles H. Booth	Chenoa	Sept., 1865	
Millard F. Brown	Bloomington	June, 1865	
James T. Parker	McLean Co.	Feb., 1865	
Francis M. Tresler	Bloomington	Aug., 1865	

Military Guard at Camp Butler.

Upon a call of the President for a military guard over the prisoners of war confined at Camp Butler, in May, 1862, Governor Yates called into the service three companies of the Bloomington Cadets, who were duly mustered into the service of the United States for that purpose. They were mustered in May 26, 1862, and mustered out June 10, 1862. A roster of these companies is given herein, as follows:

Company A.

Captain.
George W. Lackey.
1st Lieutenant.
John W. Morris.
2d Lieutenant.
John R. Larrimore.
Sergeants.
Marmontell B. Jeter.
Joseph Sciberd.
George Hayes.
Lewis E. Ijams.
Frank Evans.
Corporals.
Joseph Bedinger.
Philip M. Elkins.
Augustus Rougers.
John Evans.
Joseph T. Davidson.
John E. Thomas.
Cephas C. Olney.
William Bowlby.
Musician.
Almon R. Ives.
Privates.
George W. Abaduski.
John Bahr.
Isaac Bray.
Archibald Buchanan.
John Bisdooff.
Lewis B. Billings.
Philip T. Broad.
John H. Brewer.
Thomas J. Butler.
William H. Barnes.
George W. Cradlebaugh.
Peter Crist.
Elijah Cutter.
Owen L. Cheney.
Horace B. Cole.
John G. Dietrich.
Gilford D. Elder.
Rudolph Frey.
Baxter Franks.
Price J. Fell.
Lee Frankeberger.
William Gessner.
William F. Gomdy.
Gustavus Garn.
Alfred Hartry.
George H. Horine.
Samuel Harmison.
Charles Hayes.
Frank Ives.
John Izatt.
Melville Jenks.
Charles W. King.
Clark Leal.
Harvey B. Landcraft.
George Morris.
Frank Minor.
Henry W. Middleton.
Jonathan Nelson.
James S. Neff.
Joseph P. Orme.
Clarence D. Perry.
Ivory H. Pike.
Edward B. Powers.
Aquilla V. Rayburn.
William Ray.
Peter J. Rouie.
John C. Ragland.
Lewis R. Rodgers.
Charles W. Rearden.
James R. Reniff.
Frank Smith.
Martin V. B. Shaver.
Henry Shaum.
Benjamin Simpson.
William Stitt.
Anton Sholl.
Jacob Schlegel.
Isaac Stine.
John M. C. Stewart.
Justen L. Spaulding.
William A. H. Tilton.
John W. Ward.
Albert H. Wagener.
Elnathan Wing.
Milton L. Wakefield.
William H. Wolff.
Albert Young.
Edwin N. Wolcott.

COMPANY B.

Captain.
James P. Moore.
1st Lieutenant.
Harvey C. DeMotte.
2d Lieutenant.
Timothy Owen.
Sergeants.
John W. Bauman.
Joseph R. Ijams.
Samuel W. Waddle.
Sime Arnold.
Corporals.
Robert McCart.
Orin Waters.
Henry G. Reeves.
John D. Gibson.
Benjamin F. Funk.
William H. Temple, jr.
Allen T. Lawrence.
Privates.
William C. Adams.
Joseph H. Allen.
Thomas J. Banta.
Joseph Baker.
George W. Barton.
Edwin Y. Barck.
James Brewer.
John H. Bryant.
Henry Burrows.
James Bennett.
Edwin C. Brewer.
Edmund H. Conklin
Samuel P. Cooper.
Eber Curtis.
James Crosby.
Horatio Day.
Stephen B. Dunlap.
Thomas Erwin.
James S. Ewing.
William A. Flagg.
Cassius W. Gillespie
Marion B. Grable.
Albert W. Gridley.
Edwin Hartry.
Henry C. Horine.
William J. Howard.
Anderson Howser.
Owen A. John.
Andrew Kaas.
James P. Lott.
George J. Lewis.
John Luts.
James M. McNaught.
Harry P. Merriman.
John G. Miller.
John Myers.
Charles E. Orme.
David R. Plumley.
Ezra M. Prince.
James Painter.
John W. Reat.
William Rofsman.
John A. Rouser.
David Ryburn.
Jonathan H. Sackett.
Henry A. Snowden.
Valentine B. Sprague.
William M. Stiers.
William M Stiles.
Henry J. Stout.
Theodore Stout.
Hiram B Swain.
James Thompson.
John Trotter.
Paul Vandervort.
Garrett Viles.
Jacob Vogel.
James W. Warfield.
Zera Waters.
Andrew J. Wolf.
William Young.

COMPANY C.

Captain.
Samuel P. Shannon.
1st Lieutenant.
James O. Donald.
2d Lieutenant.
Owen T. Reeves.
Sergeants.
Charles P. Loehr.
John A. Robinson.
Albert Ives.
Guy Carlton.
Silas Hays, jr.
Corporals.
Oliver B. Harris.
Adam H. Shope.
Jesse Bishop.
William Rector.
Tiffon D. Roberts.
William Kitchell.
Henry C. Norton.
Paul Sennhold.
Musicians.
Joseph Carlton.
Theos. S. Pike.
Privates.
Simon S. Adolph.
John T. Butler.
Jesse H. Butler.
William H. Bishop.
George W. Brown.
James Barber.
Albert Braxton.
Isaiah Best.
Charles L. Bean.
James Clark.
Peter D. Cook.
Charles R. Curtis.
Darius Dow.
Edward C. Dawson.
W. O. Davis.
Abraham S. Ellis.
Carlton Goring.
Joseph F. Green.
Edward Gerping.
Edward T. Hazel.
Scott Hastings.
Frederick Hiler.
Nathan Irons
Jacob W. Jones.
Henry C. Johnson.
Aquilla Janney.
Algernon S. Lawrence.
Newton W. Lilly.
Charles W. R. Locke.
J. W. Landis.
David W. Lewis.
Samuel Latte.
John W. Moody.
John Magoun.
John M. Major.
Benjamin Major.
James Newell.
Stephen K. Noble.
Charles B. Payne.
Charles Painter.
Randolph A. Pike.
Solomon Penn.
William H. Painter.
Frederick L. Preston.
Abel G. Quigg.
William K. Rayburn.
Edward Rounds.
Gordon H. Reed.
John L. Routt.
Francis C. Routt.
William Ross.
Frederick J. Seybold.
Harnet Senseny.
Leonard Swett.
Joseph T. Solomon.
Nathan L. Sears.
Joseph Trotter.
William J. Wood.
Cyrus I. Wilson.
John Will.
David N. Williams.
Alexander C. Wilkerson.
Benjamin Warlow.

McLean county was represented by soldiers in eighty-four of the one hundred and forty-nine regiments of Illinois Infantry, in fifteen of the seventeen regiments of cavalry, in two regiments of artillery, in three independent batteries of artillery, in the one colored regiment, of Illinois soldiers, in the United States Veteran Volunteer Army Corps, Second Regiment, and by a few enlisted in the Regular Army.

It is found that four hundred and twenty-seven soldiers are recorded as having died in the service, and that one hundred and twenty-

two were killed and died of wounds, making a total of five hundred and forty-nine deaths of McLean county soldiers.

EIGHTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Col. and Lieut.-Col.			
Giles A. Smith	Bloomington		Promoted Col., Aug. 8, 1862
			Prom. Brig-Gen., Aug. 4, 1863

COMPANY D.

Captains.			
Giles A. Smith	Bloomington	June 14, 1861	Prom. Lieut.-Col., June 12, 1862
Morgan L. Potts	"	"	Died, Jan. 11, 1863, wounds
Second Lieutenants.			
John B. Coles	"	"	Wounded at Vicksburg
George E. Ostrom	"	"	No further record
1st Sergeants.			
Samuel W. Sleigh	"	"	December 20, 1863; disabled
John F. Peasley	"	Sept. 14, 1861	Promoted, September 7, 1863
Sergeants.			
James H. Danley	Danvers	June 14, 1861	Transf. to Co. K; M.O. Sep. 10, '64
Milo Rowell	Bloomington	"	July 1, 1864
Henry P. Marsh	McLean Co.	"	July 16, 1862; disabled
Corporals.			
George A. Shaw	Bloomington	"	Deserted
Alexander Latta	"	"	October 31, 1861; disabled
William D. Stone	McLean	"	Died at Paducah, Ky., Oct. 18, '61
William E. Stevens	Bloomington	"	July 1, 1864
William F. Briggs	McLean	"	"
George W. Clark	"	"	"
Edgar H. Howell	Bloomington	"	"
William F. Rowell	McLean	"	"
Maxwell K. Plumley	Bloomington	"	"
William Wheeler	McLean Co.	"	"
Alfred D. Green	McLean	"	Died, hospital, date unknown
Musician.			
Alen P. Haughey	"	"	Deserted June 28, 1861
Wagoners.			
Osman N. Willis	Bloomington	"	Died at El Paso, Ill., June 20, 63.
Robert Porter	"	"	July 1, 1864
Privates.			
Abijah Abbott	Lexington	"	July 1, 1864
James D. Anderson	Bloomington	"	Died September 26, 1863
William Anderson	"	"	October 21, 1862
James R. Burghess	"	"	July 1, 1864
Edwin J. Bronson	"	"	October 31, 1862; disability
W. H. H. Bennett	McLean Co.	"	March 27, 1862; disability
Daniel Barnett	"	"	July 1, 1864
Isaac E. Beach	"	"	"
James S. Cunningham	"	"	"
Edward R. Carey	Bloomington	"	"
John Cunningham	"	"	July 8, 1863
Smith Cunningham	"	"	July 1, 1864
Henry M. Dibble	McLean Co.	"	"
John W. Fell	"	"	Died, Memphis, Aug. 2, 1862
Daniel Fink	Bloomington	"	"
James M. Farmer	"	"	Surg. certif. dis., Oct. 31, 1861
Sanford Glass	McLean Co.	"	" "
James E. Gamble	Bloomington	"	" "
John C. Hughey	McLean	"	" "
James W. Havey	Blue Mound	"	July 1, 1864
I. J. Hartsock	McLean Co.	"	"
John Hart	"	"	Deserted
Amos E. Hilton	Bloomington	"	Killed at Vicksburg May 1, 1863
Charles Jones	"	Oct. 8, 1861	July 4, 1864
Solomon W. Kyle	"	June 14, 1861	Deserted
Oscar Little	"	"	July 1, 1864
Jerome Lyon	"	"	Died December 12, 1864
Gilbert Marsh	"	"	July 1, 1864

COMPANY D, EIGHTH MISSOURI—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Privates.			
John J. Morgan	Bloomington	June 14, 1861	Term expired June 18, 1864
Peter Murphy	McLean Co.	"	Deserted
John A. Nichols	"	"	October 31, 1862
John O'Dea	Bloomington	"	July 1, 1864
Jerome H. Plach	McLean Co.	"	Deserted
Elijah M. Preston	Bloomington	"	Surg. cert. dis., Dec. 24, 1861
John Potter	McLean Co.	"	July 1, 1864
William Pusley	Bloomington	"	Surg. cert. dis., Jan. 15, 1863
William P. Plumley	"	"	July 1, 1864
Fielding Riddle	McLean Co.	"	"
Robert Robinson	Bloomington	"	"
Richard P. Russell	McLean Co.	"	Dd. Aug. 1. 61, Cp. Girardeau, Mo.
Ephraim Shay	Bloomington	"	No further record
Anthony Shoemaker	"	"	July 1. 1864
William W. Smith	"	"	Dis. surg. cert. dis
John Still	"	"	Transferred Co. K: deserted
William Stewart	"	"	May 5, 1865
Franklin Sprague	"	"	July 1, 1864
Eugene Sparrow	"	"	"
Ezra Veatch	"	"	"
William Varnum	"	"	Died June 23, 1862. Moscow, Tenn
Thomas E Vincent	"	"	Deserted
George W. Wilcox	"	"	July 1, 1864
George O'Neil	"	"	Surg. cert. dis., Dec. 24. 1861
George W. Wilson	McLean Co.	June 18, 1861	March 31, 1862: Paducah, Ky.
William W. Hartsock	Bloomington	"	Killed at Vicksburg May 19, '63
Nephi Brown	McLean Co.	"	March 29. 1862: disability
George W. Kelly	"	"	July 1, 1864
Alfred H. Wilson	"	Sept. 1. 1861	Transferred Co. K: Sept. 10. '64
Michael Hays	Bloomington	Sept. 10. 1861	Deserted September 29, 1861
Claiborne W. Haughey	"	Sept. 20. 1861	Killed at Ark. Post Jan. 11, '63.
George Spainhour	McLean Co.	Sept. 9, 1861	Killed at Vickburg June 19. '63.
Isaac Burge	"	"	Transferred Co. K: Aug. 15. '64
Day Wheeler	Bloomington	Nov. 14, 1861	Transferred Co. K: Nov. 14. 64
Adam L. Bourquin	McLean Co.	June 18, 1861	July 1. 1864
James L. Montgomery	"	"	April 9. 1863: disability
John C. Haughey	"		October 31. ——, Paducah. Ky.

COMPANY E.

Captain.			
Sidney W. Ainsworth	McLean Co.	June 25, 1861	Resigned February 3, 1863
1st Lieutenant.			
Sidney W. Ainsworth	"	"	Prom. Captain Co. E Aug. 12, '62
Corporals.			
William M. Stahl	"	"	July 17. 1864
John H. Moore	"	"	November 15, 1862; disability
Musician.			
Thomas Low	Bloomington	"	January 1, 1863
Privates.		"	
Jerry B. Anderson	"	"	Died Camp Sherman. Sept. 5, 63
John Buley	"	"	Deserted February 13, 1863
Albert C. Boyd	"	"	July 17, 1864
Albert L. Bouquill	"	"	Transferred Co. D Sept. 4, 1861.
George W. Clark	"	"	March 23, 1862
Daniel Ellington	"	"	August 22. 1862, Cincinnati. O.
James Gantt	"	"	July 17, 1864
George Holinger	"	"	Deserted July 4, 1861
John Hughes	"	"	July 17, 1864
William P. John	"	"	August 4. 1865.
Henry James	"	"	December 4, 1861
James S. Leslie	"	"	Discharged, Disability
John Langrove	"	"	Deserted June 18, 1862
William Linct	"	"	Deserted June 27, 1861
James Morrison	"	"	July 17, 1864
Daniel McDonald	"	"	"
James L. Montgomery	"	"	Transferred Co. D Sept. 4, 1861.
Leroy W. Prey	"	"	July 17, 186
Jasper M. Stine	"	"	Deserted October 17, 1861
Warren G. Toser	"	"	August 27, 1862: disability
George W. Wilson	"	"	Transferred Co. D Sept. 4, 1861
William P. Weldon	"	"	" " "
Samuel Sileskie	"	"	" " "

COMPANY H.

Captain.			
John W. White.....	Bloomington	June 14, 1861	No further record.....
Private.			
Milo Rowell	"	July 9, 1861	Transferred Co. D Sept. 1, 1861

COMPANY I.

Sergeant.			
John B. Coles	Bloomington	June 14, 1861	Promoted Captain Co. D.....
Private.			
Horatio Young.....	"	Sept. 24, 1861	Deserted September 20, 1862...

HISTORY OF THE EIGHTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

THIS regiment was raised by Morgan L. Smith, at St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1861. He secured for his brother, Giles A. Smith, of Bloomington, Ill., the privilege of raising for it a company in McLean county. There was a large number of Illinois men who had enlisted in Illinois regiments anxious for service, but the quota of Illinois was full, and they could not be received as Illinois troops. The company was immediately raised and went to St. Louis, where it was mustered into the service as Company D, of which company Giles A. Smith was elected Captain, and Morgan L. Smith, Colonel, of the regiment. Giles A. Smith proved one of the most capable officers of the volunteer service. June 12, 1862, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; August 8, 1862, Colonel; June 30, 1863, Brigadier-General; and November 24, 1865, Major-General.

The regiment was armed and equipped in St. Louis, and did duty in various parts of Missouri, until about the 15th of September, when it went to Paducah, Ky., where it remained until about the middle of January, 1862, when it began its march on Fort Henry, where as part of Gen. Lew Wallace's command it remained after its surrender, while the rest of Grant's army proceeded to Fort Donelson. July 13th, Grant ordered Wallace's brigade to move to Fort Donelson at once. At dawn of the 14th General Wallace marched for Fort Donelson: "with cheering, singing of songs, and sounding of bugles, these troops pressed on, and at noon reported at Grant's headquarters," and participated in the seige, where Lieutenants White, Gamble, and others were wounded. At Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, they were still in Wallace's command, and did not reach the battlefield until the evening of the 6th, but the next day they were hotly engaged from 5 in the morning until 3:45 in the afternoon, when the rebel line in front of the Eighth broke. Several McLean county men were wounded there. From there it was in the reserve on the march to Corinth for about two weeks, when Colonel Smith had the Eighth transferred to the front, under General Sherman. At the Russell House fight of that siege, out of about 400 of the regiment present, forty-three were killed and ninety-six wounded.

Company D and Lieut.-Col. Giles A. Smith, who, the night of May 29, had command of the pickets, were the first to enter Corinth. Not hearing any sound of the enemy, they crept nearer and nearer to their fortifications, and finally entered the rebel works only to find that the enemy had fled. They then went to Memphis, where they remained until December 19th, 1862, when they embarked on steamers for Vicksburg and were engaged from the 26th to the 30th, in the futile assaults on Vicksburg. From there they went to Arkansas Post on the White River, where they were engaged the 11th and 12th of Janu-

ary. 1863, our forces capturing 4,000 prisoners. C. W. Haughey, of Company D, was killed, and Capt. Morgan L. Potts mortally wounded. Potts was a brave and faithful officer and a great loss to the company.

At the surrender of Arkansas Post, an incident happened that illustrates Giles A. Smith's coolness and power of command. Among the Confederates that were taken prisoners were the Nineteenth and Twentieth Texas Regiments. But they refused to surrender. They were drawn up in a line and had their loaded revolvers, with which they threatened to kill any one who attempted to disarm them. Smith rode down to their line and asked their Colonels what was the trouble. He was told, and then quickly replied: "You had better surrender. I am going to ride down to the other end of your line and back and if in ten minutes after I have got back your men have not laid down their arms and quietly surrendered, I will open fire and kill every mother's son of them." He then quietly rode down the line before the angry men with their loaded revolvers, but no danger ever intimidated or apparently excited Giles Smith, the greater the danger the higher his courage and the more perfect his self possession—and then back again, took out his watch and began to count out the minutes, but before the time was up every soldier in the two regiments had thrown his revolver upon the ground. Smith then ordered them to take their revolver belts off and throw them upon the ground, which they did. Then he said to the Texas Colonels, "Gentlemen, this is much better than for me to have killed you all, which I assuredly would have done if your men had not surrendered."

From there the regiment went down the river to Young's Point, helped dig the ditch that was to cut off Vicksburg. About the 18th of March, the regiment went up on the Deer Creek Expedition, to rescue the gunboats that were endeavoring to find a way from the Mississippi to the Yazoo River. On this expedition W. E. Stevens, of Company D. to whom we are indebted for this history, was taken prisoner. They took part in the reconnoisance of Haines' Bluff and in the movement that resulted in the seige of Vicksburg, going with the Fifteenth Corps *via* Grand Gulf and Champion Hills, reaching Vicksburg about the 18th. On the 19th and 22d, they participated in the assaults on the rebel fortifications at Vicksburg. On the 22d, six out of seven color bearers of the Eighth were killed. Giles A. Smith was in command of the brigade and was severely wounded, and a large number of the regiment were killed and wounded.

For this last assault volunteers for a "forlorn hope" of two hundred men from the division was called for, to carry scaling ladders down through the little ravine, that lay between the Union and rebel lines, and up to the foot of the rebel fortifications, ready to plant them upon the forts for the assaulting column. Among those volunteering and selected were John O'Dea and Smith Cunningham, of Company D. Before daylight of the 22d they took the ladders out and placed them in position at the foot of the rebel forts. The assault was made by our troops and failed. The "forlorn hope" was obliged to lay all day under the rebel guns at the mercy of the rebel sharpshooters, and nearly all of them were killed but O'Dea and Cunningham both escaped unhurt, and at night crawled back to our lines. For this they have received medals for distinguished courage in battle, the only soldiers from McLean county, so far as we are advised, who have been so honored.

From that time on till the surrender, July 4, the Eighth was constantly in the trenches and under fire. They participated in the Jackson campaign and the battles of July 16 and 17.

Their next serious service was in the Chattanooga campaign. On their march there they were engaged in the action at Tuscumbia, Ala. In the Chattanooga campaingn they again had the advance.

The division commanded by Gen. Giles A. Smith was selected to cross the Tennessee and secure a lodgement for Grant's army on the south side of the river. Boats were collected for the division, and for three nights in succession they waited for cloudy weather, for they had to run the rebel batteries that lined the river and surprise the enemy. On the morning of the 23d of November, 1863, while the men were in the boats waiting, about 3:30 it clouded up and immediately the whole brigade, the Eighth Missouri in advance, pushed off in their boats and quietly floated down the river. After floating down about half a mile they took the oars and crossed the Tennessee, landing at the mouth of the Chickamauga river where they surprised the rebel picket, capturing thirty-eight out of its forty men, threw pontoons across the Chickamauga, passed over, threw up breast works, and threw out pickets, and by 7 o'clock in the morning a pontoon bridge had been laid across the Tennessee and the Army of the Tennessee was passing over to meet the enemy. For the next two days the Eighth was actively engaged in the battles around Missionary Ridge. A large number of the regiment were killed and wounded in these engagements. Gen. Giles A. Smith was again seriously wounded. From there the regiment went on the expedition to the relief of Knoxville. They wintered at Larkins' Landing. In the spring of 1864 they started on the Atlanta campaign and took part in all the battles of that campaign until the operations about Kenesaw mountain, when, on the 16th of June, 1864, their time of enlistment having expired they were mustered out.

(Bissel's) First Engineer Regiment Missouri Vols.

Company F.

A part of Company F, Bissel's Regiment, who enlisted from McLean county. Muster-out roll of the First Engineer Regiment.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
1st Lieutenant.			
John D. Rowley.....	Bloomington	Sept. 14, 1861	Resigned July 14, 1862.....
Corporals.			
John H. Percy.....	"	Sept. 16, 1861	October 21, 1862; disabilities...
William H. Hensley.....	"	Oct. 10, 1861	4th corporal, since Nov. 1, 1862
Musician.			
John Rippetoe.....	"	Oct. 14, 1861	.....
Artificers.			
George W. Baker.....	"	Sept. 23, 1861	.....
Andrew Detrick.....	"	Sept. 26, 1861	.....
John Doman.....	"	Oct. 18, 1861	.....
Jacob W. Hardway.....	"	Oct. 23 1861	.....
John Keyes	"	Oct. 26, 1861	.....
Oscar Merwin.....	"	Oct. 19, 1861	.....
John Murphy.....	"	Oct. 1, 1861	.....
William Rathmell.....	"	Sept. 28, 1861	.....
Charles Reuten.....	"	"	Died Young's Pt., La., Mar. 31, '63
Privates.			
William Derrick... ..	"	Sept. 20, 1861	February 9, 1862; disabilities..
Hamilton Campbell.....	"	Oct. 9, 1861	October 13, 1862; disabilities...
John H. Dodd.....	"	Oct. 24, 1861	Killed accidentally, Dec. 5, 1862
John T. Hardway.....	"	"	.....
Carl Haise.....	"	Sept. 26, 1861	.....
James Hoff.....	"	Sept. 24, 1861	Died Jackson Tenn., Sept. 30, '62
Joseph Lingg	"	Oct. 31, 1861	May 18, 1862; disabilities.....
John Martin.....	"	Nov. 1, 1861	Died New Madrid, Mo., Apr. 5, '62
Luther B. Worden.....	"	Oct. 16, 1861	Died Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 27, '62
Roderick Percy.....	"	Nov. 20, 1861	May 22, 1862; disabilities.....
William S. Powell.....	Lexington..	Sept. —, 1861	.....
Samuel C. Hardman.....	Bloomington	"	.....
Haynes E. Hudson.....	"	"	.....

Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

Company B.

Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
Captain.			
Adelbert S. Eddy.....	Bloomington	Dec. 2, 1861	September 30, 1864.....

Sixth New Hampshire Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel.			
*Henry H. Pierson.....	Bloomington	Nov. 30, 1861	K'ld Anna River, Va., May 26, '64

*Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel October 15, 1862. Served in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Eleventh New York Cavalry.

Company B.

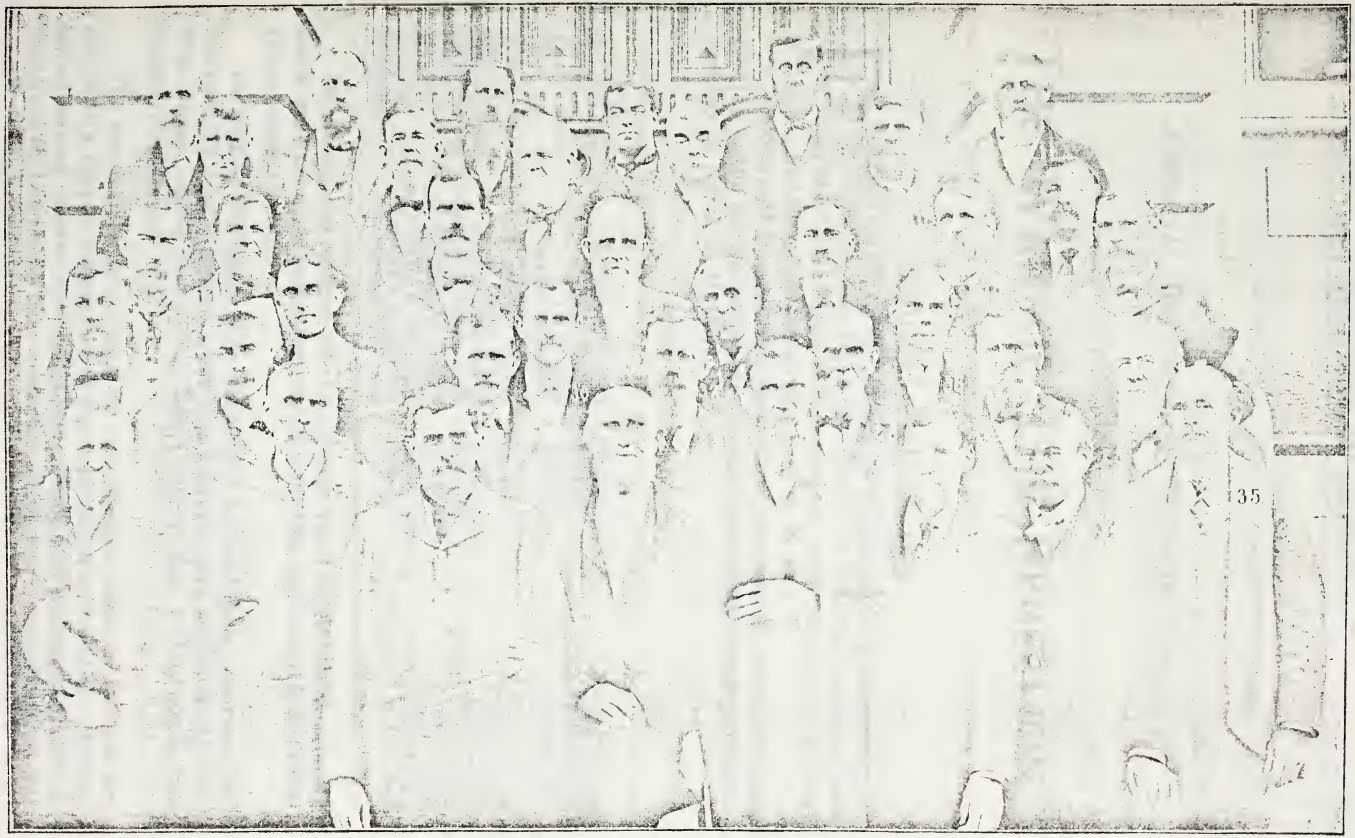
Name and Rank.	*Residence.*	*Date Enlisted.*	*Date of Discharge.*
*Albert B. Holmes. . .	Bloomington	Jan. 4, 1862	Aug. 4, 1864, New Orleans, La..

*Promoted 2nd Lieutenant Company B, February 22, 1862, and to 1st Lieutenant Company D, August 5, 1862; Breveted Captain March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service. Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Gulf, from April 1, to August 4, 1864. Was captured June 27, 1863, by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, going to Gettysburg, was paroled July 1, 1863, but never exchanged.

NOTE—In preparing the foregoing register of the Soldiers of the Black Hawk and Mexican war, and the War of the Rebellion, we have followed the Reports of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois. These records are, however, very imperfect, especially in names. The Historical Society has taken great pains to correct these errors as far as they could be ascertained. In this we have had the assistance of James Depew, of Company B, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, Mexican War; Maj. R. N. Evans, of the Twentieth; Capt. E. J. Lewis and Capt. J. H. Burnham, of the Thirty-Third; Capt. George T. Heritage and Lieut. Joseph M. Neal, of the Thirty-ninth; Dr. A. E. Stewart and Proctor T. Coe, of the Ninety-fourth; John W. Perry, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth; and Thomas H. Stones, of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, and Lieut. Thaddeus B. Packard, of the Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Lewis E. Ijams, of the Sixteenth Cavalry, and William E. Stevens of the Eighth Missouri Infantry. There are doubtless many errors and omissions still in this corrected record, and enlistments in other states and in the navy of which the Historical Society would be glad to be notified, that in some future volume the mistakes may be rectified and proper additions may be made.

Charles M. Clark, surgeon of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, has published a very excellent history of that regiment. Albert O. Marshall, of Company A, of the Thirty-third, has published a volume of army sketches, under the title of "Army Life," suggested by his services in the Thirty-third. The histories of other regiments, in which there were a large number of McLean county soldiers, are in manuscript, which we hope may be published at an early day, and so rescue from oblivion the heroic deeds of our citizen soldiery.

1 Alex Bryant.
2 John G. Welch.
3 W. C. Jones.
4 Harrison Horine.
5 Scott Arnold.
6 John Reed.
7 D. M. Smith.
8 J. O. Davis.
9 Robt. W. Stubblefield.
10 T. F. Kennedy.
11 Daniel Brubaker.
12 R. H. Roadman.
13 Lafayette Funk.
14 N. E. Franklin.
15 Thos. B. Raycraft.
16 Marion McCormick.
17 Geo. W. Piper.
18 Guy Karr.
19 E .W. Crum.
20 John A. Schneider.
21 E. M. Merritt.
22 O. W. Kraft.
23 H. C. Henline.
24 T. A. Bane.
25 E. H. Worley.
26 James Smith.
27 Joseph King.
28 Wm. T. Bradbury.
29 A. W. Harrison.
30 Chas. Nickel.
31 Henry F. Freed.
32 H. D. Ledgerwood.
33 J. R. Carlisle.
34 Wolf Griesheim.
35 Oscar Bonnett.
36 George J. Wagner.
37 Robt. T. Smith.
38 R. C. Rogers.



McLEAN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1898-99.

See other side for Names.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF MCLEAN COUNTY

CONCERNING

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

PROCEEDINGS of the Board of Supervisors of the county of McLean, in the State of Illinois, at a special meeting held at the Court House in Bloomington, in said county, on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1861.

The clerk of the county court called the roll of the Supervisors elected in the several townships, in said county, on Tuesday, the second day of April, A. D. 1861.

PRESENT AS FOLLOWS.

Town.		*Town.*	
Mount Hope	Samuel B. Kinsey	Money Creek	Noah Franklin
Mosquito Grove	Presley T. Brooks	Gridley	Taylor Loving
Danvers	James Wilson	Empire	Montgomery Crumbaugh
Funk's Grove	Isaac Funk	Padua	James Wirt
Dale	Henry Merriman	Blue Mound	David Wheeler
Dry Grove	Roswell Munsell	Lexington	Albert Dawson
White Oak	Thomas K. Mitchel	Chenoa	John McMahan
Randolph	Albert Welch	West	Henry West
Bloomington	Owen T. Reeves, jr	Arrowsmith	Jacob Smith
Bloomington	William P. Withers, Asst.	Martin	Henry C. Langstaff
Normal	William G. Thompson	Lawndale	John Cassedy
Hudson	Alfred S. Weeks	Bellflower	Moses T. Hall
Downs	Charles H. Rutledge	Cheney's Grove	William H. Cheney
Old Town	Frederick R. Cowden	Cropsey	Nathaniel M. Stoddard
Towanda	James C. Wilson		

On motion the returns of the several town clerks to the county clerk were taken as sufficient evidence for the election and qualification of supervisors.

On motion the board then proceeded to elect their chairman for the ensuing year. Messrs. Funk and Cheney were appointed tellers. Whereupon, on the first ballot, John Cassedy, Esq., of Lawndale, was elected chairman.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Reeves were, on motion, referred to a special committee of five, appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. Reeves, Cheney, Brooks, Funk, and Wilson, of Danvers, who were instructed to take the whole subject into consideration and

report. On motion of Mr. West said committee was instructed to inquire into the legality of these said bonds spoken of in above resolution.

On motion of Mr. Cheney, Welsh, Munsell, and West were appointed a committee to wait upon the county treasurer and ascertain the amount of money in the treasury unappropriated, which will not be needed for county purposes immediately.

On motion the board adjourned until tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Saturday, April 27, 1861.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

Mr. Reeves, chairman of the Special Committee on the resolution offered yesterday in relation to an appropriation for the expenses of enrolling, provisioning, and equipping volunteers to help sustain the government and enforcing the laws of the United States, presented the following report, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

The undersigned, your committee, to whom was referred the subject on appropriation for the volunteers, who have gone, and may go, for this county in defense of the country, have agreed to submit as their report the following resolutions, and recommend the same for consideration of the board:

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated by the Board of Supervisors of McLean county, for the purpose of defraying such necessary expenses as have been or may occur in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning such persons as have volunteered or may volunteer in defense of the country, and also to render such assistance and aid as may be needed to the wives and children of such persons as have already volunteered or may volunteer in defense of the country.

Be it further resolved, That said appropriation be placed in the hands of a committee of three persons, to be appointed by the board, to be disbursed in the most economical plan practicable for the purposes and uses above set forth; it being expressly understood that said committee shall expend only such part of the amount above appropriated as is necessary.

Be it further resolved, That in order to meet the expense that may be incurred by the said committee in the performance of the said duty herein assigned to them, the said committee are hereby authorized to draw upon the treasurer of McLean county for the sum of ten thousand dollars, in such sums as may be needed to meet their expenses. And after said sum of two thousand dollars shall be expended by said committee, the said committee shall, in order to defray expenses incurred by them as aforesaid, draw upon the fund as herewithin provided.

Be it further resolved, That in order to provide means to defray the expenses if the fund in the county treasury shall be exhausted as aforesaid, the chairman of this board is hereby authorized to execute and deliver bonds, in the sum of five hundred dollars each, drawing interest at ten per cent, payable annually, with interest coupons attached, which said bonds shall pledge the faith of the county of McLean for their redemption and shall be payable at the county treasurer's office in one and two years from date. Each alternate bond shall be payable in one year and each alternate bond shall be payable in two years from date thereof: which said bonds shall be executed and delivered to said committee only in such numbers as may be required to defray the expenses incurred by said committee, which said bonds shall be disposed of by said committee for the highest market price, provided the same is not less than par for currency, said bonds shall be payable in bankable funds.

Be it further resolved, That the said committee shall take and preserve for the use of the board, vouchers for all the money expended by them, and return the same, with full report of their actions and doings, at the next meeting of this board; and the committee are further instructed that in providing provisions for the volunteers, so long as they remain under their care, steps be at once taken to provide lodgings and provisions for said volunteers in the cheapest way possible, and that we recommend that the said volunteers be divided into messes and provisioned as far as practicable in the same way as those who have already gone to the rendezvous.

All of which is respectfully submitted. By order of committee

OWEN T. REEVES, Jr.,
Chairman of Committee.

Which was adopted by unanimous vote by ayes and noes.

Mr. Cheney offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Isaac Funk, Allen Withers, and Asahel Gridley are hereby appointed a committee to take charge of and disburse the funds raised by said county for the support of volunteers.

Mr. Thomson moved to amend the resolution by inserting the name of John E. McClun instead of Asahel Gridley. Which amendment was adopted. The resolution and amendment were adopted.

Mr. Reeves offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all persons who wish to volunteer may apply through the supervisor of their township to the committee of three heretofore appointed; and all applications for aid for the wives and children of such persons as shall volunteer should be made to said committee through the supervisor of the town where such persons reside.

Thursday, May 29, 1861.

On motion Messrs. Funk and Brooks were appointed a committee to wait upon Hon. A. Gridley to invite him to address the board concerning the appropriation to aid volunteers, etc.

Hon. A. Gridley, having been invited by the board, appeared and made a statement concerning the appropriation and other matters in relation to volunteers.

Mr. Funk, chairman of the special committee appointed by the board at its last meeting, to take charge of and disburse the funds raised for the support of volunteers, presented the following report, to-wit:

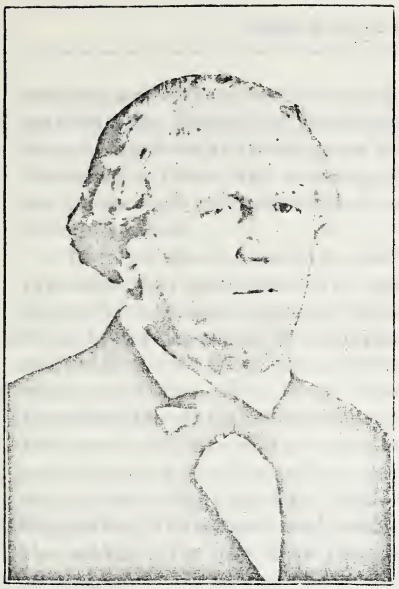
To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

The undersigned, your committee appointed at the last meeting of your board, to disburse the appropriation made for the benefit of volunteer soldiers and their families, beg leave to make your honorable body the following report:

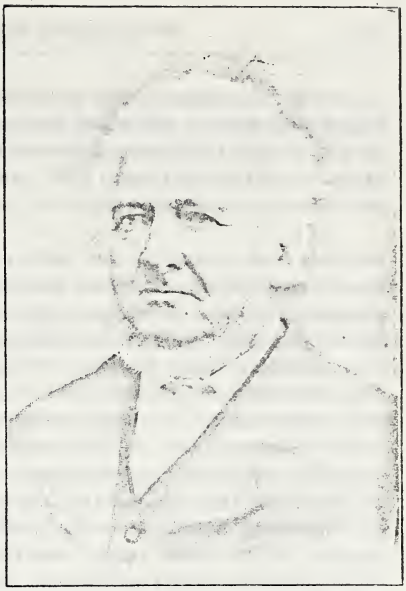
They entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned to them immediately after being notified of the appropriation, and found the whole county in a state of most intense excitement. The proclamation of the president calling for volunteers had aroused our whole population, party differences were forgotten, and one paramount sentiment prevailed in the minds of the people, and that was that our government should be sustained, and McLean county, if need be, would pour out her blood to attain that object. Captain Harvey and his gallant company have already gone into service and five other companies were immediately formed, viz.: Captains Pullen's, Hely's, Friccius's, and Ewing's, in Bloomington, and Captain Zimmerman's in LeRoy. These companies had to be immediately provided for, and your committee had no alternative but to board the men at the taverns, boarding and private houses, both in Bloomington and LeRoy, until more suitable and economical quarters could be provided.

The use of the fair grounds for an encampment was procured. As soon as temporary barracks could be erected and fuel, food, and camp utensils procured the four companies in Bloomington were removed to the ground, which was called Camp Gridley, after our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. A. Gridley. Captain Zimmerman's company remained at LeRoy, according to our advice. This we deemed the best arrangement under the circumstances. The condition of the soldiers was made as comfortable in their new quarters as possible, under so hasty a preparation, and they, with few exceptions, cheerfully adapted themselves to the sudden change from comfortable homes to camp hardships.

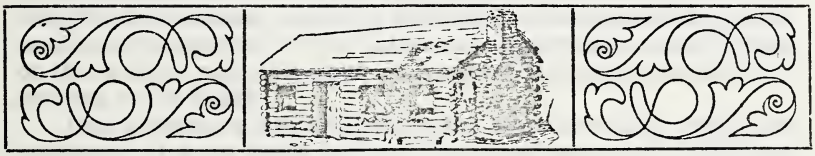
In the meantime, the law providing for the organization of ten regiments for the service of the state was passed in the legislature, and Captain Pullen's company was admitted under its provisions to

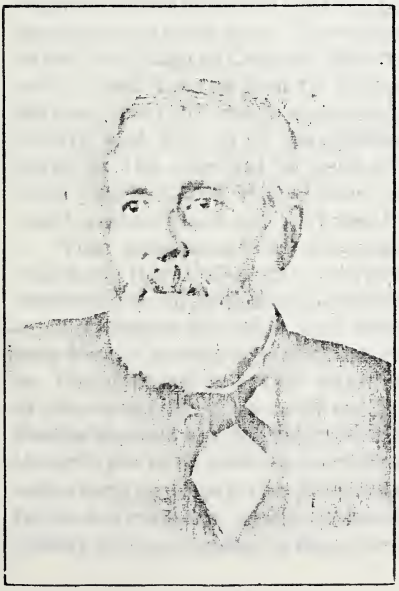


JAMES GILMORE

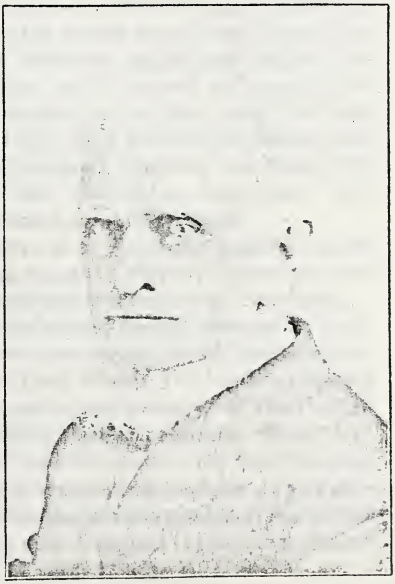


HENRY WEST





PETER FOLSOM



Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON MINER

service, and your committee had the very unpleasant task of recommending the immediate disbandment of the other companies, which were being kept at the expense of the county, and that should now be dismissed without any remuneration. We hope the state will make each man such remuneration as may be equitable and just under the circumstances,.

The law above alluded to, calling the ten regiments into service, provided that each company organized under its provisions should uniform itself, and Captain Pullen's company being unable to comply with its requirements the committee deemed it their duty to procure the uniforms for them, and after ascertaining the best conditions upon which uniforms could be obtained in Chicago they contracted with Jacob Smith, our fellow citizen, for coats and pants at better terms than the same articles could be procured in that city. The flannel for shirts and drawers was obtained by your committee and the ladies of Bloomington, under the impulse of kindness and patriotism that has ever distinguished them, met and made them into excellent garments for the soldiers, for which we thanked them in the name of the county of McLean. No part of the uniform, except the shoes, were delivered to the company for which they were designed, and as an upshot Captain Pullen's company was to be disbanded at the end of thirty days, rendering the delivery of the uniforms so important a question that on this account especially, and many others, the committee desired a meeting of the board.

That question is now referred to this honorable body. The news received in this morning's paper of the acceptance of all the Illinois regiments into the service of the United States will perhaps render this decision clear and easy. Your committee desire to call your attention to the condition of Captain Harvey's company, on duty at Cairo. This noble band was the first to rally under our standard and rush to its defense, thereby much endearing themselves to the people of this county, and yet, up to the present time, they have no uniforms, and many of the men are in need of articles of clothing necessary for their comfort and appearance, and the committee have been very much embarrassed and very much blamed on this account.

Your honorable body will remember that when the appropriation was made it was distinctly stated that Captain Harvey's company was otherwise to be provided for and not to be chargeable to this fund.

This being the case, and your committee being assured by Captain Pope, Colonel Oglesby, and others that complete uniforms would be forthcoming in a few days, felt that under the understanding of your committee we could not, and under the promise of the United States we need not, appropriate anything to that company. But if any thing is yet to be done we recommend that this honorable board do now make such appropriation for Captain Harvey's company by way of uniforms and clothing, as will comport with the magnanimity of our great county and may be due to these worthy men, and that this be chargeable

to the United States and collected in behalf of the county as better able to take the risk and delay and uncertainty of the United States government than these soldiers. The families of volunteers needing the necessities of life have been carefully supplied by your committee, and we are sure that these families themselves and all others acquainted with our solicitude and labors in this respect will vindicate us from any charge of neglect on this score.

We would, however, suggest to your honorable body that you should adopt some general and specific allowance per week so that families of the same size may share alike in our county. The duties of your committee would be thereby rendered more simple and your committee less liable to censure. We have expended of the funds $3,076.72, leaving $1,000 of debt unpaid, on account of a disarrangement of the currency, the holders of claims refusing our checks on the bank, and we, on the other hand, being unwilling at present to make any sacrifices: the whole amount paid and unpaid being $4,076.72. We drew $2,000 from the county treasury and borrowed $2,000 from Mr. Allen Withers at 10 per cent per annum interest, and we are to have the use of it till the treasury can refund the amount to him. This course we thought preferable to the issuing of bonds by the county.

Please see the following detailed account by our disbursements with vouchers attached:

Isaac Funk, John E. McClun, and A. Withers,

1861.	In account with McLean County. Dr.	
May,	To currency paid, draft on County Treasurer.	$2,000 00
May 10,	To borrowed from A. Withers	2,000 00
		$4,000 00

The above report your committee submit to your honorable body, with the assurance that they have done the very best they could do under the very trying circumstances that have surrounded them and that they now ask to be discharged from further duties and that another committee be appointed to carry out the excellent and laudable provisions so nobly made by this honorable court.

ISAAC FUNK,
A. WITHERS,
J. E. MCCLUN,

On motion of Mr. Withers, so much of said report as relates to money paid out and other acts of the committee were adopted, and the thanks of said board were tendered to said committee for their services. Mr. Rutledge moved that said committee be continued. Mr. Franklin moved that said motion be amended by adding two members to said committee: which, on vote, was lost. The question then recurring on the original motion, it was adopted.

Mr. Funk, chairman of the committee to disburse funds for the volunteers, presented to the board for its consideration the accounts of the following persons, to-wit:

John S. Green, for tenor drum furnished to Captain Pullen's company, amounting to	$14 50
B. W. Gray, for ten yards baize	6 50
Chas. A. Kerfoot, for drum belt, etc	1 00
John A. Roots, for cash paid for advertising	10 00
Captain White, for drilling volunteers	50 00

Mr. Reeves moved that a special committee of five be appointed by the chair to report to the board, for the use of the committee on funds to support the volunteers, the amount per week that should be allowed the families of volunteers who need assistance; which was adopted, and Messrs. Reeves, Dawson, Wilson of Danvers, Cowden, and Crumbaugh were appointed such committee.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

Mr. Reeves, chairman of the special committee appointed yesterday on the amount to be allowed the families of volunteers per week, presented the following report, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee to whom was referred the subject of a stipulated allowance for the families of volunteers, would respectfully recommend that the following sums be paid and allotted by the disbursing committee to such persons as receive proper certificates of the supervisor of their city or town:

For each head of family for provisions, per week	$ 75
For each child under ten and over two years of age	50
For wood for each family in Bloomington, per month	1 00
For rent for each family in Bloomington, per month	3 00

Your committee would recommend that the matter of fuel and rent of families outside of Bloomington be left to the supervisor of the town where such families may reside, with limitation that the cost of rent and fuel for such families in no case exceed the amounts fixed as above for families residing in Bloomington.

This scale of allowance the committee would recommend to be followed by the disbursing committee until the next meeting of this board.

All of which was respectfully submitted.

On behalf of committee,

O. T. REEVES, JR.,
Chairman.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Reeves offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the disbursing committee be authorized to purchase and present on behalf of the Board of Supervisors of McLean county to Capt. W. H. Harvey, a sword not to cost over thirty dollars.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Withers offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, We learn that the company of Captain Harvey, now at Cairo, are under the impression that the committee of disbursements were authorized by the board to supply their wants, and have been censured by said company and also by some citizens for not making such an appropriation; and

WHEREAS, This board at its last meeting understood that said company would be immediately supplied with the necessary clothing and uniforms by the general government, and

WHEREAS, It was not expected when said committee was appointed that it would make any such appropriation for Captain Harvey's company, therefore

Resolved, That the committee of disbursement have acted in accordance with instructions of this board and they are absolved from any blame whatever for their actions on the premises.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Danvers, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the disbursing committee be instructed to receive the uniforms ordered by them for Captain Pullen's company, provided that the committee's check on the banks of Bloomington will be accepted by Mr. Smith in payment for them at par, and not otherwise.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Franklin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we do hereby direct the disbursement committee to deliver to Captain Pullen's company the pants and roundabouts, now contracted by said committee, if received by said committee, whenever said company is full and sworn into the service, and that the shirts and drawers now made shall be given to Captain Harvey's company.

Mr. Dawson offered the following as an amendment to said resolution as amended:

That this county will not furnish any more clothing and apparel to any volunteer company after they are received by the government.

Which resolution was adopted.

Mr. Reeves offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the said committee, if they use any of the bonds provided by the resolution of the April meeting, the said bonds be made payable in specie.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Funk offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board agrees to make three hundred dollars of the sum due Mr. Smith for uniforms for Captain Pullen's company, par funds, and for the remainder he, Smith, agrees to take a certifi-

cate of deposit in the Bloomington bank, the private parties having the understanding to that effect.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Welch offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the county pay for the uniforms of Captain Pullen and two lieutenants of the company.

Which was adopted.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

Mr. Franklin offered with the following resolution:

Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of McLean county, That there be a committee of one appointed by the board to visit Captain Pullen's company at Joliet to try to ascertain why so many of them have lost their patriotism since leaving here, and if possible to retain more of them in defense of our country.

Which was adopted and Mr. Franklin was appointed to act as such committee and directed to attend to said matter at his earliest convenience.

Mr. Withers moved that Captain Friccius, of the Bloomington German company, be presented by the county with a sword not to cost over thirty dollars.

Which was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1861.

On motion the rules were suspended and the following report was received and read, and on motion adopted by a unanimous vote: said report is in words and figures following, to-wit:

To the Honorable, the Supervisors' Court of McLean County:

The undersigned, your committee appointed to disburse the appropriation made for the volunteers and their families, beg leave to submit to your honorable body the following report:

We have expended since your last meeting of your board in June last, the sum of $2,063.75, and we had expended before the said last meeting of the board, $3,076.72, making the whole expenditures to present, $5,140.47. We obtained the whole of this from the county treasury except $2,000 which we borrowed from Mr. Allen Withers, as referred to in our last report, and as said amount is due and unpaid, we hope your honorable body will assume it in behalf of the county and make such arrangements for its payment as may be satisfactory to Mr. Withers.

Such has been the scarcity of money and the derangement of currency since the last meeting of your board that we have been unable to procure a loan of money to meet all the expenses being incurred

and we have been compelled to confine our payments to families of soldiers who have gone to war, and we now prefer that all other claims be laid before this court and examined by a committee of this board and disposed of by your honorable body.

Your committee, under the regulations of your board, have afforded relief to fifty-six women, two men, and seventy-five children, making the average about $9.50 per month for each family, and we are of the opinion, from the rapid enlistments being made, and the almost universal disposition of our patriotic people to fly to the rescue of our country, that the number of families dependent upon the fund will be gradually increased. The specifications of amounts to be paid, fixed by your honorable body at your last meeting, has greatly relieved the committee and simplified their duties, and we now submit to the board that cases may arise during the winter where the calls of mercy may require an increase in some cases, and some discretion to your committee to act in such cases may properly be authorized by your board at its present meeting.

The following is a complete account of all disbursements made since your last meeting of your board, with names, dates, and vouchers attached, to which we most respectfully ask the attention of your board. (Detailed report omitted.)

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

ISAAC FUNK,
A. WITHERS.
J. E. McCLUN.

Bloomington, Ill, Sept. 11, 1861.

Mr. Wilson, of Danvers, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Allen Withers is hereby appointed our agent to examine all claims of the destitute from persons living in Bloomington under the county appropriation for the keeping of recruits till they are accepted by the government and keeping such of their families as are destitute, and that hereafter the committee only relieve families that are destitute or are represented by the Supervisor of their town or by Allen Withers to be so, and only from the time they are found to be destitute, and that women without families be not allowed anything except in cases where the supervisor, committee, or agent, aforesaid, are satisfied they are special objects of charity.

Which was adopted.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

Mr. Welch offered the following preamble and resolution, to-wit:

WHEREAS, In the present distracted condition of our country it is the duty of all loyal citizens to wholly ignore all past political differences and to come up manfully to the support of our government in suppressing treason and crushing out a causeless and wicked rebellion against the best government the world ever knew; therefore,

in order to cement and to harmonize all loyal and patriotic citizens of McLean county, of whatever past political sentiment,

Resolved, That the people without the interference of parties and hungry politicians ought in the spirit of true patriotism as a band of brothers to meet together and elect good, faithful, and loyal citizens at the coming fall election, without any reference or even mention of past political differences.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war against the wicked and unprovoked rebellion, and deprecate peace or a compromise as long as traitors are in arms against the government, constitution, and laws of the United States.

Mr. Franklin moved to amend by recommending that there be no convention to nominate candidates for the election in November next.

Which amendment was lost.

The question then recurred on the original resolution, which was adopted.

Friday, December 6, 1861.

The report of the board to disburse said fund is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of McLean:

The undersigned appointed by your honorable body to disburse funds appropriated for volunteers and their families, beg leave to submit the following report, to-wit:

Since the last meeting of the supervisors in September last we have drawn from the treasury and disbursed for the relief of the families of volunteers the sum of $1,523, making in all since the appropriation was made $6,663.40, leaving a balance of $3,336.60 of the $10,000 as stated above.

One hundred and nine families have received aid from the fund, nearly, if not all, of whom are dependent on said fund for a living, (but very few of them have received money from volunteers). We would therefore recommend that your honorable body make arrangements to have them paid as heretofore, believing if this is not done many of the families will suffer during the winter.

We beg leave also to suggest the propriety of confining all aid from the aforesaid fund exclusively to the families of such volunteers as have already enlisted in the service of the country, as in that event the balance of the appropriation will last through the winter, otherwise (the number of applicants constantly increasing) it will be necessary to make another appropriation to prevent suffering during the inclement winter just approaching.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

A. Withers,
Isaac Funk.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862.

Mr. Long offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of members of the board be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of paying a bounty out of the county treasury to such volunteers as may be enlisted in this county or have heretofore enlisted under the recent call of the President for 300,000 additional volunteers.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Owen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman of this board be instructed to telegraph to the Governor and Adjutant-General to ascertain if this county will be released from the draft under the late call of the President for men, provided we send our quota of men.

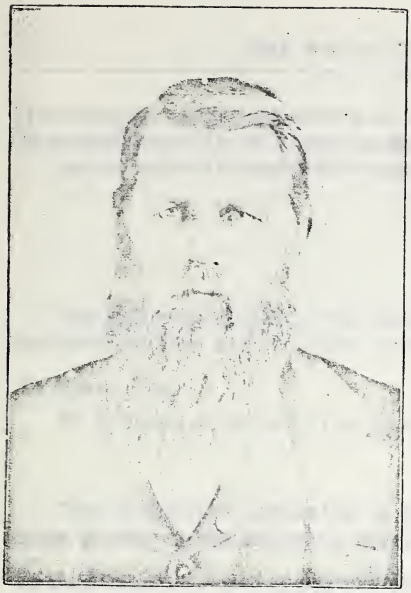
THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

Mr. Cassedy, from said committee, presented the following minority report:

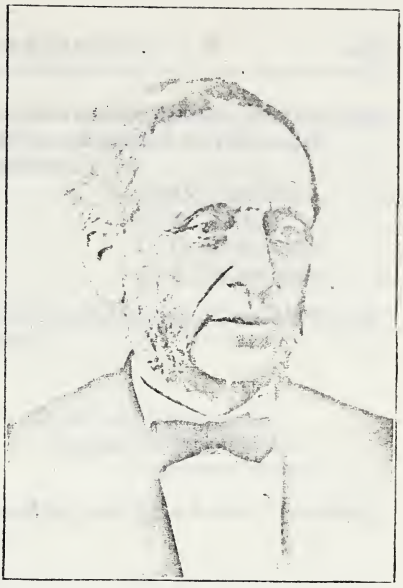
To the Board of Supervisors:

We, the undersigned, committee appointed to investigate and report on the expediency of offering a bounty for enlistments, etc., beg leave to report that we have examined the subject with all its bearings and are satisfied it would be bad policy to offer such bounties at present; and we believe that very few counties in the state will offer bounty, and that drafting will have to be resorted to eventually, and as McLean county has done more appropriating than many others, and there are but few available men left who can well be spared to the interest of the country, and we think it bad policy to load the county with debt for the purpose of tempting them to enlist more, as we are satisfied that this county will not be credited in a draft for any men sent now and heretofore, and we read in some of the leading journals of Chicago and elsewhere that the practice by counties of paying bounties is injurious to our cause in the end, as it will at once check enlistments throughout the state and make it impossible to hereafter get a single recruit without a bounty; and while we are willing to devote the last man and last dollar to the government, and we do think that if bounties are necessary they should be offered by the general or state government so the bounty may be equal and fairly borne by all the counties and persons in the state.

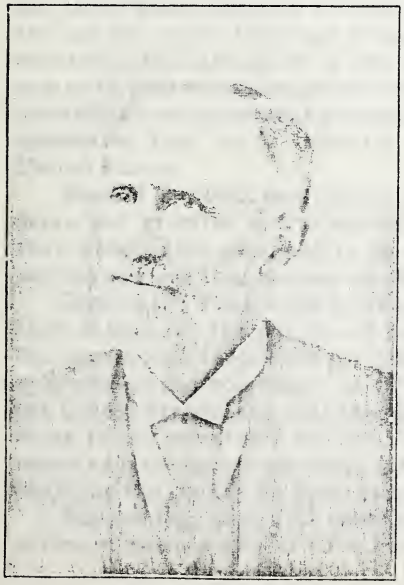
And we recommend that this board devote or appropriate the sum of $5,000 for the maintenance of the needy families of soldiers who have enlisted and who may enlist under the last call of the President for 300,000 men, and that the board increase the amount of money

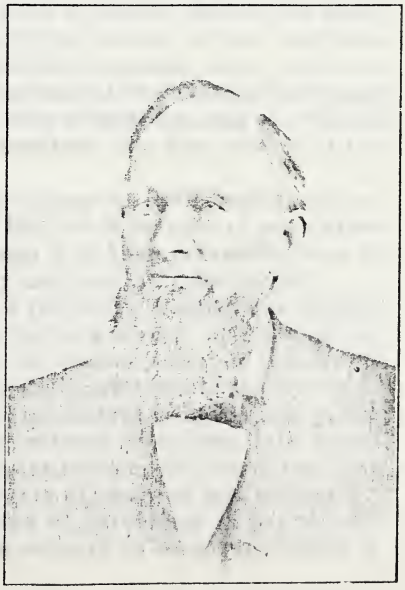


WILLIAM A. ARROWSMITH
Sergt. Co. D, 94th Ill. Vol's.



LUMAN W. CAPEN.





GEORGE W. FREEMAN

if necessary, all of said money to be distributed by such persons and in accordance with such rules as shall be presented to this board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CASSEDY,
G. W. PRICE,
C. H. RUTLEDGE,
R. F. DICKERSON.

The following dispatch was received from Adjutant-General Fuller and ordered filed and recorded, to-wit:

To Henry West:

No promise of release from draft can be made at present.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

The committee appointed to consider paying a bounty to volunteers presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee appointed yesterday to consider the propriety of paying a bounty to volunteers, asks leave to report that we have considered said matter, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved (*1*), That for the purpose of aiding the enlistment of volunteers for the United States in McLean county, there should be assessed a tax of $22,500.

Resolved (*2*), That from said sum there be paid a bounty of fifty dollars for each volunteer who may have enlisted in said service under the last call of the President of the United States, or who shall have enlisted in the same prior to first day of September next. The said sum to be paid to volunteers on the presentation to the committee of a certificate of enlistment or such other evidence as may show to the committee that he is regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

Resolved (*3*), That said bounty be allowed to non-commissioned officers, and privates, not to exceed 450, and it be paid to none other than able-bodied men, and to no men who have previously been in said service and that are not legally and honorably discharged.

Resolved (*4*), That a committee of this board be appointed to negotiate a loan for the purpose of paying said bounty, with interest on the same not to exceed ten per cent per annum, and to be raised only as needed to pay volunteers as they are mustered into the service of the United States; and that the said committee be authorized to disburse to the volunteers and for the purpose of visiting said places where said troops are mustered into the service, said committee only charging the county for their necessary expenses on said business.

Resolved (*5*), That said committee be authorized to pay to such person or persons only as have been enlisted at recruiting offices in

this county; and said committee are further instructed to confer with the state authorities and if possible make such necessary contract or arrangement with the state to have all bounties paid under and by virtue of this appropriation refunded to the county, or so much thereof as shall amount to any bounty offered and paid by the state for the same service or enlistment.

Resolved (*c*). That the finance committee of this board be instructed to report an ordinance to carry out the provisions of this report, and to report same at the annual meeting in September next.

JAMES LONG,
W. THOMAS,
J. E. SPRINGER,
SAMUEL W. SUTHERLAND,
W. H. CHENEY.

Mr. Owen offered the following, a substitute for the first resolution in said report:

Resolved, That in the present emergency we, the Board of Supervisors of McLean county, Illinois, donate $10,000 to be given to volunteers, at the rate of $50 bounty to each man, who may enlist under the late call of the President.

Which was lost on vote.

Mr. Cassedy offered the following as an amendment of the said report.

Resolved, That companies entitled to receive this bounty must elect residents of this county for commissioned officers.

Which was adopted.

The report as amended was adopted.

On motion, Messrs. Reeder, Thomas, and Funk were appointed a committee to negotiate the loan and disburse the fund provided for in the report.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Samuel J. Reeder, Isaac Funk, and Wm. Thomas be the committee appointed to negotiate a loan of and to disburse the sum of $22,500 for bounty for volunteers, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow said sum of money from time to time in such sums as should be necessary to meet the object of the appropriation, and that the clerk of this county issue and deliver to said committee county orders or warrants in the sum of $500 each, bearing 10 per cent interest from date, in such numbers and at such time as the said committee shall direct, not exceeding the full amount of $22,500 to be used by said committee in raising said sum of money.

Resolved, That one-half of said warrants express on their face that they are payable out of the county revenue of 1862, and the other half that they are payable out of the revenue of 1863.

Resolved, That the county give notice, by advertisements in a county newspaper, that it is ready to pay said warrants and unless such warrants are presented for payment that interest shall cease to run on warrants from time of payment fixed in said notice.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Dickerson moved that the chair appoint a committee of nine to consider and report on the propriety of offering a bounty to all volunteers, except the four hundred and fifty already provided for, who may enlist in McLean county under the President's last call.

Which was adopted, and Messrs. Dickerson, Funk, Long, Reeder, Cassedy, Thomas, Kinsey, Merriman, and Rutledge were appointed such committee.

Friday, August 15, 1862.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Long, to-wit:

Resolved (*1*), That the sum of $37,500 heretofore appropriated by this board, and the same is in addition to $22,500 heretofore appropriated by this board, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying a bounty of $50 to each non-commissioned officer or private who may or has enlisted in McLean county under the late call of the President for 600,000 troops.

Besolved (*2*), That the bounty aforesaid be limited to those volunteering on or before the 15th, organized in this county, and electing commissioned officers residing in the same.

Resolved (*3*), That in case said number enlisted at said date and organized as aforesaid, exceed 1200 men, then companies first organized are to receive bounty until the said 1200, the limit, is reached.

Resolved (*4*), That the sum of $22,500 and $37,500, in all $60,000, be charged on the tax lists of said county for the years of 1862, 1863, and 1864, in equal annual portions.

Resolved (*5*) That the raising and disbursing of said sum of $37,500 provided for in this ordinance be subject to the same limitations and conditions provided for in the case of the appropriation of $22,500, made at late special session of this board.

Was taken up and on motion said resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Cheney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bounty offered by the county be not paid any volunteers who shall receive a bounty from any other county or corporation in this state.

Which was adopted.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of McLean County, Illinois:

Your committee appointed to negotiate loans and pay bounties to volunteers, beg leave to make the following report:

We have negotiated loans and received order from the county clerk to the amount of $55,775, and have paid bounty to 938 volunteers amounting to $46,950: expenses while paying out the same, $68.60. leaving a balance in our hands at this date, $8,756.40.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC FUNK,
W. THOMAS,
S. J. REEDER.
Committee.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 12, 1862.

Mr. Thomas, chairman of the special committee who were appointed to consider the propriety of paying a bounty to soldiers who have volunteered in old regiments under the late call of the President, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County in Annual Session:

Your committee appointed to consider the propriety of paying a bounty to volunteers from this county enlisting in the service of the United States to fill old regiments, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to submit the following report:

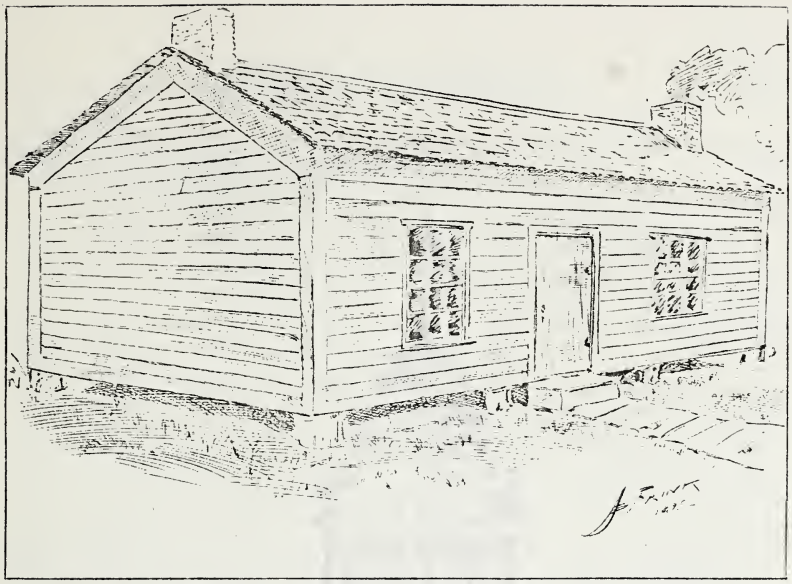
After earnest and mature consideration they have come to the conclusion it is inexpedient at this time to pay or offer any bounty to volunteers to fill up old regiments, and in support of this conclusion, beg leave to offer the following considerations and arguments:

The bounties heretofore paid amount to nearly sixty thousand dollars. The levies on the county tax books necessary to pay these bounties and the annual interest on moneys borrowed to pay the same will very nearly reach the limit of the military tax. The tax is limited to four mills on the dollar, and the committee is assured that the taxes on the bounty ordinance above referred to will be little, if any, short of four mills on the dollar.

If the committee were satisfied of the justice and policy abstractly consdered of offering the bounty referred to, the margin between four and five mills,the tax has already imposed, and the limit on the power of the board,is too small to meet safely the probable demands of such a bounty.

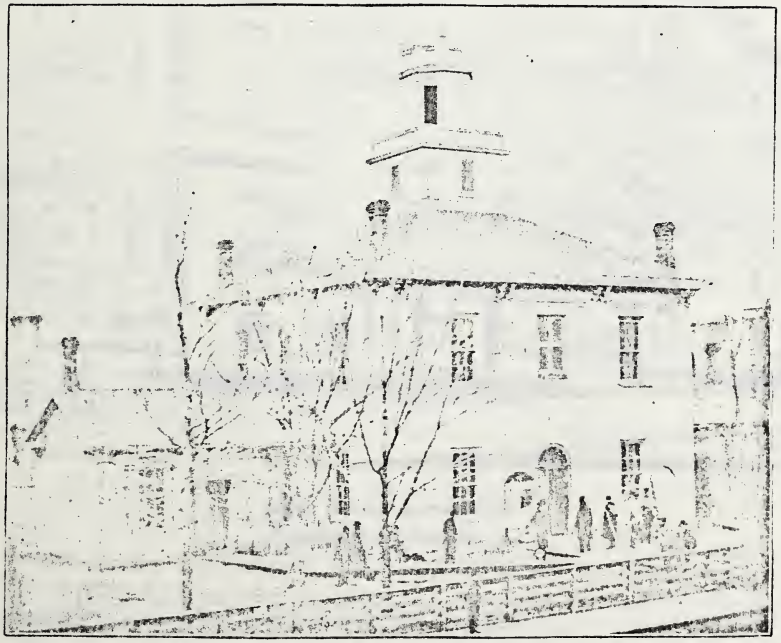
Again it is probable that some provision will be necessary on behalf of the widows and families of soldiers of McLean county, and these claims for life will press more and more heavily as diseases and casualties of the march and battlefield decimate the ranks of our brave soldiers and leave their widows and orphans deprived of the scanty support now and then derived from their monthly pay.

No claims should appeal more warmly to our sympathy, and certainly no grants except of most strict and urgent necessity should be

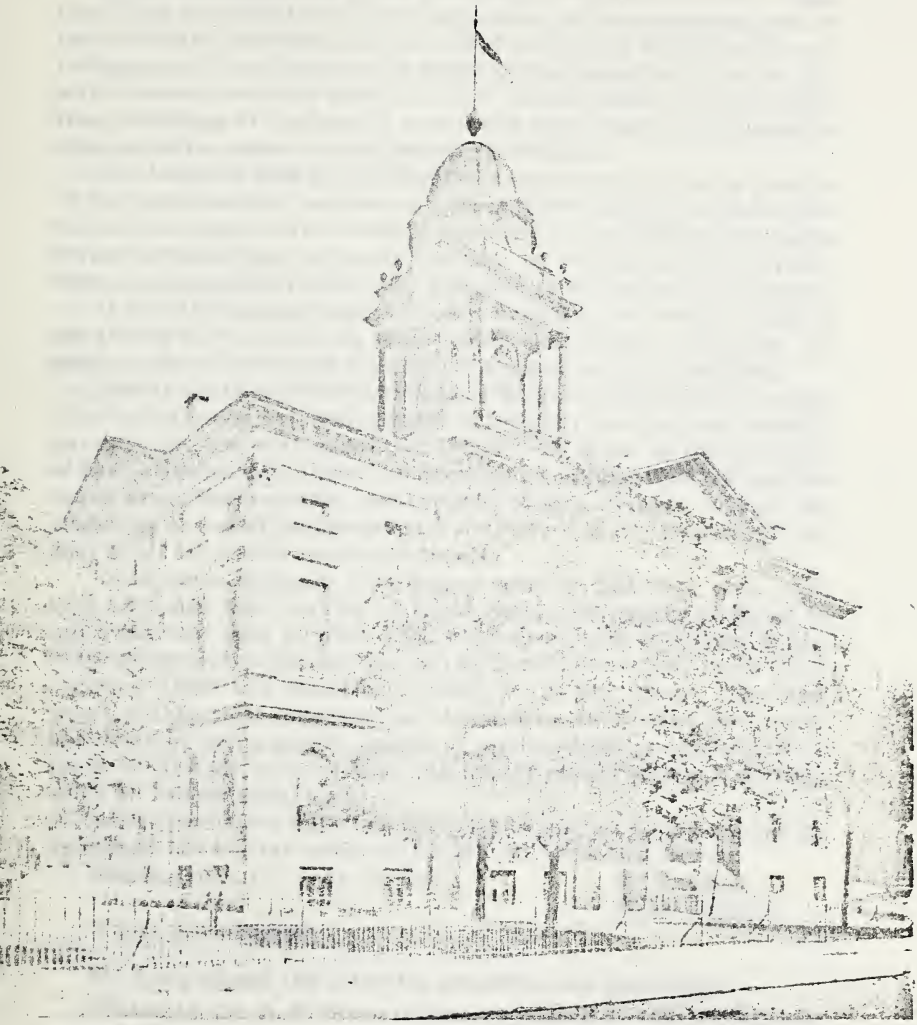


McLEAN COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The first Court House of McLean county, "one story high, 18 by 30 feet, divided into three rooms, two chimneys, one with two fireplaces;" built on the Court House square, in the spring of 1832, at a cost of $339.95. Picture approved as correct by Adam Guthrie, who went to school in the building; by J. B. Orendorff, who was often in it; by William Hodge, and others of the old settlers.



THE SECOND COURT HOUSE



COURT HOUSE, BLOOMINGTON

Erected 1868, cost $404,727.51

allowed to put it out of the power of this board to respond at the proper time with the needed material aid.

It was well understood by the board when the late grants were made that those enlisting to fill up old regiments, all those enlisted prior to the call of the President of the United States for 600,000 additional troops as well as all those who might enlist hereafter, or be in any way mustered into the service of the United States, were excluded from all claims of the bounty grant, and that bounty was limited to those enlisting under the call before referred to.

The bounties paid by this board had their origin in the exigencies of the public service, and not in any equitable claim from the volunteers. Conscription over the states caused by the rebellion has wrought its perfect work, and all along the lines of our vast military operations our decimated troops were menaced by overpowering numbers.

In this threatening aspect of our national affairs the President of the United States called for 300,000 additional troops. The tardy answer to this call filled the country with gloom and apprehension.

Then it was that private and public liberality was called out to stimulate enlistments, and individuals and corporations, business, municipal and civil, vied with each other in patriotic work. In this situation of public affairs, and under the pressure of opinion and feeling this board was called together and the first bounty offered. Almost immediately on our adjournment after the resolution, followed the President's call for 300,000 additional troops.

Enlistments followed with great rapidity, and very soon more than 1,000 men were putting in equal claims for bounty proffered to less than half that number. No course was thus left open to the board at its next called meeting but to extend the bounty to all those enlisting under the conditions limited in the first grant. The first grant, without this extension as to numbers, would have been worse than nothing and a prolific source of strife, while no equitable rule could be devised to distribute the bounty money among a portion, while all had an equal claim.

With these views and considerations in support of our conclusion, we submit the matter to the action of your honorable board.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 12, 1862. W. THOMAS,
W. H. CHENEY.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Long offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Dr. A. E. Stewart, late physician of the county prisoners, has terminated his connection with the board by entering the service of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize in Dr. Stewart the manly and courteous gentleman and faithful, efficient, and skillful physician; that, while we regret his loss, we hereby tender our congratulations to the regiment who have secured his valuable professional services, and to

the Doctor himself our best wishes for eminent reputation and success in his new and more enlarged field of labor.

Which was adopted by unanimous vote.

Mr. Dickerson offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Board of Supervisors of McLean county now in session have heard with profound regret of the death of Lieut.-Col. Harvey Hogg, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, and to the end that they may place on record an enduring testimonial of their appreciation of him as a citizen and soldier, therefore

Resolved, That by the death of Colonel Hogg we have lost one of our most valuable citizens, an upright and honorable man, and a soldier of undaunted courage, and one who under all circumstances, whether as a citizen or soldier, discharged faithfully and well all his duties to his fellow men and to his country, and we will ever hold in grateful remembrance his manly virtues, his public services, and his generous devotion to a country which caused him to sacrifice so much, that liberty and government may be established in the land.

Resolved, That we feel grateful to Governor Yates and all military officers who kindly rendered Lyman Ferre, Esq., assistance in procuring Colonel Hogg's body, and we are especially grateful to Lyman Ferre, Esq., for his services in that behalf.

Which was adopted by unanimous vote.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

Reuben L. Davis, clerk of the county court, presented a report of orders delivered to the committee to pay bounty to volunteers, which was received and ordered to be recorded.

Said report is in the following words and figures, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

The undersigned would respectfully report that he has, since the last report to your honorable body, issued the following orders and delivered the same to the committee to pay bounty to volunteers, to-wit:

No. 60, dated October 6, 1862, in favor of A. Gridley and committee, payable out of the revenue of 1863	$ 500
Total amount issued payable out of revenue of 1863	18,275
Total amount of orders issued to date	56,275

R. L. DAVIS,
Clerk of County Court of McLean County.

DECEMBER 4, 1862.

Mr. Dickerson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board appropriate $500 for the use of the poor of soldiers' families in the town of Bloomington, and the sum of $300

for the benefit of the needy families of soldiers in the town of Empire, such money to be applied in extreme cases only.

Which was lost.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1863.

Mr. Cheney moved that a special committee be appointed to draft resolutions in regard to those soldiers who have enlisted in the service of the United States and died while in the service.

Which was adopted, and Messrs. Cheney, Thomas, Funk, Reeder, Owen, and Long were appointed such committee.

The committee to draft resolutions in regard to the death of our soldiers who died while in the service of the United States beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Many officers and soldiers, our late fellow-citizens of McLean county, have fallen in battle or perished from exposure and diseases of the march and the camp, and

WHEREAS, Some passing tribute is eminently proper to the memory of these patriotic dead.

Resolved, That while we are proud of their alacrity and patriotic self-sacrifice in the service of our common county, and mourn their early fate in the great struggle to maintain in their integrity our country and our constitution,

Resolved, That we will fondly cherish their memory, confidently believing that when the pages of history shall record their illustrious deeds our dead shall claim from the historians that liberal share of renown so nobly won.

Resolved, That we call upon our fellow-citizens to emulate their loyalty, devotion, and courage.

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy, hoping they may be able to look for more abiding solace in the tender providence of the great God.

Resolved, That these proceedings be made a part of the records of this board.

Which was adopted by unanimous vote.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Cheney yesterday and laid over till this morning:

[Here follow the resolutions which, after a good deal of discussion and amendment, were finally passed as given below.]

WHEREAS, The present war was commenced and has been prosecuted on the part of the United States to suppress rebellion and enforce the just submission to the constitution and laws of our country, and

WHEREAS, We have full confidence in the government to assert the supremacy of the constitution and maintain the integrity of the

Union and perpetuate the unexampled prosperity and blessings to posterity, and

WHEREAS, The constitution of our country, as proclaimed by our fathers, has appointed the President the great executive head of the nation and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and as such should be respected and obeyed, therefore

The first of said resolutions, to-wit:

Resolved, That we pledge to the President and Government an unqualified and unconditional support in the prosecution of this war, and we call upon the government to use every effort and employ all the powers and resources of the nation to secure victory to our gallant soldiers and demonstrate to all enemies, domestic as well as foreign, that the Union and the Constitution shall be preserved.

Was taken up and adopted by vote.

The second resolution to-wit:

Resolved, That we will hail with joy the return of peace to our country and to our soldiers to the enjoyment of their families and friends, but in this expression we have no sympathy with and condemn all propositions for peace with treason or traitors in arms. The only peace that can meet our approbation of loyalty is an unconditional submission to the constitution and laws of the country and unreserved allegiance to the government. Less than this is a subversion of the constitution made by our fathers, and of itself treason.

Was then adopted upon vote.

The third resolution to-wit:

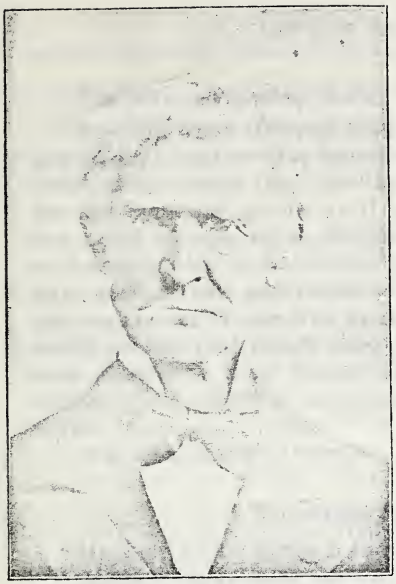
Resolved, That there is no half-way station between loyalty and treason and that every man who is not openly and avowedly for the government in this hour of peril should be classed among her enemies, and that conduct tending to frustrate and impede the government in its efforts to subdue this wicked rebellion should meet with the condemnation of all loyal citizens.

Was adopted upon vote.

The fourth resolution to-wit:

Resolved, That we call upon all men to forget minor differences of opinion and rally with common purpose to the support of the government as the only path to safety in the present or future. Let the government and the people be one in this purpose and victory will perch with unerring certainty upon the nation's banner. The rebellion will be speedily crushed, and our brothers and sons return to receive the victor's welcome. The constitution and laws will be vindicated and the blessing secured by Washington and his compeers perpetuated to all future time.

Was adopted upon vote.



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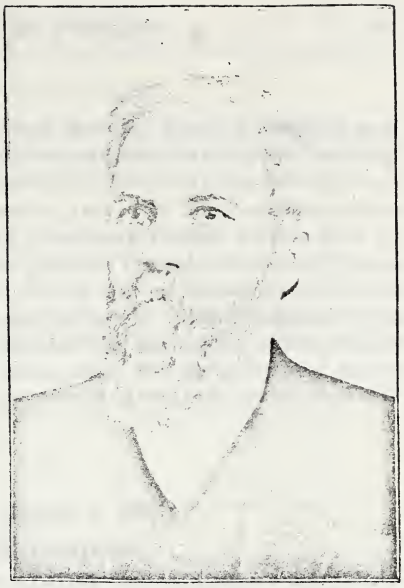

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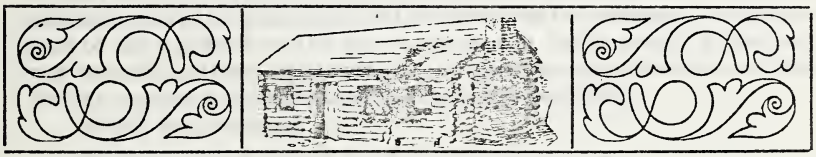
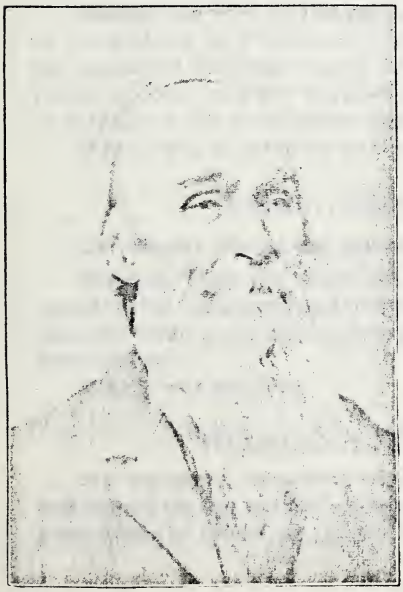
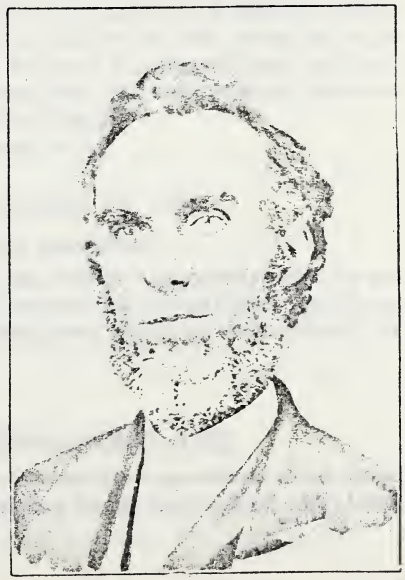




MARKS BANKS



JOHN B. GRAHAM

The fifth resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That McLean county has thus far freely furnished men and money to put down secession and treason and that she will heartily continue to sustain the Union with the full power of the county, even her last man and last dollar if needed, and with full confidence that she would sustain them, her brave sons have rushed to the field to maintain her honor, our liberty, our glorious Union: and many of these have sealed their patriotism with blood, and we brand as infamous any man or set of men who would now refuse to sustain them, or who would weaken their hands or hearts by sowing dissension or discontent among them or their friends at home, thus discouraging our brave soldiers and giving hope and encouragement to traitors in arms against them.

Was adopted upon vote.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1863.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That when our brave soldiers from McLean county have or may hereafter return from the battlefield disabled with wounds or sickness, that the supervisor of the town and the overseer be authorized to draw orders on the agent of the war for a weekly allowance not exceeding three dollars in cases where the circumstances of the soldier require it, and his family absolutely need help.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Sutherland offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, In view of the gallant achievements and heroic conduct of our soldiers at Vicksburg, that we extend to them in the name of the people of McLean county our warmest congratulations for their recent success, and our deepest sympathy for their wounds received in defense of our government and our liberty.

Which was adopted by unanimous vote.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

Mr. Weeks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the court does not intend the county shall be responsible for indebtedness already created for the support of soldiers' families when such indebtedness has been made by the authority of town officers.

Which was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee appointed to examine and report on the matter of supplying needy families of volunteers presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of making some public provision in aid of soldiers' families, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following ordinance:

WHEREAS, Many families of soldiers, whose natural protectors are either absent or have died in the service of their country, are in indigent circumstances, and,

WHEREAS, Private charity and town levies are both inadequate and unequal, it is therefore ordained by the Board of Supervisors of McLean county,

1. That a tax of $10,000 be levied on the real and personal property of the county of McLean for the purpose of aiding families whose husbands or other natural or legal supporters may be absent in the and military service of the United States, or may have died in the same, where no adequate support can be or has been made out of the pay or other dues arising from said service.

2. That said tax be collected by the several town collectors, and when so collected be paid by them into the county treasury.

3. That the several supervisors, each in his own town, be made overseers in behalf of said indigent persons. That they carefully estimate the number of persons as above entitled to said provisions in their several towns and report the same quarterly to this board.

4. That the distribution of said fund be made quarterly to the several towns in proportion to the number of persons entitled, as appears from the estimate and report so directed as aforesaid.

5. That a committee of five members of this board be appointed, distributed as equally over the county as may be, to whom shall be referred the estimate aforesaid. They shall make their quarterly reports to the board as early as possible in each term, setting forth the estimate so furnished them and the distribution made thereon among the several towns.

6. Thereupon the board shall order the clerk to draw orders from the county treasury in favor of the several supervisors for the said fund due to their towns.

7. Each supervisor shall make such distribution in his own town, among the several persons entitled to the same, as he shall think fit, in a sound discretion, and shall report to this board, along with his quarterly estimate. directed in article No. 3, his account current showing the distribution of the fund committed to him, with the proper vouchers. Said account shall be referred to the special committee raised under this ordinance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. E. SPRINGER,
Chairman.

Which was adopted, and Messrs. Philips, Campbell, Bishop, Dawson, and Harrison of Cheneys Grove, were appointed such committee.

Mr. Springer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the provisions of the ordinance to aid families of soldiers be construed to mean families of soldiers who may enlist in McLean county.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Sutherland offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the provisions of said ordinance include those persons from McLean county provided for at the last June meeting of this board, to-wit: The families of all soldiers who have been placed in hospitals, where they seldom receive pay, and those soldiers returning from the army disabled by their wounds or sickness, in cases where the circumstances require it and the families need help.

Which was adopted.

Mr. West offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the war funds now in the hands of the committee, except so much as is necessary to pay the interest now due on the bonds of the war fund and unpaid, be applied to the assistance of indigent families of soldiers, as contemplated in the appropriation of $10,000 adopted by the board.

Which was adopted.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1863.

Mr. Springer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board take into consideration the propriety of paying a bounty to volunteers in the army to fill our proportion of the quota of 300,000 men.

Which was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

Mr. Stringfield, chairman of the special committee to consider the propriety of paying a bounty to volunteers, presented a report.

On motion of Mr. Elder, said report was taken up and acted upon by sections.

On motion, the preamble and section 1 of said report were adopted.

Mr. Springer moved to strike out all of section 2 after the word "resolved," and substitute the words: "That this county will pay a bounty of $100 to each volunteer from this county who may regularly enlist in the army of the United States for a term of three years or during the war, before the fifth day of January next, and to each volunteer from this county who has so enlisted since the first day of September last; and the sum of $50 to each volunteer from McLean county who has enlisted in same army since the first day of February, A.D. 1862, up to and including September, A.D. 1863.

Mr. Rutledge moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words, "And to each volunteer from this county who has so enlisted since the first day of February last," which was carried by vote.

Mr. Elbert moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Springer by striking out the words "one hundred" and substituting "one hundred and fifty," and striking out the words, "And including the first day of September, A.D. 1863," and substituting the words, "this date," which was carried by vote.

On motion of Mr. Rutledge, the amendment offered by Mr. Springer was adopted.

Said section as amended was adopted.

On motion, sections 3 and 4 of said report were adopted.

Mr. Elbert moved that section 5 of said report be amended by striking out the words, "twenty thousand." and substituting "forty-five thousand," which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Springer, said report as amended was adopted.

Said report as amended is in words and figures following, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your special committee appointed to consider and report on the propriety of offering a bounty to volunteers to fill the quota of McLean county under the last call of the President for 300,000 men, ask leave to report:

SECTION 1. We have examined said matter, and deem it expedient to pay such bounty, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

SEC. 2. *Resolved*, That this county will pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer from this county who may regularly enlist in the army of the United States for a term of three years or during the war, up to the fifth day of January next. And to each volunteer who has so enlisted in said army since the first day of February, A.D. 1862, fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. Limits the bounty to 400.

SEC. 4. Provides for payment to heirs of soldiers who may die.

SEC. 5. Provides for paying $45,000 out of the county revenue of 1865.

SEC. 6. Provides all shall be paid in 1866.

SEC. 7. Fixes a tax levy for the same.

Resolutions were reported by A. M. Stringfield, chairman.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1863.

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the intention of this board, as an act of justice, to pay a bounty of $50 to each person who has enlisted in the service of the United States from this county, for a term of three years, since

the beginning of this war, and who has not heretofore received a bounty from the county, and they intend to make payment as soon as in their judgment the pecuniary condition of the county will permit.

Which was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864.

A committee appointed by the citizens of Bloomington to attend to the reception of Company K, 26th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, appeared before the board, and E. M. Prince, Esq., from said committee, stated that said company had seen honorable service in the army of the Union as a company, and asked that an appropriation be made by the board to aid paying for such reception.

Mr. Funk moved that the sum of $50 be appropriated for said purpose.

Mr. Springer offered the following resolution as a substitute for said motion:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to represent the board in the reception of Company K, 26th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and all other companies from this county who may so re-enlist and return to this county as a company; and that this board appropriate a sum not more than $50 to aid in paying the expense of each of said receptions.

Which was adopted, and Messrs. Springer, Thomas, and Sutherland were appointed such committee.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864.

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolution:

Resolved That a committee of nine be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of paying a bounty to veterans and new volunteers, and to change the time of commencing the payment of a bounty of $50 authorized on the 23d day of December last. The change desired is from the "first day of August" to the "first day of September," in the same year as now appears in the records of this board.

Which was adopted, and Messrs. Thomas, Stringfield, Elbert, Irwin, Rutledge, Harrison of Cheneys Grove, Bishop, and McDowell were appointed such committee.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

The report of the special committee, on the resolution offered Monday last by Mr. Thomas, was taken up, to-wit:

Mr. Sutherland moved that said report be adopted.

Said report was amended, and is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your special committee, appointed at the present session of the board, to whom was referred the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the propriety of paying a bounty to veterans and new volunteers, and also to change the time of commencing payment of a bounty of $50, authorized on the 23d day of December last, to the 1st day of August instead of the 1st day of September, 1862, as now appears from the records of this board, would respectfully report and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved (1), That we, the board of supervisors of McLean county, hereby agree and bind the county to pay the sum of $50 to each volunteer from this county who has regularly enlisted in the army of the United States since the first day of January, A.D. 1862, or who may enlist before the 9th day of March next, and also to each soldier who has served in said army as a volunteer and has been regularly and conditionally discharged and re-enlisted in the same as a veteran volunteer, and to all such volunteers who may so enlist or re-enlist as aforesaid on or before the 9th day of March, A.D. 1864.

Resolved (2), That said bounty be limited to non-commissioned officers and privates; that it be paid to no person or volunteer in said army who nas heretofore received or lays claim to any other bounty from this county, and to no person not regularly mustered in the service of the United States and credited to the county, and to no person who has been in said service and has not at time of re-enlistment been legally and honorably discharged therefrom, and to none not a legal resident of this county at time of such enlistments, and provided moreover in the case of re-enlisted veterans they must have had at the date of first enlistment a legal residence in McLean county and been credited to the same.

Resolved (3), That W. Thomas, Isaac Funk, and Samuel J. Reeder, the war fund committee heretofore appointed by the board, be, and they are hereby authorized and instructed to pay the bounty to all aforesaid persons as may be entitled to receive the same as above as soon as they shall be satisfied that said volunteers have been regularly mustered in the service of the United States, and in cases when such volunteers can not now be paid in person by the committee, they are hereby authorized to pay the same to any other person upon receipt of proper order or warrant from such volunteer, and in case such volunteer has died since said enlistment, said committee is hereby authorized to pay the bounty due him to his widow or children if any, and if not to his father or mother if living.

Resolved (4), That said committee, in order to raise said money to pay said bounty to volunteers, be, and they are, hereby authorized

and empowered to borrow such sums of money from time to time as shall be necessary to meet the object of this appropriation, and that the clerk of the county court issue and deliver to said committee county orders or warrants at such times as said committee may direct and require for said purpose, all payable out of the revenue of the year 1866, and each bearing ten per cent interest, payable annually, from its date, and that said orders or warrants be countersigned by said committee and sealed with the seal of said county court, and bearing on their face they are payable out of the revenue of 1866.

Resolved (*5*), That at any time on or after the first of January, A.D. 1867, said committee, or their successors, will give notice that said county is ready to pay said orders or warrants, by an advertisement in a county newspaper, and unless said orders or warrants are presented for payment at or before the time fixed in said notice, that interest shall cease to run from the time fixed for payment in said advertisement.

Resolved (*6*), That in order to raise money to pay said orders or warrants, there shall be levied on the collectors' books or rolls for the the year A.D. 1866, on all taxable property of this county, as a special war tax, a sufficient amount of tax to pay all said orders or warrants issued in accordance with these resolutions, with the interest thereon, and that said tax when collected be paid by the collectors to the committee named and appointed in this report, or their successors, and shall then by them be paid on the said warrants or orders as herein directed.

March 9, 1864. W. THOMAS,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That no county bounty be paid to any volunteers who may, after being mustered into the service of the United States, desert therefrom before receiving his county bounty; nor where such volunteer has been dishonorably discharged from the service.

Which was adopted.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

Mr. Springer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of McLean county allow William Thomas $500 for his services in distributing the money allowed by the board to soldiers' families and attending to their welfare for the past year, and for his services as agent for the war fund committee of this board, and superintendent of public buildings, including all his services therein during his present term of office.

Which was adopted.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864.

Mr. Thomas, chairman of the war fund committee, presented a communication relative to paying bounty to the members of the Third Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers. Which was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Ives, Weeks, and Elbert.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864.

Mr. Ives, chairman of the committee on the communication of the war fund committee, presented the following report:

We, the undersigned, to whom was referred the communication from Mr. Thomas, asking advice of your honorable body with reference to veteran volunteers of the Third Illinois Cavalry, respectfully submit the following report:

That the veteran soldiers of the Third Illinois Cavalry whose discharge was dated on the 9th of March, 1864, by reason of reenlistment are entitled to $50 bounty; notwithstanding their muster rolls they were mustered out the 10th. Your committee would recommend the payment of the bounty as aforesaid.

All of which is respectfully submitted, A. B. IVES,
Chairman.

Report was adopted.

A communication relative to badges for members of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, was presented, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Rodman, Hodge, and Drum.

Mr. West offered the following resolution:

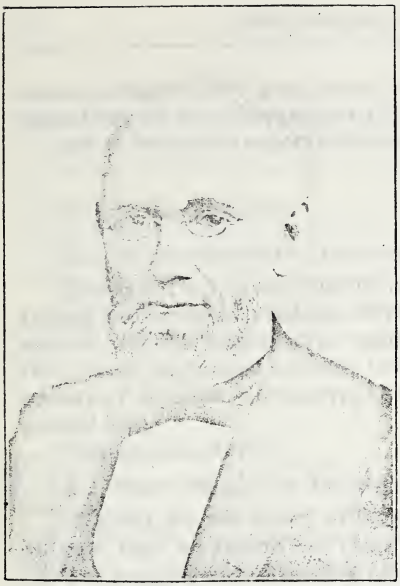
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a disbursing agent of the war fund and to make such arrangements with some qualified person as the board may direct.

Which was adopted, and Messrs. West, Elbert, and Irwin were appointed such committee.

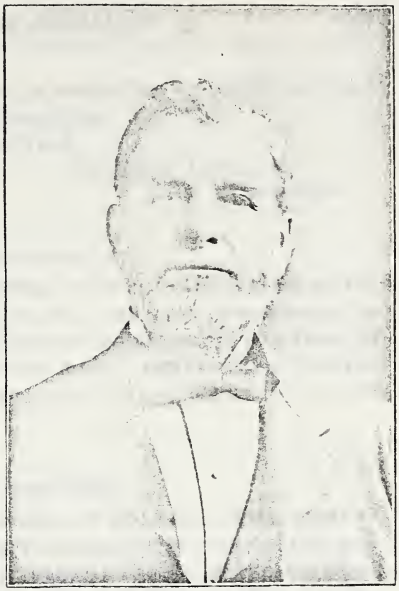
Mr. Rodman, chairman of the special committee on the badges for the Ninety-fourth Illinois Regiment, offered the following report:

To the Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee to whom was referred a request from Colonel McNulta, of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, for this county to furnish said regiment with badges, think it inexpedient for the board to comply with said request, from the fact that this county has been at great expense paying bounties to soldiers and aiding their families, to an extent that has already created a large debt for the county to pay; that we believe that said regiment has faithfully discharged their duties to their country, and when they return to their



JUDGE REUBEN M. BENJAMIN



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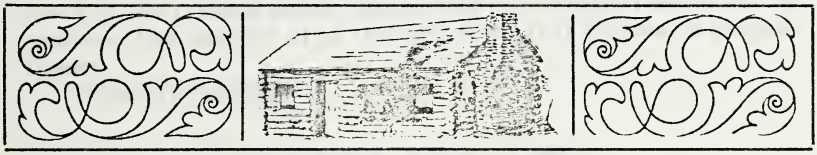
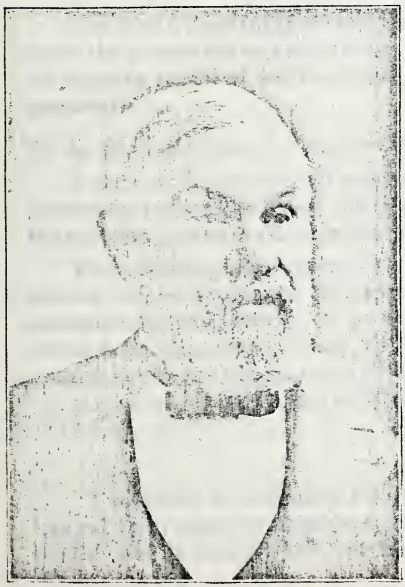
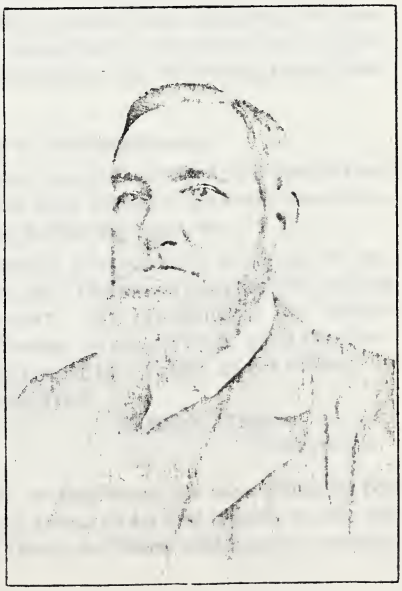




WILLIAM P. ANDERSON



JOHN CASSEDY

homes again we will give them such a reception as shall convince them that we fully appreciate their services.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SCAMMON RODMAN,
Chairman.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Weeks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the case of veteran soldiers in the service of the United States twice credited to the county, the rule of residence be waived, and the bounty fund committee be instructed to pay them as they would have been entitled to if they had a legal residence in the county of McLean, and provided, moreover, that said bounty does not exceed $50.

Which was adopted.

Mr. West offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of McLean county, state of Illinois, that we approve of the effort to make provision for the gratuitous support and education of the needy children of the deceased and disabled soldiers of the Illinois volunteer army and we recommend to the citizens of our county that they liberally aid in the securing of the location of an institution for that purpose in McLean county.

Which was adopted.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

Mr. West, chairman of the special committee appointed to consider the propriety of employing an agent to pay bounties and collect all moneys required for the same, presented the following report and proposition:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your special committee appointed to confer with some competent person or persons to take charge of and disburse the war fund at a reasonable compensation, make the following report:

That we have conferred with sundry persons that we deemed competent in the trust, and we believe Mr. Thomas's proposition, which accompanies this report, to be the best. We recommend the proposition be accepted, and that Mr. Thomas be required to give the necessary bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY WEST,
Chairman.

"I propose to borrow all funds to pay bounties to soldiers or for the relief of soldiers' families, or, if directed by the board, to lift old bonds; also to receive the war tax from the town and county collect-

ors, and settle with the same; to secure the proper certificates for the payment of bounties to soldiers, without any charge except, when compelled to go to Springfield for such information, my necessary expenses are to be paid by the county. As compensation, I propose to charge 1½ per cent of all payments made out of the entire war fund, and to pay all of said war funds as directed by the board, produce all vouchers and report the same to this board at each regular meeting of the same, and to give necessary bond. WM. THOMAS.

Bloomington, January 10, 1864."

Which was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

Mr. West moved a committee of seven be appointed to investigate and report on the propriety of paying a bounty to volunteers under the last call of the President, and the amount of bounty necessary to be paid.

Which was carried, and Messrs. West, Ives, Kellogg, Smith of Lawndale, Hodge, Weeks, and Brooks were appointed such committee.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

Mr. West, chairman of the special committee to investigate and report upon the propriety of paying a bounty to volunteers, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your special committee appointed to investigate and report on the propriety of paying a bounty to volunteers to fill the quota under the last call of the President, respectfully report that, after considering the matter they are unable to learn the number of men required to fill said quota, but recommend that a bounty of $50 be paid to each volunteer from McLean county who has enlisted in the service of the United States since the ninth day of March last, for a term of one year or more, and to each volunteer who may enlist until a sufficient number has been enlisted in said army to fill the quota of this county under all calls of the President of the United States up to this date, and said bounty be paid to none but residents of this county, and it be subjected to the same limitations, restrictions, and provisions as the appropriation to pay bounty to volunteers made by order of this board on the ninth day of March last; that the same committee then appointed be appointed and authorized to borrow money, issue bonds or warrants as directed in said orders made March 9, 1864, except that said orders or warrants be payable out of the revenues of 1867 and bear 8 per cent interest, and that William Thomas be appointed agent of this board to pay said bounty under same provisions as heretofore.

All of which is respectfully submitted. HENRY WEST,
Chairman.

Mr. Campbell of Dale, moved to amend said report by inserting $150 instead of $50.

Which was lost.

Said report was adopted.

Mr. West moved that the motion to adopt the report on bounty to volunteers be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Mr. Elbert moved to amend said report by inserting the words, "That no person be entitled to said bounty until he is credited to the town or sub-district in which he resided at the time of his enlistment."

Which was carried.

Mr. Smith, of Lawndale—That said report be amended by inserting after the words, "And to each volunteer from this county who may enlist after this date," the words "The sum of $150."

Which was carried.

Said report, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. West offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Under all calls heretofore made by the President for volunteers during the present war, in the army of the United States, carried on to suppress the rebellion in the south, the quotas of this county have been filled by enlistments of citizens thereof, and this county did in August, A.D. 1862, and has since that time continued to pay bounties to aid the enlistment of volunteers in said army without reference to division thereof in townships or sub-districts; and,

WHEREAS, The quota assigned to several sub-districts of this county under the late call of the President are manifestly incorrect on account of the failure of recruiting officers to state correctly the residence of volunteers or from other causes. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of McLean County, Illinois, that it is the unanimous wish of the board and, as we believe, of the people of this county that said county should for a draft for men to fill its quota under the call of the President of the United States contribute, and be considered as one sub-district and be all drawn together instead of in sub-districts, and the military authorities of the state be requested to so consolidate the districts of this county.

Which was adopted.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

Lieut. Henry A. Ewing appeared and made a statement to the board in regard to bounty to certain members of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Tuesday, September 13, 1864.

Mr. Campbell of Dale, moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the propriety of paying bounty to volunteers properly credited to this county, whether credited to the sub-district in which they reside or not.

Which was carried, and Messrs. Campbell of Dale, Horr, and Welch were appointed such committee.

Messrs. William W. Orme, T. F. Worrell, and others, a committee appointed to obtain and distribute funds to aid destitute families of soldiers, appeared and made a statement to the board relative to the condition and needs of said families and asked that appropriation be made for said purpose.

Mr. Ives moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the propriety of said appropriation.

Which was carried, and Messrs. Ives, Johnson, Elbert, McDowell, and Combs were appointed such committee.

Mr. Campbell, of Dale, chairman of the special committee to report upon the propriety of paying bounty to volunteers credited to the county and not to the sub-district in which they resided, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County, Illinois:

Your committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of paying bounty to volunteers to fill the quota due from McLean county under the last call of the President for 500,000 men, ask leave to report the following resolutions:

Resolved (1), That the county agent to pay bounty to volunteers is hereby authorized to pay a bounty of $50 to all persons who have enlisted as a recruit or veteran since the 9th of March, 1864, up to the 8th instant who were residents of this county, and have been regularly credited to this county; and be it

Resolved (2), That the board appoint three agents to procure a sufficient number of volunteers to fill the quota of this county without any reference to where they reside, which recruits will be credited to the sub-districts of said county *pro rata* that are in arrears, and that the county agent above named be authorized to pay said volunteers who have enlisted since the 8th instant, or who may volunteer, a bounty of $150 as soon as they are mustered and credited to the county. And that the War Fund committee be authorized to borrow a sum of money sufficient to pay above bounties, $5,000 of it to be payable out of the revenues of 1866 and the balance out of the revenues of 1867, rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent, and to give bonds for the same.

And we further recommend that the resolution passed by this board, paying a bounty to volunteers on the 18th instant, be considered inoperative and void after this date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. R. CAMPBELL,
Chairman of Committee.

September 13, 1864.

Which was adopted.

On motion, Mr. Ives was appointed to examine and report upon the claims of veteran soldiers who were credited to this county at the time of their re-enlistments but not credited on their first enlistment.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

William H. Hanna, Esq., presented a communication from Hon. Isaac Keys, Provost Marshal of the Eighth Congressional District of the State of Illinois, relative to the quota of McLean county under the last call of the President for volunteers in the army of the United States, and the consolidation of the county into one sub-district for the purpose of the draft.

Which was received, and on motion referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Welch, Brown, and Weeks, who were instructed to confer with the mayor and city council of Bloomington on said matter.

Mr. Welch, chairman on the communication of Isaac Keys, Provost Marshal of the Eighth Congressional District, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee to whom was referred the communication of Isaac Keys, Provost Marshal of the Eighth Congressional District, in relation to consolidating all the sub-districts of McLean county into one district with reference to raising men in the county, would respectfully report that they have carefully considered the matter and do hereby recommend that the said Provost Marshal consolidate all the sub-districts into one district, and that such request be farther transmitted to said Marshal by the clerk of the board.

ALBERT WELCH,
Chairman.

September 15, 1864.

Which was adopted by unanimous vote.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

A communication from Capt. Isaac Keys, relative to the consolidating of this county into one district for the purpose of making a draft was presented and was received and ordered to be recorded. Said communication is in the words and figures following, towit:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 19, 1864.

To Hon. Joel Depew, Mayor of Bloomington, and Others, McLean County, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your communication, enclosing the actions of the board and officers of McLean county in reference to the consolidation of the county in one draft district, and from documents, being fully satisfied it is the desire of the people for the county to be consolidated. I have the honor to state that I have obtained authority from Lieut.-Col. James Oakes, A.A., P.M.S., Illinois, to make the consolidation. I am very much gratified to see the spirit of the people that characterizes your county, and I am also gratified at the energy displayed by your people in obtaining recruits for the army of the United States under the last call of the President. As your county has been one of the first counties of this state to offer liberal inducements to recruits by way of bounties, I trust you will not cease your endeavors to answer fully your quota under the call of the government and avoid the stigma of a draft in a county which has done so nobly. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC KEYS,
Captain and Provost Marshal, Eighth District Illinois.

The report made by the committee appointed to report on the propriety of making an appropriation to aid soldiers' families, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

The special committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of making an appropriation for the benefit of the families of soldiers of said county, respectfully submit the following report:

That after a careful consideration of the matter we would recommend that an appropriation of $20,000 be made for the year ending September 1, 1865.

All of which is respectfully submitted. A. B. IVES,
Chairman.

September 15, 1864.

Mr. Ives moved that said report be adopted, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mr. Ives, to whom was referred the claims of volunteers for bounty, who were credited to McLean county, but not resident thereof at the time of enlistment, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter in relation to paying soldiers enlisted in United States army prior to the 9th of March last and credited to said county, would respectfully submit the following report:

That I have examined the matter and find twelve persons that have enlisted and been credited to McLean county and have not re-

ceived bounties as being non-residents, and recommend that said persons be paid a bounty of $50, where they volunteered for a term of one year or over; and that all rules and regulations heretofore made in relation to raising money and paying bounties, be applicable to non-residents as well as residents when said volunteers are credited to the county.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

September 27, 1864. A. B. IVES.

Which was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

It was ordered that the clerk of the county court of this county levy and extend on the collectors' books of the several townships in McLean county, for the year 1864, on each $100 valuation on all the taxable property shown by the assessment as equalized by this board, the sum or rate of forty cents as a county tax for said year, and also the sum or rate of sixty-five cents, as a special war fund tax as recommended in said report.

Mr. West offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider and report on the propriety of paying a bounty to all volunteers who may now or hereafter enlist in the army of the United States during the present war, and also in regard to the correction of the enrollment of the militia in the several townships of this county.

Which was adopted and Messrs. West, Rodman, and Ives were appointed such committee.

Mr. West, chairman, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your special committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of paying a bounty to volunteers in the present war beg leave to report:

That we consider it to be to the interest of the county to pay a bounty of $50 to each volunteer who may enlist and be accepted into the service of the United States for any time not less than one year and properly credited to the county, and that the funds to pay such bounty be procured in same manner by same agent and that the payment of said bounty be subject to the same restrictions and regulations as heretofore adopted by the board for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and the bonds be payable out of the revenues of 1867.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. WEST,
Chairman.

Mr. West, chairman of the special committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of paying bounty to volunteers and the correction of the enrollment, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your special committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of correcting the enrollment lists of this county, beg leave to report that we believe that there are a large number of persons enrolled in this county who are not subject to military duty, and it would be to the interest of the county to have such persons stricken from the lists; therefore, we recommend that some competent person or persons be appointed in each township to ascertain the number of persons in said towns who are not liable to military duty on account of alienage or age or other palpable inability and to report the same to the enrolling officers of the county with the number of persons who have become liable to duty by coming to the required age or by moving into the town.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY WEST,
Chairman.

Said report was adopted.

Mr. Elbert moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider and suggest a plan to be pursued in the correction of said enrollment.

Which was carried, and Messrs Elbert, Sears, and Campbell, of Bloomington, were appointed such committee.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

Mr. Elbert, chairman of the special committee appointed to suggest a plan for the correction of the enrollment of militia in McLean county, asks leave to report.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your special committee appointed to suggest a plan for the correction of the enrollment of militia ask leave to report that after considering the matter, believing such correction necessary and highly important, we recommend:

1. That James Long, Esq., chairman of the board, be appointed to procure from the provost-marshal of this district a correct copy of said enrollment which is now made and to get information from the provost-marshal in regard to the correction of said roll.

2. That a copy of the enrollment for each township be made and delivered to the supervisor of the town.

3. That each supervisor be requested as soon as possible, either by himself or with such assistance as he may require to proceed to correct said enrollment in his township by obtaining a perfect list of names of all persons who, in said enrollment, are not liable to military duty, or do not reside in the township, or whose names are incorrectly spelled or stated in the present enrollment, and also a list of names of all persons liable to said duty residing in the town whose names do

not now appear in the enrollment and said enrollment be carefully made for the purpose of assisting the provost-marshal in correcting the enrollment. All of which is respectfully submitted,

December 8, 1864. W. ELBERT,
Chairman.

Which was adopted.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

Mr. Irwin offered the following resolution as an amendment to the report of the special committee appointed at this meeting to consider and report upon the propriety of paying bounties to volunteers, which report was adopted by this board on Wednesday, December 7, 1864:

Resolved, That the report adopted by the board on the 7th day of December, A.D. 1864, offering bounty to volunteers in the army of the United States, be so amended as to read, "one hundred dollars" instead of "fifty dollars," as it now stands.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Lawndale, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to consider and report on the propriety of paying a bounty to volunteers to fill the quota of this county to fill the last call of the President of the United States: which was carried, and Messrs. Smith of Lawndale, Funk, West, Ives, Harrison, Brown, and Sears were appointed such committee.

Mr. Bishop moved that a committee of three be appointed to examine and report the amount of indebtedness now owing by the county for appropriations made to pay bounties and to pay soldiers' families; which was carried, and Messrs. Bishop, Rodman, and Kellogg were appointed such committee.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

Mr. Bishop, chairman, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee to whom was referred the indebtedness of the county for bounties and to aid soldiers' families, beg leave to report that from the best information they have obtained, the indebtedness of the county on account of the war after the present taxes are applied will be about $50,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted. MAHLON BISHOP,
Chairman.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Welch offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bounty of $100 and all other bounties heretofore offered by the board to volunteers be rescinded, and that no such bounty shall be paid after this date until hereafter ordered by the board.

Which was adopted.

On motion, A. Steele, Esq., and the chairman of this board were appointed to telegraph to the provost marshal for instructions for the correction of the enrollment.

Mr. Welch offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, In the county of McLean, in the state of Illinois, the military accounts have been made and kept as county business, without reference to sub-districts, and as permission was given to said county, under the draft of 1864, to so continue her accounts with the general government, and bounties have since been given and credits only regained to be given to this county, therefore

Resolved, That the Provost Marshal General of the United States be respectfully requested to permit that said county of McLean be estimated and her quota made up from the whole county.

Which was adopted.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865.

Mr. Smith of Lawndale, chairman, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee to whom was referred the propriety of paying a bounty to volunteers, would report that they have had the matter under careful consideration, and believe that the county should pay such bounty. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his proclamation dated December 19, 1864, has called for 300,000 men to fill up the armies of the Union, and

[The resolutions were discussed and amended, and are given later in this report, as finally passed January 25.]

Messrs. William H. Hanna and William M. Smith being present were invited to address the board, stating their views concerning the matter now under consideration, and complied with said invitation.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

Mr. Rodman moved that the report of committee, as amended, be taken up and acted upon by sections.

Said report, as amended, is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee to whom was referred for consideration the propriety of offering a bounty to volunteers would report, that we have had the matter under careful consideration and believe that the county should pay such bounty. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his proclamation dated December 19, 1864, called for 300,000 men to fill up the armies of the Union, and,

WHEREAS, It is ordered in and by said call that unless said quota of the different towns and wards by voluntary enlistments be filled by the 15th day of February next the draft shall be put into operation for the purpose of obtaining men to fill up any deficiency then existing, and,

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this board that the burden and expense should be borne by all as equal as may be, and,

WHEREAS, This county has hitherto promptly honored all calls made on its patriotism without resort to a draft and with suitable encouragement will fully respond to the present call. Therefore,

Resolved (*1*), By the Board of Supervisors that a bounty of $300 be paid to any person volunteering in said army who is liable to the draft in any sub-district, town, or ward in the county and shall be properly credited to the same: but if any person liable to the draft above shall volunteer and have his name credited to any other sub-district than his own, he shall not be entitled to any bounty from the county.

Resolved (*2*), That any person whose district is full and who may volunteer and have his name credited to any delinquent district shall also be entitled to the bounty.

Resolved (*3*), That any person not liable to the draft in this county who may enlist and have his name credited to any delinquent district in the county shall be entitled to the bounty.

Resolved (*4*), That men who shall be drafted under the present call shall be entitled to and shall be paid the same bounty as volunteers as provided above.

Resolved (*5*), That no volunteer shall be entitled to above bounty who is credited as above after it is known that the quota of the district to which he credits himself shall be full.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SHELTON SMITH,
Chairman.

Mr. Sears offered resolutions which provided means to pay these bounties, and which were adopted.

Mr. Weeks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bonds issued by order of this board shall not be sold or disposed of for less than par.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Lawndale, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bounty offered by this board to be paid to the drafted men be paid to them upon presenting a proper certificate that they have furnished a substitute who has been accepted and regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

Which was adopted.

Monday, January 30, 1865.

Mr. Rodman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of all ordinances passed on the resolutions adopted by this board on Wednesday last as refers to the payment of bounty to drafted men or their substitutes, of this county, be rescinded and declared inoperative and void.

Said resolution was then adopted.

Wednesday, March 8, 1865.

The amendment offered on yesterday by Mr. Irwin to the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Rodman, which was laid on the table until this morning, was taken up and carried.

Said resolution as amended was adopted to-wit:

Resolved, That so much of the resolution offered by Mr. West and passed by this board on the 28th of September, 1864, as in the following words:

Resolved, That the bounty ordinances passed on the —— day of the present term be so amended as to require the agent of the war fund to deduct from the amount due each soldier under said ordinances, bounty he has received from any military sub-district in this county, and that the said bounty so paid by military sub-districts be taken as money advanced by the county of McLean and be refunded by said agent to the aforesaid military district upon presentation of proper vouchers, is hereby rescinded and declared inoperative and void.

Mr. Kellogg moved that the county war fund agent be instructed to pay $300 bounty to each of seventeen volunteers who enlisted in the army of the United States before the quota of the last call was declared and credited themselves to the township of Mount Hope, but were not mustered into the service of the United States until the said quota was known.

The resolution offered by Mr. Elbert the 9th day of December last relative to the paying $50 bounty to volunteers, which was laid on the table until the next meeting of this board was taken up.

Mr. Welch moved that said resolution be referred to a special committee of three which was carried, and Messrs. Welch, West, and Elbert were appointed such committee.

Thursday, March 9, 1865.

Mr. Smith, of Lawndale, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, William H. Cheney, of Cheney's Grove, has by his untiring efforts succeeded in having 2,013 men stricken from the enroll-

ment lists of McLean county, and in the same proportion from the entire district; therefore;

Resolved, That the board hereby tenders its sincere thanks to said William H. Cheney for his services in obtaining said correction in our enrollment.

Which was adopted by unanimous vote.

Mr. Sears, chairman of the committee to distribute the fund appropriated to aid needy families of soldiers, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee on distribution of funds to aid needy families of soldiers, ask leave to report:

That we have examined the accounts of the different supervisors and find them as hereafter stated:

The balance remaining in hands of supervisors at last term was	$1,036.03
The amount allowed	7,220.00
The amount paid out last quarter	7,122.87
Balance now in the hands of supervisors	1,065.01
Amount of $20,000 appropriation now on hand	8,776.00
Number of families needing aid next quarter	346
We recommend that there be distributed in the several townships, at the rate of $15 for each needy family, the sum of	$5,190.00
Balance remaining at present distribution	3,616.00

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

Mr. Welch, chairman of the special committee on the resolution offered by Mr. Welch on the ninth day of December last, relative to paying bounty to volunteers, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your special committee to whom was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Elbert on the ninth day of December last, relative to paying bounty to volunteers, respectfully report:

That we have carefully considered said matter, and believe that bounty should be paid by this county to all volunteers who enlisted from this county, and never received such bounty. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved (*1*), That the bounty of $50 be paid by this county to each volunteer who has heretofore, since the first of April, A.D. 1861, regularly enlisted and been mustered in the service of the United States in the volunteer army thereof for the term of three years, who has not received any bounty from this county, person or persons, corporation, or sub-district in this county, and does not claim any bounty whatever from this county.

Resolved (*2*), That said bounty be paid to none except non-commissioned officers and privates; that it be paid to no person or volunteer who was not at the time of his enlistment a resident of this county,

nor to any such volunteer who has not been regularly mustered into the service of the United States and credited to this county, nor to any person who is not now in said service and has not been legally and honorably discharged therefrom.

Resolved (*3*), That in all cases where any volunteer has enlisted as aforesaid and died while in the service, or died since his discharge therefrom, the same bounty be paid to his wife or children, if living: if not, then to his father or mother if living, that would be due him if still alive.

Resolved (*4*), That the above bounty be paid by same agent and under the same regulations, provisions, and restrictions as have been heretofore adopted for the payment of bounties to volunteers from this county.

Resolved (*5*), That the bounties ordered to be paid by these resolutions shall be paid by issuing to the volunteers orders or warrants for $50 each, in the same manner and under the same stipulations, provisions, and restrictions as have been contained in the bounty ordinance passed by this board the 23d day of December, A.D. 1863.

Resolved (*6*), That said warrants or orders to pay said bounties be drawn and issued in sums of $50 each; that they be dated on the first day of April, A.D. 1865, and payable the first day of April, A.D. 1868, and that they draw interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

ALBERT WELCH,
Chairman.

March 10, 1865.

Which was adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Weeks yesterday, was taken up, to-wit:

Resolved, That the members of this board be instructed to have arrangements made by the several towns of this county to have an amount of money voted for at their annual town meeting sufficient to supply the wants of the needy families of soldiers of their towns.

Which was adopted.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

T. H. Sparrow, Esq., appeared, and on leave made a statement to the board, asking that bounty be paid to certain members of the Eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865.

The chair announced that the Ninety-fourth Regiment of Volunteers were to be expected home within ten days from the present time or within this month.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

The clerk read the following communication from Ira J. Bloomfield, late Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to-wit:

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., September 11, 1865.

To the Board of Supervisors of McLean County, Illinois:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to respectfully tender to you the colors of my regiment, which have been carried through the noted battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, 3d and 4th of October, Vicksburg, Jacksonville, Mission Ridge, and all the battles around Atlanta, the march to Savannah, and from there north to the grand review at Washington. We have carried these colors 6,931 miles and through twenty-eight hard battles. Please take them and deposit them with the State Natural History Society or some other suitable place for the county. By doing so you will confer a great pleasure on me and the men of my regiment.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

IRA J. BLOOMFIELD,
Late Colonel Twenty-sixth Illinois.

The clerk read the following communication from John McNulta, late Colonel of Ninety-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County, Illinois:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform you that the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers (the McLean county regiment) on the morning of August 9, 1865, resolved by a unanimous vote to present their colors to McLean county.

I have the colors in my possession. I will turn them over to such persons as you may authorize to receive them, and at such time and place as you may elect. Very respectfully,

J. MCNULTA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1865.

Mr. West, chairman of the special committee on claims of volunteers from Mount Hope township for bounty, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your special committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry volunteers from Mount Hope, asking for bounty from this county, would respectfully report that under the ordinance passed by this board on the — day of January, 1865, we believe they are not entitled to the bounty.

Which is respectfully submitted, H. WEST,
Chairman.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Colman, chairman of the committee on the levy of county and special war fund taxes, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee appointed to report the amount necessary for the county and war fund taxes for the year 1865 in this county, ask leave to report:

That we have investigated the matter and recommend that the sum or a rate of forty cents on each $100 valuation for county purposes, and that $1.70 on each $100 valuation be levied for special war fund tax to pay the bonds and interest on them, issued by this county for bounties to volunteers, to raise money to pay such bounties and pay on appropriations made by this county for war purposes, on all the taxable property of this county for the year 1865, and that the clerk of the county court for this county, be ordered and directed to levy and extend on the collectors' books of the several towns of this county on each $100 equalized valuation of property in each town the sum or rate of $1.70 as a special war fund tax, and forty cents as a county tax.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. M. COLMAN,
Chairman.

Which was adopted and said taxes were ordered to be levied and extended on the collectors' books in the several townships in the county as recommended in said report.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

Report of William Thomas, war fund committee. This contains a detailed report of all bonds issued and to whom: and a detailed account of payments by the war fund committee, of which a synopsis only can be given, which includes call of December 19, 1864: quotas of the several subdistricts of McLean county, and the amounts paid by McLean county to fill the quotas of the several subdistricts, as follows:

DATE.	MEN RECAPITULATED BY TOWNS AND WARDS.	NO. MEN.	CR.
Feb. 10.	Ward No. 1	10	$ 3,000
	" No. 2	7	2,100
	" No. 3	14	4,200
	" No. 4	14	4,150
	" No. 5	22	6,600
	Town of Mount Hope	16	4,800
	Mosquito Grove	27	7,750
	Danvers	25	7,500
	Funks Grove	12	3,600
	Dale	17	5,700
	Dry Grove	17	5,050
	White Oak	12	3,500
	Randolph	28	8,400
	Bloomington	14	4,200
	Normal	38	11,355
	Hudson	17	5,100
	Gridley	15	4,500

DATE.	MEN RECAPITULATED BY TOWNS AND WARDS.	NO. MEN.	CR.
Feb. 10.	Downs	25	$ 7,500
	Old Town	25	7,500
	Towanda	26	7,800
	Money Creek	17	5,100
	Empire	6	1,800
	Padua	30	9,000
	Blue Mound	12	3,600
	Lexington	18	5,075
	Chenoa	28	8,400
	West	11	3,300
	Arrowsmith	19	5,700
	Martin	8	2,400
	Lawndale	16	4,800
	Bellflower	10	3,000
	Cheneys Grove	15	4,500
	Cropsey	5	1,500
	Total		$171,880

NOTE—The number of men enlisted from McLean county to fill this call appears from this table to have been 576. To raise this number the various sub-districts were obliged to raise large amounts of money in addition to the amount paid by the county. This was done by individual subscriptions in the several sub-districts. During 1898 the Historical Society made extended investigations to ascertain if possible the amount so paid. In no instance was this put at less than $300—in some instances it amounting to $400 or $500. To fill the call of December 19, 1864, must have cost McLean county and its citizens in individual subscriptions at least $350,000, reckoning bounties and subscriptions together.

1865.	MR. THOMAS, AGENT WAR FUND.	DR.
July 1, to cash of P. Folsom, one quarter rent, S. room		$ 13 80
Sept. 9, to cash of Weed & Toms, one quarter rent, E. room		19 00
Sept. 9, to cash of rent of Boyd & Co		50 00
Sept. 9, to cash of J. A. Lawrence		50 00
Sept. 13, to cash of Dy on & Burr		226 00
February and since one year bonds issued		95,820 00
February and since two year bonds issued		93,582 00
	Total	$189,800 80

	CR.
By amount paid soldiers' families	$ 3,646 42
Interest one year bonds	2,233 00
Interest two year bonds	2,228 82
Cash bounty to soldiers	3,543 41
Interest and principal on old bonds	333 40
R. L. Davis to purchase stands	217 00
Cash bounties to soldiers at $150 each	900 00
Bounties to soldiers last call	171,880 00
Commissions and expenses	1,700 00
Total credit	$ 186,852 05
To amount in hands to balance	2,958 75
	$189,800 80

NOTE—This does not include all the payments made by McLean county on account of the war of the Rebellion. For several years after this date it continued to pay large amounts in bounties under the various resolutions of the board. The board has ordered this record to be furnished the Historical Society, but it could not be procured in time for this volume. John Cusey, who was prominent in this work, both as a member of the board and as a private citizen, and who was very well informed on the subject, estimates that the war of the Rebellion cost the county of McLean in her corporate capacity and the citizens of the county for bounties, amounts paid for substitutes, and amounts paid for the support of the soldiers' families, to the sanitary and the Christian commission at least one million of dollars. Those of the Historical Society who have made a special investigation of this subject concur with Senator Cusey in this judgment. A considerable amount was paid out for substitutes, which exempted the parties who put in the substitutes from draft. These substitutes were put in by patriotic men who were not subject to draft, but who desired thereby to aid in carrying on the war, and also by able-bodied men who desired to procure exemption from draft. One such man is reported to have paid $1,500 for a substitute.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1865.

Mr. Sears offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the regimental flags presented by the Ninety fourth and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry to McLean county be deposited in the museums of the State Normal University for safe keeping, and a committee of one be appointed to deposit the same in said museum.

Which was adopted, and Mr. Sears was appointed such committee.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1865.

Mr. West, chairman of the committee to investigate bounty frauds, made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee, appointed to ascertain if frauds have not been practiced to obtain bounty from the county, beg leave to report that upon the examination of the last ordinance, passed March 10, 1865, giving bounty to all volunteers who had gone from this county and had not received a bounty from this county or any township in this county, were entitled to a bounty of $50, and, whereas, it was not the intention of this board to give a bounty to persons going from this county into another county and receiving a bounty from such county, and, whereas, there has been a bounty paid to divers such persons, now, therefore, to prevent any further fraud being practiced, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors that our war fund agent be, and hereby is, instructed to pay no bounty to any volunteer who has received a bounty from any source whatever except the government bounty.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY WEST,
Chairman.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Brooks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the township collectors of the several towns in this county be instructed by this board to pay the war fund tax into the hands of the county treasurer, and that he be required to give additional bond to cover the same, and that the war fund agent be relieved from further duties.

Which was carried.

Mr. Sears, who was appointed to deposit the flags of the Ninety-fourth and Twenty-sixth Regiments of Illinois volunteers in the museum of the Normal University, reported verbally that they had placed said flags in said museum as directed.

Mr. West offered a resolution relative to paying bounty to volunteers.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the words "United States," the words "who entered said service as privates."

Said resolution as amended was adopted, and it is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of McLean county, that a bounty of $50 be paid to all volunteers in the service of the United States, who entered and were mustered in said service as privates, who stood credited to this county on the 10th day of February last, and who enlisted for the term of one year or more; provided, that such volunteers have not received a bounty from any source whatever except the government bounty.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866.

The county clerk presented a report of the number and amount of bonds issued to soldiers and their representatives since December 1, 1865, to March 1, 1866, which was on motion ordered to be recorded. Said report is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County, Illinois:

The following list embraces all the bonds granted by Mr. Thomas, late war fund agent, and Messrs. Rodman, Colman, and Ives, bounty committee, appointed at the December term of the Supervisors' Court, since December 1, 1865, up to March 1, 1866, and payable out of the revenues of 1867, with the exception of cash bounties.

RECAPITULATION.

7	Bonds issued by order of William Thomas, war fund agent,	$50.00 each,	$ 350.00
141	Bonds issued by order of Bounty Committee	50.00 each,	7,050.00
22	Bonds issued by order of Bounty Committee, cash.	50.00 each.	1,100.00
2	Bonds issued by order of Bounty Committee, cash	25.00 each.	50.00
1	Bond issued by order of Bounty Committee, cash.....	20.00	20.00
173	Bonds issued. Total....		$8,570.00

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. MCINTYRE,
Clerk.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

Report of William Thomas, war fund agent, is in the words and figures, to-wit:

To the Board of Supervisors, March Term, 1866:

The following is the final report of the undersigned, the agent of the war fund:

RECAPITULATION.

By amount of interest paid on county bonds	$ 84.75
Cash bounty to soldiers	50.00
Orders paid to committee of poor farm	1,523.25
431 bounties to soldiers, in county bonds, $50 each	21,550.00
Commissions on $23,008, at 1½ per cent	348.12
December, paid to John L. Rout, county treasurer	4.000.00
February, paid to John L. Rout, county treasurer	813 55
Total	$28,369.67
Agent war fund	$ 6,769.67
"	21,550.00
"	50.00
Total	$28,369.67

I do hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the books in my office.

WILLIAM THOMAS,
Agent War Fund.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

Colonel Bloomfield was invited to address the board on the subject of erecting a monument to the patriot dead who sacrificed their lives in defense of their country.

After the conclusion of Colonel Bloomfield's remarks the subject presented was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Richards, Mitchel, Anderson, Newton, and Sutherland, with a request that the committee report at this afternoon's session.

Mr. Richards, chairman of the special committee on the soldiers' monument, made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

We, the committee to whom was referred the communication of Colonel Bloomfield made in behalf of a public meeting of the citizens of the county in regard to the erection of a soldiers' monument, submit the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Many of the citizens of this county have fallen in defense of their country and lie buried in unknown graves, and that it is fit and proper to have a suitable monument, commemorative of their patriotism, erected by the county, inscribed with all the names of our fallen heroes. Whereas,

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of McLean county that the subject of the erection of a soldiers' monument be submitted to a vote of the people at their next annual election and that the appropriation therefor shall not exceed the sum of $15,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JESSE RICHARDS,
Chairman.

And the same was unanimously adopted.

Statement of Bonds Issued for County Bounties and Amount Outstanding.

	Pay Revenue 1862.	Pay out Revenue 1863.	Pay out Revenue 1864.	Pay out Revenue 1865.	Pay out Revenue 1866.	Pay out Revenue 1867.	Total amount of bonds.
Issued	$18,150	$18,275	$19,850	$121,760	$118,596	$33,600	$330,231
Redeemed	18,150	17,550	19,850	113,832	.....	.....	199,382
Balance due	.....	$ 725	.....	$ 7,928	$118,596	$33,600	$160,849

Total amount of bonds paid	$169,382 00
Total amount of interest by war fund agt. and com	20,419 73
Total amount of interest paid by J. L. Rout, treasurer	18,301 66
Total bonds and interest paid	$208,103 39

Total Payments for War Purposes.

For bounties, cash	$106,491 00
For aid soldiers' families	35,087 55
For expense and equipments of troops	5,996 12
For interest on bonds	38,721 39
For commissions to William Thomas, agent	3,395 48
For payment on bonds, etc	60,604 39
For balance of bonds unpaid	160,849 00
Total war expenses	$411,124 93
Estimate balance of war fund revenue to apply on payment of balance of bonds and interest	$ 7,000 00

Amount of Taxes Levied for War Purposes and Collected.

In 1862	$ 26,067 61
In 1863	27,455 22
In 1864	48,190 12
	$101,712 95
Less Thomas Fell's commission	$ 1,857 65
	$ 99,855 30
In 1865, estimated	$140,420 63
Total war fund taxes	$240,275 93

Wednesday, December 5, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the question of levying a tax for a soldiers' monument in this county in memory of our fallen heroes in the late rebellion was referred to the judiciary committee, with a recommendation that said committee will present some plan to carry out the wishes of the people as expected at the vote cast at the last election.

The committee on judiciary presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

You committee on judiciary to whom was referred the matter relative to a soldiers' monument, and also the matter in relation to soldiers' bounties, respectfully report:

We have considered both propositions and there exist doubts whether the first proposition was carried or not at the late election.

Your committee would recommend that an enabling act be obtained of the next legislature to levy a tax not to exceed $15,000, but that said tax shall not be levied until the question is affirmed by a vote of the people.

In relation to the soldiers' bounty your committee recommend that an enabling act be obtained to carry out the acts of this board in relation to said bounty.

And your committee would further recommend that a committee of — be appointed to go to Springfield when the legislature is in session to procure the passage of the above and other acts asked for by this board.

All of which is respectfully submitted. HENRY WEST,
Chairman.

Mr. Cusey moved to amend the report by striking out that portion submitting the question of a soldiers' monument to a vote of the people.

Which was lost. And the report, as submitted, was adopted.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

The chairman, as special committee to visit Springfield, presented verbally, for the information of the board, that the following recommendations of the board had become laws by act of the legislature:

To erect a soldiers' monument in McLean county.

To enable the town of Padua to levy a special tax to refund money advanced to place men in the army.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867.

Mr. Newton offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The legislature has authorized this board to make an appropriation for the erection of a soldiers' monument, therefore,

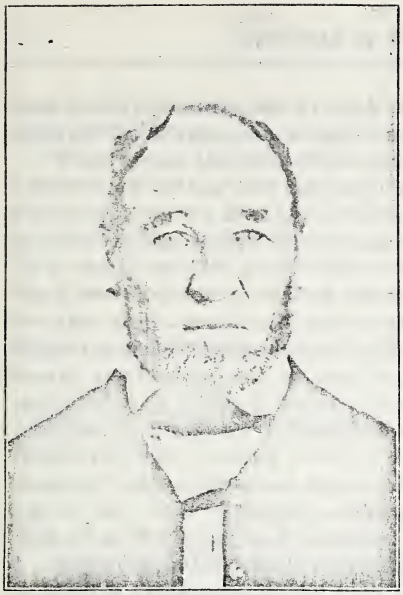
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the subject as to a plan or form of the same and report at the next meeting of the board.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

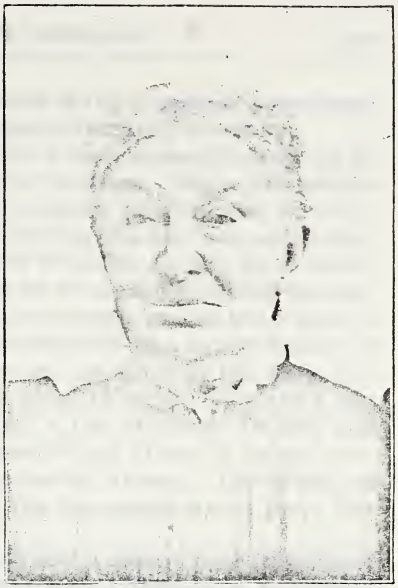
Adoption of the design of J. S. Halderman, Esq.

The general specifications of Halderman's plans are as follows:

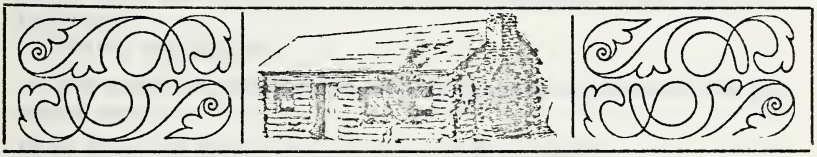
Base, limestone about 14 feet in diameter by 3 feet 6 inches thick of round base work, with three steps leading to main monument with

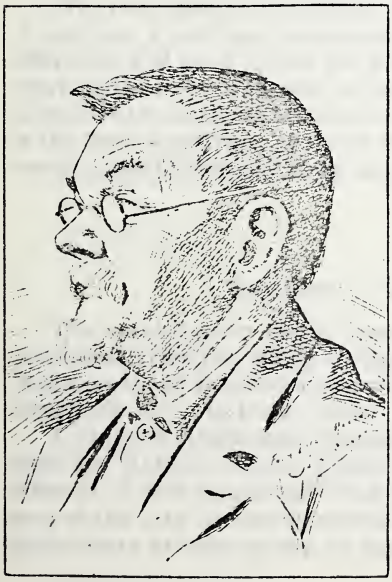


DEACON SAMUEL LANDER

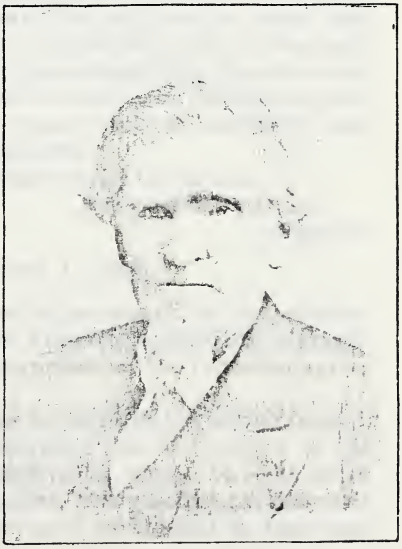


MRS. ARDELA C. LANDER





DR. HERMAN SCHROEDER



JAMES S. PIERSON

four fluted pedestals, one at each corner of the monument surrounded with shells, drums, and accoutrements of the army and navy.

Then comes the first of the marble, a base about 6 feet square by 3 feet thick with a nice molding cut on the same. Above this the die 5 feet square by 5 feet high with six columns on each side on which to inscribe the names of deceased soldiers, the die to be surrounded by a nicely molded gothic cap 5 feet 10 inches square by 20 inches thick with a piece of cannon pointed off from each corner of this cap. On this cap a molding 6 inches thick stands a second die 3 feet in diameter and 3 feet 6 inches high, surrounded by a heavy wreath of laurel at the top, and by heavily carved emblems at the base, this surrounded by a nicely molded piece about 12 inches thick and 3 feet 6 inches in diameter surrounded with a row of stars. On this cap stands the main column 2 feet in diameter and 14 feet in height, surmounted with a life-sized figure of a soldier at rest. The figure and cap to be 7 feet in height, making the monument about forty feet high of solid marble and masonry.

Your committee would recommend that a committee be appointed to receive proposals and let the contract for building said monument and that the marble used in building said monument be the best No. 1 American.

Which was adopted.

The special committee on soldiers' monument presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

We, your special committee, appointed to inquire into the place of erecting a soldiers' monument, have had said matter under consideration and have visited the places mentioned to which the monument could be removed, and we would recommend that the monument be removed from the public square and erected in the Franklin square, in the Durley addition, provided the county be at no expense in said removal and the contract can be so altered.

Respectfully submitted,

SYLVESTER PEASLEY,

Chairman.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868.

The special order of the hour being the removal of the soldiers' monument from the public square to Franklin square, Mr. Marquis, chairman of the monument committee, presented the following agreement from Mr. J. S. Halderman:

I, James S. Halderman, contractor for building the soldiers' monument for McLean county, Illinois, learning that the subject of the removal of said monument from court house square to some other part of the city (either) Franklin square, is now before the Board of Supervisors of said county, do hereby give my consent as such con-

tractor for the removal of said monument as above indicated, and agree if said removal is made by the board to build and erect said monument at the point fixed by the board, as I have agreed in my contract with the commissioners of the board to build it in the court house square, and that my said contract shall apply to such new location and shall be made the same as it now applies to the location in the court house yard and without additional cost or expense to said county over or above contract price. J. S. HALDERMAN.

After a discussion the ayes and noes were called for and the report of the committee was adopted.

Robert Maxton, who copied for the McLean County Historical Society the above transcripts from the records of the Board of Supervisors, closes his transcript with the following:

McLEAN COUNTY'S ACTION IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION FROM APRIL, 1861, TO THE CLOSE IN 1866.

The Confederate States constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, March 11, 1861, and on April 12, 1861, Fort Sumpter was bombarded. The fort was surrendered by Major Anderson on April 13th, and on the 14th day of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 troops to serve three months.

On the 26th day of April, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of McLean county met in special session, and on the 27th passed a resolution to issue bonds amounting to $10,000 for the purpose of raising money with which to provision and equip volunteers from McLean county, who might enlist under call of the President.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote of the board, which consisted, at that time, of twenty-nine members.

From the beginning to the end of the war, McLean county, through its Board of Supervisors, contracted and paid the following:

For bounties, cash	$106,491 00
For aid to soldiers' families	35,067 55
For expense and equipments for troops	5,996 12
For interest on bonds	38,721 39
For commissions to agents	3,595 48
For payment on bonds, etc	60,604 39
For bonds unpaid in 1866	160,849 00
Total war expenses	$411,124 93

Which makes an average of over $100,000 in each year for war expenses by McLean county, from the beginning of the war in April, 1861, to the surrender of Lee in April, 1865.

And I submit the same, with the accompanying transcript from the proceedings of the county board, as a record of patriotism of which McLean county has every reason to be proud.

Respectfully yours,

R. MAXTON,
County Clerk.

September 5, 1892.

PRIVATE BENEFACTIONS

TO THE

SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

1861 TO 1865.

BY MRS. SUE A. PIKE SANDERS.

ON APRIL 19, 1861, the first gun was fired which awakened the patriotism of every true American which had been inherited from his forefathers, and called to arms thousands of men who saw the right and dared defend it. Mine is to write of the work of those who could not shoulder arms, who fought the home battles, defended the vacant firesides, and kept the lamp of love burning for four long years. Responsive to the first gun the men of McLean county began to enlist and formed what is known as Captain Harvey's company. Five days later a petition was circulated to raise money to furnish each member of the company with a Colts' revolving pistol, while James Middleton agreed to donate $50 to every company volunteering from the city of Bloomington. Dr. McCann Dunn tendered gratuitous service to the families of all soldiers during the war. Grover & Winslow agreed to furnish them with soap and candles the entire length of time, and continue the same to the families of those who never returned, and the *Pantagraph* was sent free to their homes each morning.

At the first meeting of the city council after Sumter was fired upon they donated $157 to clothe Captain Harvey's company.

At a meeting of Prairie Bird Engine and Hose company, held at their hall at 9 o'clock a.m. April, 19, 1861, they voted to present their silk flag to the military company already enlisted to defend it to the bitter end. This company was accepted the following day. Two weeks later a woman, whose name was never known, presented a beautiful fife to a Bloomington company, which was accepted by Capt. "Whig" Ewing, thus urging by martial music the cause of defense. One month had not passed before Erin's sons, too, had raised a company, and on May 12, were presented with a beautiful silk flag by the Irish women of this city. On the same day a silk flag was presented to the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, the presentation speech being made by Miss Lina Cradlebaugh. This flag was carried through many a battle, fluttered over thousands who fell in its defense, until badly worn, when

it was sent to Nathan L. Sears by his son, William S. Sears, who afterward fell at Raymond. In 1895 this flag was secured by the author of this article and placed in the hands of R. N. Evans, to become the property of the city of Bloomington. The 12th of May seems to have been a regular flag day, for on the same date Capt. John McNulta's company was presented with a silk flag, bought by the ladies of Bloomington, and tendered by Miss Fannie McCullough.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors appropriated money to buy flannel to make shirts for McLean county soldiers. On May 22 the loyal women met and made the same. All through the summer of '61 the community was anxious to do something to assist the cause of right. Already had societies been formed in many of the Eastern cities; but not until Dr. E. R. Roe returned from Ironton, Mo., where the Thirty-third Illinois was in camp, and reported the suffering in camp at that place, and the necessity of supplies the government could not furnish, was concerted action planned.

On October 22, a concert was arranged by Professor Barck, H. N. Pearse, R. E. Messer, and Frank Packard, which netted $95, and which was expended in hospital supplies. On November 21 following, a meeting was held at Phoenix hall to organize an aid society. A goodly number of men and women were present. The Rev. Mr. Price, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, was elected chairman of the meeting, and Cyrenius Wakefield, secretary. Sixty persons signed the roll, among whom were seventeen men. Permanent officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. George Bradner; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Dr. D. L. Crist and Mrs. Hamilton Spencer; Secretary, Mrs. Dr. S. Willard; Treasurer, Mrs. William McCullough; Finance Committee, Mrs. Eliel Barber, Mrs. W. H. Holmes, and Lina Cradlebaugh; Working Committee, Mrs. George Dietrich, Mrs. A. M. Tayler, Mrs. John Dietrich, Mrs. Laura B. Humphrey, Mrs. E. C. Hyde, Mrs. Goodman Ferre, Mrs. E. Lewis, Mrs. William Allin, Mrs. H. W. Pike; Packing Committee, Mrs. Charles G. Ames, Mrs. T. S. Pike, Mrs. J. M. Ward, and Mrs. John Steele. The Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows, of which Peter Whitmer was chairman, voted gratuitous use of their hall for the meetings of this society. About this time Mr. Pearse returned from Mound City, Ill., hospital, where the wounded of the battle of Belmont were quartered, and reported great suffering for the want of sanitary supplies. On the following Sunday Mr. Price made a stirring speech in behalf of immediate work for their relief. A meeting was called at once when Rev. C. G. Ames moved that this society cooperate with the Sanitary Aid Society of Chicago, in disbursing their work and collections. In this the men were urged to take part, many responded to the home work who were unable to shoulder arms. Correspondence was at once opened with the Concord, Mass., Aid Society, which was organized the day following the firing on Sumter, to ascertain their plan of work, for at this time it must be remembered that the needs of warfare were unknown to the American peo-

ple. At the first meeting of the society $50 in cash, besides a large number of feather pillows, quilts, bandages, stockings, slippers, old rags, etc., had been donated. The articles were at once forwarded to the hospital and the money expended for the following list of goods: 120 yards of calico, 80 yards of muslin, 20 yards of ticking, 110 yards of canton flannel, 25 yards of crash, besides thread, needles, buttons, tape, batting, etc., to be manufactured into articles most needed at the hospitals; so at the first meeting work commenced in earnest and never lagged in McLean county while there was need of sanitary supplies. At this meeting a lengthy communication was read from the Concord Aid Society, repeating instructions sent them from the war department, which presented many new lines of work. The new call was for blankets and quilts seven feet long and fifty inches wide, also woolen or canton flannel bed gowns, dressing sacks, under shirts, small hair and feather pillows, cushions for wounded limbs, woolen socks and slippers. So quickly did the aid society hasten their work of love that by December 4th, letters came from Dr. George P. Rex, surgeon of the Normal regiment, and H. J. Eddy, chaplain, acknowledging the vast amount of comfort our supplies had brought to the sick at Arcadia, Mo., who were suffering with typhoid fever. On February 12th, 1862, a fair was held which proved such a success it was repeated on the 22d, the total receipts amounting to over $2,000. On April following, Charles G. Ames, pastor of the Unitarian church, delivered his lecture on "What Will Become of the Republic," which added to our funds $50.

About this time attention was called to the needs of soldiers' families. A meeting was called on July 10th to take action in their behalf, a subscription paper was circulated, to which $165 was subscribed. The paper was then placed in the hands of Judge David Davis and Hon. Leonard Swett, who by the 12th reported additions to the amount of $500, all of which was reserved for the relief of soldiers' families.

On August 8th, Governor Yates made an appeal to the citizens of Illinois for more help. Immediately all kinds of supplies were sent to immediate friends, which were soon followed by large supplies for general distribution, which, at the end of the month, amounted to $290. In November another festival was held which netted $150, which was expended in material to be manufactured by the Aid Society for hospital use. On Thanksgiving day following a donation was taken at the union meeting of the churches amounting to $82.40, which was turned over to the Aid Society.

Responsive to the ever helping hand of the Odd Fellows in the following December, they gave a festival which netted $257, which was donated for home charity among soldiers' families. As winter advanced want increased among those families left without support by loyal men. Then the question arose as to where so many poor came from. An investigation followed, which showed that notwithstanding so many had gone to war the population was constantly and

rapidly increasing, by refugees and indolent people coming here to receive support from the hands of charity, and many of these were the families of men who belonged to the southern army. Even at the State Normal School, which sent a whole company to the front, there were scholars who boldly asserted that they were from the South and sent there for protection during the war. Your writer has a very vivid recollection of many spirited controversies with two young women who killed time under the protection of the stars and stripes.

All through the winter of '62-3 the Aid Society worked diligently manufacturing supplies for the hospitals, so that spring found their treasury empty, which necessitated the raising of more funds for continued work. On March 6, 1863, an Old Folks' concert was given which netted $300.

As the war advanced McLean county had her share of martyrs to the cause of the right, which demanded that a soldiers' burial ground be set apart in Evergreen Cemetery. Today loyal people, who note the many humble slabs within this enclosure, revere the spot as they pass by. When spring came and birds began to chant their requiems around the graves of our heroes, the Aid Society took steps to plant trees wherein the birds might sit and sing the summer through. A committee was appointed to secure trees, but before the committee had time to solicit, Phœnix, and Overman & Mann gladly embraced the opportunity to decorate the entire enclosure with such trees as the committee might select. The trees thus donated were planted by the hands of McLean county's loyal women.

On May 8th an article appeared in the morning paper asking for pickles and kraut for our armies in Missouri, to be sent direct to St. Louis for disbursement. The aid society at once published a request for citizens and farmers to bring all the vegetables they could spare to the grocery store of J. F. Humphrey the following Saturday. Saturday morning found an immense quantity of supplies from town and country, which were at once prepared for shipment. As one of the girls who gave all the time I could from my school work, I well remember the speed with which this work was done, with grinders, cutters, and knives in the hands of Bloomington's loyal girls. Cabbage was chopped, tomatoes sliced, onions and cucumbers ground, all placed in tubs with layers of salt. Monday morning they were thoroughly washed, packed in barrels, covered with high wines, and immediately sent to the headquarters of the sanitary commission. All through the summers of '63-4 certain Saturdays were set apart for this work, which resulted in sending to our soldiers hundreds of barrels of pickles and kraut, besides a large amount of canned pieplant.

Well do I remember the donation of our loyal Dr. Schroeder, who brought a barrel of cucumbers, and as he rolled them into the back of the store, said: "These are true blue, John Brown, Union League cucumbers, warranted to suit any Union man and poison any copperhead."

About this time, May 15, General Grant issued a call for bandages and rags to be sent to the hospitals, whereupon a call was issued by the society which resulted in the donation of rags and bandages which filled two large drygoods boxes that were sent to Nashville. At the same time two large boxes of books and papers were sent to the same place. On the following day the commissary general of Illinois Sanitary Bureau published an article saying "30,000 bushels of potatoes would do more for the cause than 30,000 men." The people of Illinois were therein requested to plant all available ground in potatoes, and let the children grow patriotic in picking bugs from the plants to insure a large crop. So great was the demand of the hospitals owing to recent battles, by June 1 the sanitary supplies had again been exhausted. Pillows, canned and dried fruits of all kinds, jellies, wines, and delicacies for wounded soldiers were much needed. One hundred dollars was immediately subscribed and sent to sanitary headquarters at Springfield to assist the demand, while the women planned another festival, from which they realized $456. They now met twice a week to sew, and twice to make pickles and kraut. Fifty empty barrels were sent them from Springfield, which were soon filled, and forwarded to the hospitals August 28, '63. As the war advanced many disabled, discharged, and homeless soldiers were seeking refuge somewhere. The aid society saw the necessity of a place and means to protect these brave men disabled by righteous war. The people responded to a call with $150 in cash and a large amount of cast off clothing, which amply provided for present demands. Following this came a call for assistance to the poor blacks of the south, who wandered homeless and neglected in unconscious freedom up and down the streams that bordered the north and south. A paper was circulated by loyal men, and a goodly sum sent to their relief amounted to about $200. Winter was again approaching and no signs of peace, yet the loyal at home forgot not their obligations to their soldiers. A grand donation festival was planned for New Year's day, 1864, to which the people of the county were invited to come and bring their donations. New Year's morning found the snow eighteen inches deep with a northwest wind blowing furiously, yet the loyal women and girls waded to the hall; donned their aprons, and assisted in every way to make the donation a success. Tables were spread four times the length of Phoenix Hall. All day the wind piled the snow into almost impassable drifts, the day and night was bitter cold, and travel almost entirely suspended. As we saw our tables so bountifully supplied with all that was tempting to the appetite, our thoughts naturally went out to our soldiers on picket along the Rappahannock and the snowy hills of Chattanooga. H. B. Norton, editor of the *Pantagraph* at this time, said of the storm: "God's great storm angel wrapped the continent of the dying year in one unbroken spotless winding sheet, that stretched from the eastern to the western ocean, and from the broad waters of the Alabama to the Arctic pole, as white and pure as the leaf on which we shall write

the history of 1864." Owing to the severity of the storm this festival was repeated on January 8, 1864, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The donations of New Year's day summed up as follows:

Forty-four cords of wood, valued at	$304 59
Produce (county)	250 90
Cash	353 85
Total	$909 34

On this occasion E. H. Rood presented the Aid Society a quarter of beef, which was sold by lottery. It was first drawn by J. G. Schermerhorn, who gave it back to the society. It was put up again and drawn by D. S. Sweeny, who again donated it, when it was put up at auction and sold, the society realizing $104.50. The total receipts of January 8 were $545.15, the net receipts of both days being $1,352.75.

Following this Professor Fox gave a concert which netted $60. On February 22 another festival was held in Phoenix hall for the benefit of soldiers' families. New solicitors were sent out who had not heretofore taken any active part in the work. Many valuable articles were donated at this time which were sold by lottery, among which was a silver tea set, drawn by Mrs. George Bruner; a bust of Stephen A. Douglas, drawn by Mrs. C. R. Coe; a silver castor, by Mrs. B. R. Baughman, and a fine oil painting, by Mrs. George Granger. This festival neted $593.60. Again the call came for hospital supplies —once more our loyal people realized work must not lag. A continental supper was planned, when noted as well as unique characters appeared in full costume, which filled Phoenix hall again to its utmost capacity. Your writer was honored with the character of Mrs. Partington, while Will Taylor bore the character of "Ike." This entertainment netted $200. Up to this time the Aid Society had labored incessantly to assist the cause; their efforts never weakened while there was work to be done. On May 4, 1864, the Soldiers' Aid Society was notified that the hospitals were well supplied, and that further work by them was unnecessary for the present, so their attention was turned toward home surroundings. It was decided to have a thorough organization of loyal citizens to continue the work. A public meeting was called and a board of directors appointed, consisting of William Thomas, David Brier, J. F. Humphreys, L. W. Capen, and Isaac Kenyon. This committee appointed sub-committees from each ward to look into cases of destitution among soldiers' families, supply the same and report to the board. On May 12th a promenade concert was held which placed $50 in the hands of the committee. On May 17th a public meeting was called to take action in regard to soliciting funds to assist the Freedmen. A special committee was appointed who, a few days later, reported $308 collected for this charity. Miss S. A. E. Walton, who taught a private school, gave a children's concert which donated $80 to this work for the Freedmen.

Up to this time little had been done in this county for the Christian Commission, the people undoubtedly thinking the soldier's soul was

safe while he fought, suffered, and died for the right. On June 3, 1864, Chaplain McCabe, late of Libby prison, was secured to lecture for this fund. The receipts amounted to $1,550. His lecture was not only heart-rending but soul-stirring, althought at this time he simply represented a prison that was a palace compared with other rebel prisons that existed at that time. On the following day a covenant meeting was held at Phoenix hall. The people had already began to see that more determined action must be inaugurated for the cause. A covenant was framed as follows:

"In view of the sacrifices made by our patriotic fathers and mothers of the revolution to plant on this continent the free institutions of liberty, which have rendered the government of the United States the most prosperous and happy in the world, and from the fact that these benign institutions are assailed, not by foreign foes, but by rebels and traitors at home, and deprived, as we are, of shouldering the musket and fighting side by side with our noble brothers the battle of freedom, yet for the purpose of aiding our suffering soldiers and the government in every possible manner to put down this gigantic rebellion, we, the undersigned loyal women of Bloomington and McLean county, do pledge ourselves that we will purchase no imported articles of apparel until the close of the present war."

This covenant was adopted and circulated at once, and at this meeting received eighty signatures of leading women. A covenant committee was appointed to circulate the same throughout the city. It was signed by hundreds, yet there were many among us who scorned and ridiculed the idea, many whose names and faces are familiar to us today. While the paper was being circulated Jessie Bland came out with an article in the *Pantagraph*, asking the men to now agree to ignore Swiss watches and jewelry, French marseilles, cassimeres, broadcloth, calfskin, silk and satin vests, Irish linen, Panama hats, Cuban cigars, and imported gins and brandies, and kill themselves, if must be, on home-raised tobacco and corn-made whisky.

On June 14 McLean County Historical Society gave an exhibition when the Aid Society sold strawberries, ice cream, and flowers, clearing $150. On July 4, 1864, the boys gave up their firecrackers and donated their money to the sanitary committee, and energetically these loyal boys and girls solicited donations to this fund throughout the day. On July 21, 1864, by call of Richard Yates, the Aid Society renewed their work for the sanitary commission. having raised $835.50 for home relief between May 4 and July 21. About this time a proposition came before the supervisors of McLean county to make provision for gratuitous support and education of disabled soldiers of Illinois volunteers to be located in McLean county. The proposition was due the fact that many boys had left their schools and occupations to fight for the Union, thus being deprived of those privileges enjoyed by those at home. A meeting was held at the First Presbyterian church July 30, 1864, at 4 o'clock p.m., to listen to an address on the subject of gratu-

itous education for soldiers. At this meeting two men subscribed $500 each for the school, whose names I am unable to record. An entertainment was given to raise funds for preliminary work on what was designated to be "Grant Seminary;" $75.50 was realized. The Peak Family followed with a concert, which netted $50. The enterprise advanced far enough for many to take stock and then, for some reason which I do not recall, and which I cannot find recorded, the entire matter was dropped. This eventually became the Illinois Soldiers' College and was located at Fulton, Whiteside county, Ill.

On July 27 E. C. Hyde returned from a visit to the hospitals of Chattanooga and reported great need of sanitary supplies at that place in the way of krout and pickles. The ladies again took hold of this line of work, issued a call to the farmers of the county, who, as usual, responded with an abundance of vegetables.

Again we met and soon forwarded many barrels of the much-needed supply. This work was kept up through the entire fall of 1864.

On August 5, a National Fast day was observed at the First Presbyterian church. A collection was taken amounting to $82.15, which was turned over to the Aid Society. On the 12th a sociable was held at Phoenix hall, which placed $55 in the treasury. About this time the young *misses* of the city, unauthorized or appointed, collected $140, which they turned over to the Aid Society, thus showing the loyalty of the school girls.

Early in the spring of '64 arrangements were made and committees appointed to solicit provisions and supplies of all kinds to conduct a sanitary booth at the state fair at Decatur. The committee to take charge of this booth consisted of C. R. Overmann, E. M. Prince, Jesse A. Wilson, George P. Ela, C. E. Fell, J. F. Humphrey, Sue A. Pike, Emma Ross, Mary Ross, and Della Burr. The fair was held in September following, and the hard work of this committee to utilize the donations to the best advantage resulted in the net receipt of $1,560. To this fund Isaac Funk gave $600, Overmann and Mann $300, besides sundry subscriptions from others, making in all $3,460. A call now came to donate cast-off clothing for the Freedmen, which met a quick and rapid response of our citizens.

New Years day, 1865, found many poor and destitute families in our midst. Many had been bereft of husbands and fathers. Many heads of families had returned disabled, hence the work of home relief demanded constant attention. A fair was planned for New Year's day, 1865, which resulted in the receipt of $427.10. To this was added $2,000 by private subscription and $300 worth of clothing, making a total of $2,727.10. This money was placed in the hands of the Home Relief Committee for proper and needed distribution, of which E. M. Prince was chairman. Not only were the needy at home cared for, but a fund for white refugees was collected and distributed among these poor defenders of liberty, now without homes or friends. On April 6, 1865, news came that 40,000 soldiers lay sick at Petersburg.

The churches responded in the way of an entertainment to raise funds, as here named, First M. E., Unitarian, and Christian churches, raised about $400 to assist the sick reported. A call came from Camp Butler for flower seeds to decorate their grounds. Suffice to say a large package of seeds were sent to these men whose finer feelings had not been lost in the din of battle. The seeds were followed by many barrels of vegetables for the soldiers at Camp Butler.

On April 13 our chieftain was slain. June 8 a subscription was commenced to assist in rearing a monument to his memory By July 1, $205 had been subscribed for the same, and $300 for a monument for Lovejoy, and $318 for the freedmen of the south. A Freedman's Aid Society was formed to distribute this fund and keep in touch with necessary demands for these poor fugitives. June 1, 1865, at Mobile, Ala., a contribution was taken up by the 94th Regiment Illinois Volunteers for the Lincoln Monument at Springfield. The regiment raised $1,007.50, which was forwarded to the monument committee at Springfield.

As the war drew toward an end charity went out in other directions. All through the summer of 1865 the soldiers were arriving home. Much money was raised, and donations unenumerated to give receptions to our heroes. Thus showing that to the bitter end McLean county stood true to the men who fought the good fight, and when camp, field, and hospital were closed, when returned warriors had received all due courtesies, then the minds of the loyal people of McLean county turned their attention toward raising a monument to the memory of those who never returned to home and loved ones.

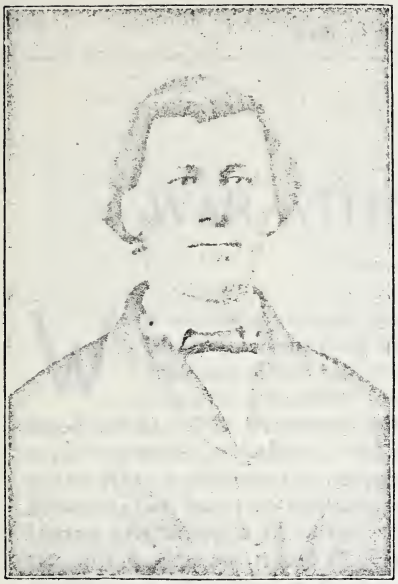
This account is confined to Bloomington and its immediate vicinity and is not a full account, though it is approximately correct. But what was true of Bloomington was in a measure true of Chenoa, Lexington, Hudson, Heyworth, Saybrook, Danvers, McLean, and Leroy, which were smaller centers of sanitary work, but no record of their work has been preserved, and most of the leaders in it have passed to their "long home," and it is impossible to procure any detailed account of it. It is impossible therefore to give a correct statement of the amount raised for this purpose in the county. Besides $35,000 contributed by the Board of Supervisors, there was raised by the Ladies' Aid Society of Bloomington $18,237.50, and besides the articles already enumerated and $285 in cash, the following articles were manufactured by the Ladies' Aid Society and sent to the hospitals:

Sheets	478	Blankets	70
Pillow cases	582	Shirts	203
Pillows	199	Flannel shirts	120
Pillow ticks	75	Dressing gowns	37
Comforts	121	Drawers	269
Quilts	150	Socks	134
Mittens	21	Handkerchiefs	135
Towels	313	Napkins	112
Glasses of jelly	150	Cans of fruit	245
Rolls of bandage	595	Needle books	25

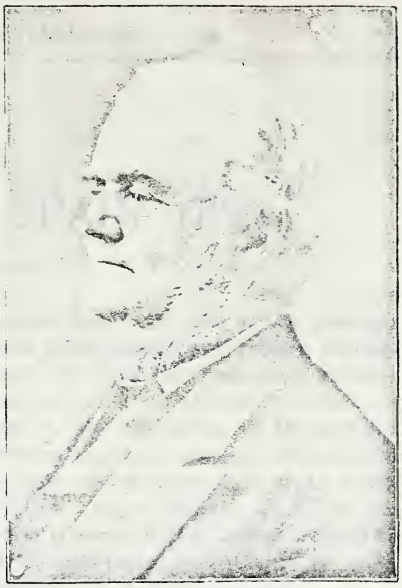
Pounds of books and papers..	10,000	Slippers, pairs	50
Linen rags, pounds	513	Fine combs, dozens	5
Potatoes, barrels	40	Onions, barrels	10
Pieplant, pounds	100	Wine, gallons	30
Dried apples, bushels	2	Blackberries, bushels	10
Plums, bushels	5	Peaches	12
Pickles		Valued at	$4,760

NOTE.—The Historical Society endeavored to supplement Mrs. Sander's paper by one on the work of the towns outside of Bloomington, but finding no written or printed memorials of their work, and that most of those active in this charity had passed away, leaving behind them only traditions of their labors, and that there was no reliable data on which to base such a paper the Society reluctantly gave it up.

Every one was willing and anxious to aid in this work. The spirit of the people of McLean county may be judged by the following incident, that took place at the Republican State Convention that met at Decatur in the summer of 1864, as related by Ex-State Senator John Cusey, who was present on that occasion. Some lady, whose name the Senator does not recollect, but probably Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, addressed the convention in a most thrilling and eloquent appeal in behalf of the State Sanitary Commission, calling for contributions for the relief of the soldiers in the field and in the hospitals, and their suffering families at home. After the address, Isaac Funk, then State Senator from this county, said to the speaker, "I am very sorry that I haven't got much money with me," and thereupon took out his pocketbook and handed her a $500-bill, and then, putting his hand in his vest pocket, he found a $50-bill which he also gave to her, with the remark, "Madam, if you will come to my home, at Funk's Grove, I will give you some money."



JOHN BERRY OREN DORFF
1854



MATTHEW H. HAWKS

LEONARD M. PRINCE

WAR WITH SPAIN, 1898.

WAR was substantially declared March 21, 1898, by the passage of an act requiring Spain to withdraw her troops and relinquish all authority over the island of Cuba, and authorizing the President to employ the army and navy to enforce the demand. The President called on the Governor of Illinois for seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The militia of the state was made the nucleus from which these calls were filled. Bloomington had two companies of militia, Company D, Fifth Infantry, and Troop B, Cavalry. Troop B was divided, and recruited to two full companies, B and G, First Illinois Cavalry. The three companies were organized at Bloomington.

FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Major, William P. Butler.
Squadron Adjutant, Louis Reeves.

TROOP B.

Captain.
Cleon L. Hills.
1st Lieutenant.
Edward E. Pierson.
2d Lieutenant.
Frederick J. Knorr.
1st Sergeant.
Chris C. Taylor.[1]
Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Louis Lartz.
Sergeants.
Harry Tompkins.
Robert Eson.
Funk Douglass.[2]
Bert O. Trimmer.
Charles G. Hayden.
Corporals.
Orselle A. Bray.
Bert V. Howard.[3]
David S. Ramage.
John A. Mantle.
Otto T. McMurry.
Frederick A. Baker.
Frank B. Higgins.
William F. Ziegler.
Trumpeters.
Rolla B. Price.
Harry J. Robbins.
Farrier.
Frank Wilson.
Saddler.
William C. Swallow.
Blacksmith.
Robert L. Wright.
Wagoner.
George B. Davis.
Privates.
Pearl B. Anderson.
Headen C. Arnold.
William W. Adams.
Frank C. Benjamin.
Ira D. Benjamin.
Frank R. Beeson.
William A. Bryant.
George C. Buffham.[4]
William H. Burns.
Edward T. Cunningham.
Joseph L. Chambers.[5]
Calvin C. Chrisman.
Hans P. Christiansen.
Walter B. Clark.
George M. Coulter.
Earl C. Cheney.
Harry B. Cultra.
Charle E. Daniels.
Walter E. Eastman.
Park I. Eicher.
Ernest H. Fisher.
Oscar H. P. Freeman.
Finis Gammill.
Thomas P. Graybill.
Thomas J. Hartson.
Charles H. Higgins.
Bert L. Hinshaw.
Robert I. Hunter.
John E. Hunter.
Waldo B. Holmes.
Cyrus Johnson.
Elijah T. Jester.
Ernest E. Jones.
Otha J. Kerr.
Ulysses G. Kerr.
John H. Keegan.
William Kellum.
Oscar C. Kinney.
Jean B. Kopf.
Lucien LeClair.
Andrew M. Lemons.
Barney Lovell.
George McFadden.
Vance H. Marshall.
William H. Maupin.
Carlyle M. Myers.
Herbert H. Mossman.

1 Promoted to Second Lieutenant Troop G, same regiment, August 18, 1898.
2 Promoted to First Sergeant, August 21, 1898.
3 Promoted to Sergeant, August 24, 1898.
4 Died, August 21, 1898, of cardiac embolism, at Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
5 Died, August 27, 1898, of typhoid fever, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

TROOP B, FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—*Continued.*

Peter A. Meulendyk.
Benjamin F. Nelson.
Robert L. Pemberton.
Charles D. Pemberton.
Glenmore Petticord.
Albert G. Page.
Jacob U. Plank.
Robert T. Prince.[6]
Einory C. Plumley.
William B. Preston.
Howard D. Rayburn.
Aaron W. Robinson
Webster Skinner.
Clyde M. Stewart.
William H. Sullivan.
James W. Sweetman.
Howard Suddarth.[7]
William L. Tatman.
Ashley T. Trimble.
Charles Taylor.
Albertuss Tally.
Clyde A. Vandivort.
William W. VanMeter.
Wilber Waterman.
Clifford F. Wakefield.
John B. Wallace.[9]
Arthur C. Weaver.
William F. Weiler.
Joseph T. Wilkinson.
Edward H. Wick.
George W. Wright.
Joseph L. Zimmerman.

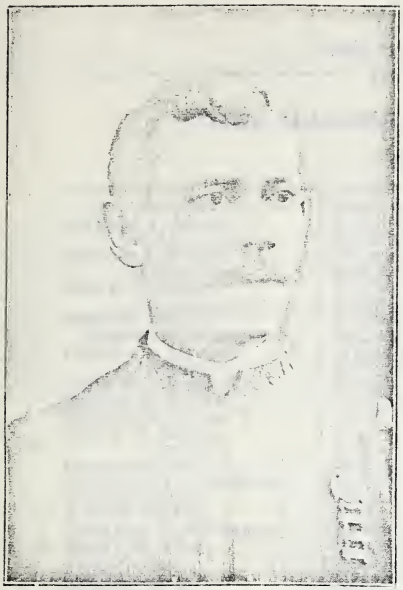
6 Promoted to Corporal.
7 Deserted, July 3.
8 Promoted to Corporal.
9 Promoted to Corporal.

TROOP G.

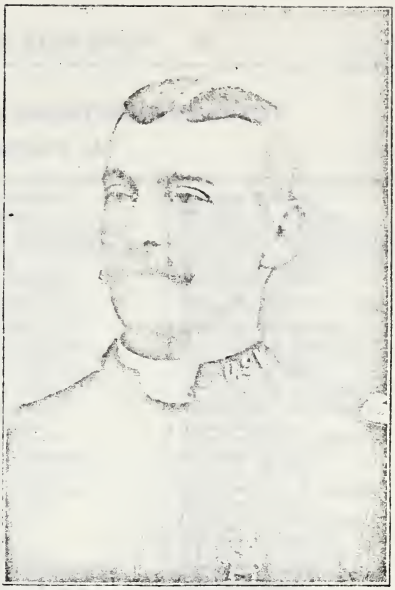
Captain.
Edward C. Butler.
1st Lieutenant.
Charles M. Beam.
2d Lieutenants.
Thomas W. Tipton.*
Chris C. Taylor.
1st Sergeant.
Ben Winslow.
Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Charles Fauntz.
Sergeants.
Lute Hayes.
Thomas Saul.
Oscar Lindstrom.
Chris Kilgore.
Donald D. McIntyre.
Corporals.
Olin W. Patterson.
Frank F. Becker.
William F. Cowley.
Howard R. Brinton.
Oscar F. Jackman.
Harry M. Wait.
Harold B. Stiles.
Gratz A. Bryan.
Wagoner.
William Deuchler.
Trumpeters.
Ira Fisher.
William Dunk.
Farrier.
John H. Hoffa.
Saddler.
Charles F. Schmidt.
Privates.
William Adams.
Albert Barker.
Frederick Beam.†
Walter C. Brown.
Leon T. Barnes.
Edward Bowman.
William G. Bone.
Clarence M. Cunningham
Marion P. Carlock.
Charles Cannon
Cele Y. Daniels.
William L. Durant.
George H. Deane.
Harry R. Davis.
Ora C. Eithel.
Samuel K. Empey.
Clarkson Faulk.
John W. Garis.
Owen Hill.
Charles Hatfield.
Frank R. Higgins.
George W. Hamblin.
William H. Hicks.
Bert Hamilton.
Bertie G. Hudson.
Elmer E. Hartman.
Frank W. Johnson.
Monie Jones.
Theodore G. Keegan.
Fred Kenning.
Chris J. Kaufer.
Gustav P. Krueger.
George H. Kelsey.
Tony Loveglass.
Ira Largent.
James B. Lautz.
Elmer E. Langley.
Owen E. Long.
Robert M. Leaf.
Edward B. Little.‡
Lawson D. Moore.
Magnus M. Morine.
Marion C. Minser.
William A. McClure.
Chester W. Mooberry.
Henry D. Morris.
Awald H. Mueller.
Edward Nutt.
Victor Nelson.
Harry A. Nickerson.
Andrew W. Peack.
William S. Porter.
Joseph Penn.
Ertha W. Powell.
George H. Pennock.
Mack Roberts.
Edward G. Rathman.
Max Ruhl.§
Charles A. Riddle.
Clifton H. Rogers.
William Reaugh.
Harry Rayburn.
Christopher H. Renolds.
William W. Sciple.
Louis C. Schuckers.‖
Guy W. Skinner.
Thomas Shea.
Charles W. Steere.
Lester J. Snyder.
Alie W. Saul.
Orson R. Smith.
Charles R. Smith.
Elmer Smith.
Ernest R. Snyder.
Ralph L. Sohn.
Frederick C. Staub.
Hiram Winningham.
Augustus Wells.
Bert O. Harrison.**
William Bowen.††

*Resigned Aug. 8. †Died. ‡Died June 11. §Hospital. ‖Troop clerk. **Deserted Aug. 12. ††Deserted Aug. 12.

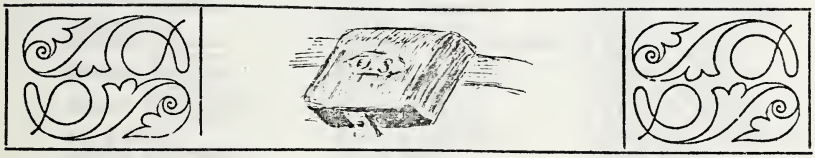
NOTE.—Troops B and G, First Illinois Cavalry, went to the rendezvous at the State Fair Grounds, April 27, where they were sworn into the United States service May 26 and May 30 proceeded to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., where they remained until August 26, when they were sent to Fort Sheridan, where they remained until September 5, when they were given a thirty-days' furlough and were mustered out October 11.

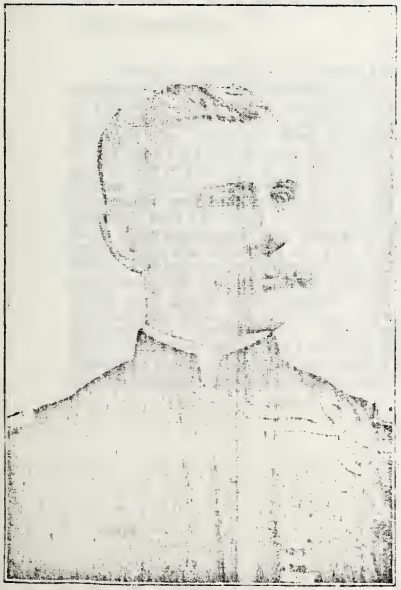


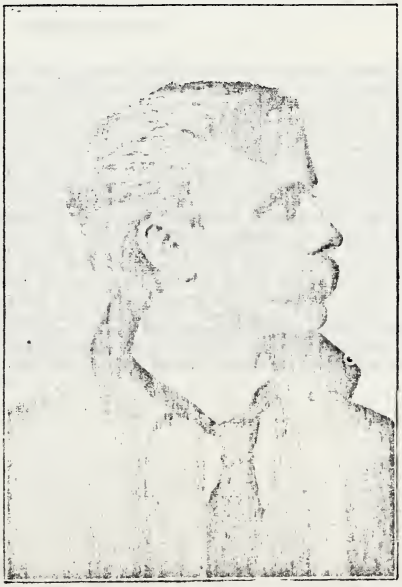
WILLIAM P. BUTLER
Major 1st Ill. Cav., Sp.-Am. War.



EDWARD C. BUTLER
Capt. Troop G, 1st Ill. Cav., Sp.-Am. War.







Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Company D.

Captain.
Edward Y. Miller.
1st Lieutenant.
Harvey A. Waltz.
2d Lieutenant.
Roy E. Bowman.
1st Sergeant.
Fred W. Loehr.
Quartermaster Sergeant.
Charles A. Myers.
Sergeants.
Jesse W. Hainline.
Harvey C. Myers.
William F. Witty.
Henry B. Ebner.
Corporals.
Oscar Dekins.
Gordon B. Hutchinson.
Fred W. Bailey.
J. Park Cutting.
Schuyler C. Scrimger.
Harry M. Akers.
John O. Judd.
William L. Myers.
Fred W. Goff.
Robert D. Blaine.
Hugh C. McDaniels.
William Pennock.
Musicians.
Albert Neis.
Borden Calboun.
Wagoner.
Oscar F. Soverns.
Artificer.
John T. McReynolds.
Privates.
Ed. Abbott.
Adolph Anderson.
Charles A. Benjamin.
Amos O. Bennett.
Erman Blake.
Herbert J. Broughton.
Warren S. Broughton.
Ben. Bruce.
Daniel D. Butler.
William Canfield.
*Clarence Cannon.
Paul Carroll.
William R. Carroll.
Harry W. Clark.
Joseph C. Clements.
Frank L. Collins.
Jesse Conrow.
John H. Dean.
Samuel E. Davis.
William N. Dekins.
†Robert G. Dixon.
Thomas J. Dlubla.
Fred L. Downs.
Herbert East.
Carl Fritz.
John W. Frost.
Eugene A. Gelsthorpe.
William L. Gerth.
Elmer Gill.
William Goddard.
Joe Goetz.
Harvey Hancock.
Charles Hanks.
Charles F. Hartenbower.
Edgar N. Heafer.
Lewis R. Hendryx.
Oria E. Hillis.
Russell P. Hillis.
Alex. Jorgenson.
Louis F. Kearfott.
Philip Kline.
Louis Kuntz.
Arthur T. Lee.
Wilbur H. McCoy.
Mortimer J. McKinney.
Charles A. McWilliams.
Henry Z. Miller.
Ernest L. Nutt.
Harley Nutt.
Minzo Nutt.
Edward Palmer.
A. Jackson Powell.
Albert L. Price.
Charles G. Price.
William H. Prince.
Worthington Prince.
Jesse Pyatt.
Clarence Reynolds.
Walter Ritchie.
John A. Riser.
Clarence L. Rounds.
Eugene T. Sage.
Clyde W. Schermer.
Walter Schmidt.
Fred W. Schwenn.
Edward I. Shields.
Albert Short.
George R. Smith.
Pres. Spaur.
Robert G. Steere.
Frank E. Strimple.
George C. Taylor.
Harry E. Taylor.
John B. Taylor.
James N. Taylor.
Walter Trow.
Orton E. Wilber.
Ulysses Willyard.
Walter H. Woodford.
Fred Wren.
William Wren.

*Died September 3, 1898. †Died August 18, 1898.

NOTE.—Company D, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was formed from the company of the same name in the Illinois National Guard together with a number of recruits who were enlisted after the call for troops was made. Orders were received Monday night, April 25, to proceed to Springfield and report not later than 12 o'clock m. April 27. The company left Bloomington Wednesday morning, April 27, by way of the Chicago & Alton railroad for Camp Tanner (State Fair Grounds) and reported to Col. J. S. Culver at 11 o'clock a.m. Were mustered into the United States volunteer service May 9, 1898. Left Springfield for Chickamauga Park, Ga., (Camp George H. Thomas) May 14, arriving there May 16. The Fifth Illinois Volunteers was the first volunteer regiment to report to General Brooke for service. Left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., (Camp Grant) August 3, where they embarked on the 10th on the United States transport "Obdam" bound for Porto Rico. Owing to some delay the vessel was detained until the next day when word was received that no more troops were needed and orders were given to dis-embark and pitch camp again. On August 18 the regiment left Newport News for Lexington, Ky., (Camp Miles), arriving there August 20. Left Lexington, Ky., for Springfield September 5. Furloughed from there September 12 for thirty days. The company reported to Camp Lincoln October 12 for physical examination and final payment, and was mustered out of the United States volunteer service with the regiment Sunday, October 16, 1898.

Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Company G.

A second call was made under which the Eighth Illinois Infantry, made up exclusively of colored men, was raised. After the surrender of Santiago and the development of great sickness among the white troops of the United States in Cuba, the 8th was ordered to Santiago for garrison duty. Company G was made up mostly from this county. They went to Springfield about July 24, were mustered into the service, and shortly afterward sent to Santiago, Cuba, where they still remain doing garrison duty.

The following is a roster of that company, so far as from McLean county.

Captain.	H. Riley.	W. Hardin.
Julius Witherspoon.	H. Robert.	J. H. Lee.
1st Lieutenant.	E. Henry.	S. Madison.
H. W. Jameson.	A. Fears.	D. Moore.
Privates.	W. M. Schields.	J. Browner.
W. Smith.	J. G. Wilson.	C. Jones.
N. D. Lamb.	F. Murphy.	J. Samuels.
J. H. Wagoner.	D. E. Lee.	J. B. Gains.
H. Milhorn.	J. Hardin.	N. Knight.
C. S. Anderson.	W. Riley.	N. Lewis.
S. Hardeman.	D. Early.	C. Martin.
H. D. Rodgers.	W. M. Jones.	G. Samuels.
C. G. Toliver.	F. Grayer.	E. Thomas.
V. McDonald.	A. C. William.	W. R. Clark.
	W. A. Watson.	C. Glasco.

OFFICERS

OF

CIRCUIT COURT OF McLEAN COUNTY.

From organization of County to January 1, 1899.

JUDGES.

Samuel D. Lockwood, to and including May term, 1834.
Stephen T. Logan, April term, 1835.
Thomas Ford, September term, 1835.
Stephen T. Logan, April and September terms, 1836.
William Brown, April and September terms, 1837.
John Pearson, September term, 1837.
Jesse B. Thomas, May term, 1838.
Daniel Stone, September term, 1838.
William Thomas, October term, 1839.
Samuel H. Treat, May term, 1845, to September term, 1848.
Theophilus L. Dickey, April term, 1849.
David Davis, October term, 1849, to September term, 1862, except.
Charles Emerson, September term, 1860, and December term, 1861, and except.
Oliver L. Davis, March term, 1862.
John M. Scott, December term, 1862, to March term, 1870, except.
Charles Emerson, June term, 1864.
Thomas F. Tipton, September term, 1870, to February term, 1877.
Owen T. Reeves, March term, 1877, to April term, 1890, except.
John Burnes, March term, 1877, and except.
Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, November term, 1879, and except.
Franklin Blades, February term, 1881, and except.
Alfred Sample, November term, 1886, February term, 1887, September term, 1889, and April term, 1890.
Thomas F. Tipton, September term, 1891, to April term, 1897, except.
Alfred Sample, April term, 1896.
Colostin D. Myers, September term, 1897, to 1899.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

James Allin.....Sept., 1831, to Sept., 1832
Merrit L. Covel.....to June 16, 1845
James T. Gildersleeve.....to 1848
William H. Allin.....to 1850
James Allin, jr.....to 1851
William McCullough.....to 1862
Luman Burr.....to 1863
Edward R. Roe.....to 1868
Robert E. Guthrie.....to 1872
Samuel F. Dolloff.....to 1876
James C. McFarland.....to 1884
James H. Leaton.....to 1896
James C. Elder.....to 1899

SHERIFFS.

Cheney Thomas.....to 1834
Martin Scott.....to 1840
Green B. Larrison.....to 1842
Richard Edwards.....to 1844
William McCullough.....to 1848
Jonathan Glimpse.....to 1854
John J. Price.....to 1856
Joseph H. Moore.....to 1858
William P. Withers.....to 1860
John L. Routt.....to 1862
Norvel Dixon.....to 1864
Henry A. Ewing.....to 1866
Edward M. Pike.....to 1868
Gustav Lange.....to 1870
Richard Osborn.....to 1872
Henry Honscheidt.....to 1874
James Goodheart.....to 1878
Joseph Ator.....to 1882
Henry H. Swaim.....to 1886
Vinton E. Howell.....to 1890
William J. Bishop.....to 1894
James Stone.....to 1898
George Johnson.....to 1899

Prosecuting Attorneys.

Until 1870, the State's Attorney was elected for the Judicial District. The records of the Circuit Court, with few exceptions, does not show the names of the State's Attorney until 1850. They show:

Thomas Moffit.....May term, 1833
Charles E. Emerson.....April term, 1836
Jesse B. Thomas.....April term, 1837
Stephen A. Douglas.....Sept. term, 1837
A. Campbell.....Sept. term, 1838
And from 1849 to 1853, C. H. Moore appearing for him at April terms, 1852 and 1853, and W. H. Hanna at Sept. term 1853.....
A. McWilliams.....1854 to 1856
Ward H. Lamon..... to 1860
Harvey Hogg.....March term, 1861
W. H. Young. ....to 1862
Robert E. Woodson....March term, 1863
Henry S. Green. ....to 1866
Thomas F. Tipton.....to 1868
Jonathan H. Rowell.....to 1872
Joseph W. Fifer.....to 1880
Robert B. Porter.....to 1884
Edwin H. Miner.....to 1892
John A. Sterling.....to 1896
R. L. Fleming.....to 1899

Official Court Reporter.

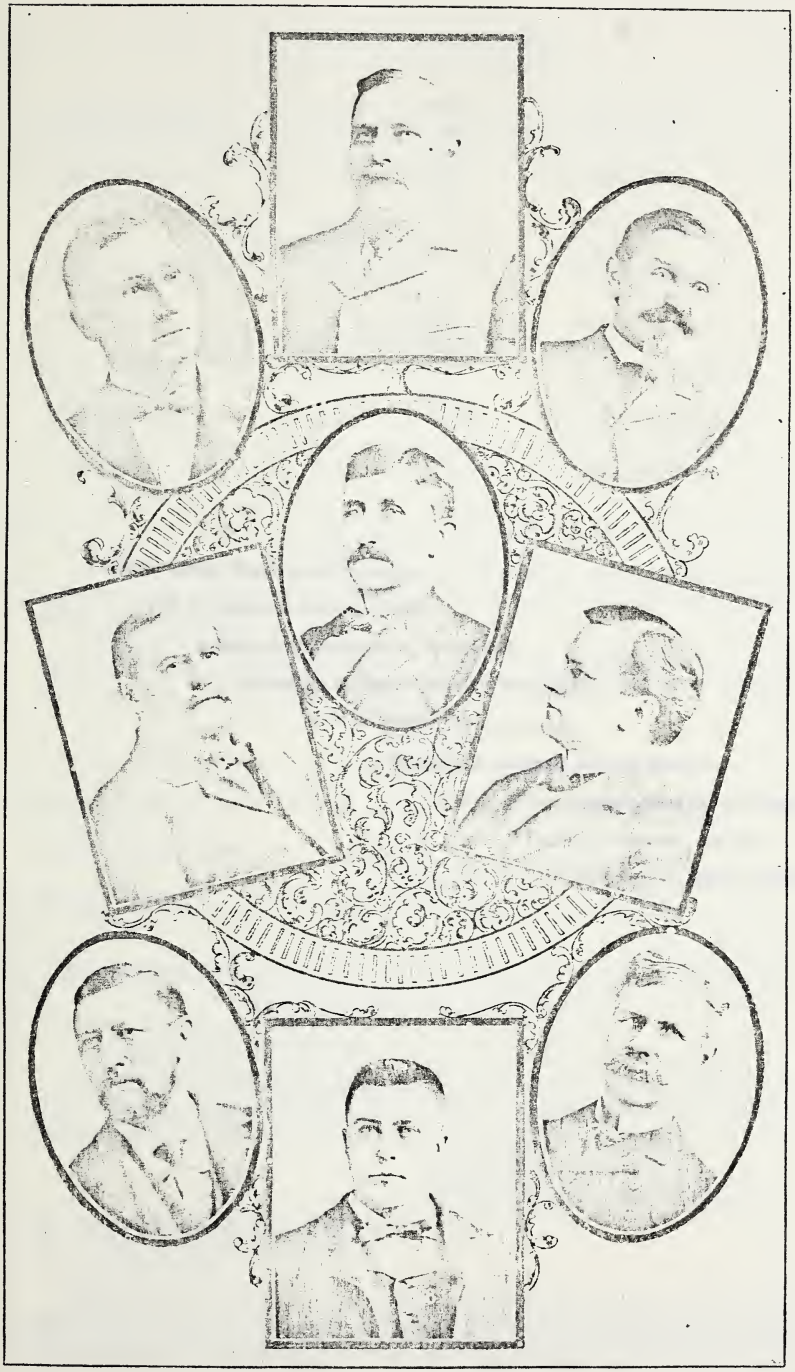
Clayton C. Herr from April term, 1887, to 1899.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF McLEAN COUNTY.

County Commissioners of McLean County.

At an election held in the several voting precincts in McLean county, Illinois, May 16, 1831, the following named persons were elected county commissioners:

	1831.	
Jonathan Cheney,	Timothy B. Hoblit,	Jesse Havens.
	1832.	
Timothy B. Hoblit,	Andrew McMillan,	Seth Baker.
	1833.	
Timothy B. Hoblit,	Andrew McMillan,	Seth Baker.
	1834.	
Timothy B. Hoblit,	Andrew McMillan.	Seth Baker.
	1835.	
Andrew McMillan,	Seth Baker,	John B. Jones.
	1836.	
Andrew McMillan,	Seth Baker,	John B. Jones.
	1837.	
Seth Baker,	Joseph Bartholomew,	William C. Johnson.
	1838.	
Joseph Bartholomew,	William C. Johnson	William Orendorff.
	1839.	
Joseph Bartholomew,	William C. Johnson,	William Orendorff.
	1840.	
William C. Johnson,	William Orendorff,	James R. Dawson.
	1841.	
James R. Dawson,	Nathan Low,	William Conaway.



1 Sain Welty, Master in Chancery.

2 R. L. Carlock, County Clerk.

3 Matt R. Cunningham, Recorder.

4 Joseph C. Means, County Treasurer.

5 C. D. Myers, Circuit Judge.

6 Rolland A. Russell, County Judge.

7 J. S. Wren, Superintendent of Schools.

8 George Johnson, Sheriff.

9 James C. Elder, Circuit Clerk.

	1842.	
James R. Dawson,	William Conaway,	Israel W. Hall.
	1843.	
James R. Dawson,	William Conaway,	Jesse Funk.
	1844.	
James R. Dawson,	Jesse Funk,	William Bishop.
	1845.	
James R. Dawson,	Jesse Funk,	William Bishop.
	1846.	
Jesse Funk,	William Bishop,	Henry Van Sickle.
	1847.	
Jesse Funk,	Henry Van Sickle,	Ezekiel Arrowsmith.
	1848.	
Jesse Funk,	Henry Van Sickle,	Ezekiel Arrowsmith.
	1849.	
Jesse Funk,	Ezekiel Arrowsmith,	James Van Dolah.

County Court.

County Court (consisting of one judge and two justices of the peace)established by act of the General Assembly of Illinois, approved February 12, 1849.

At an election held November 6, 1849, the following persons were elected: John E. McClun, county judge, and Silas Waters and Joseph H. Moore county justices of the peace.

	1849 to 1852.
John E. McClun, Judge.	Silas Waters, Joseph H. Moore, Associates.
	1852.
John M. Scott, Judge.	Hiram Buck, Joseph H. Moore, Associates.
	1853 to 1856.
Bailey H. Coffey, Judge.	Hiram Buck, Milton Smith, Associates.
	1856 to 1858.
Amasa J. Merriman, Judge.	Hiram Buck, Milton Smith, Associates.

Matters Pertaining to Township Organization in McLean County, Illinois.

County Court, September Special Term, A.D., 1850.

At a County Court began and held in the county of McLean, on the 17th day of September, A.D., 1850. Present, John E. McClun, judge, and Silas Waters and J. H. Moore, associate judges.

J. M. Scott, *Deputy Clerk.*
George Parke, *Deputy Sheriff.*

In the Matter of the Petition of Robert Miller and Others.

And now at this day comes Robert Miller and others and present their petition praying that the matter of township organization may be submitted to the people at the coming election in November next.

Whereupon it was ordered by the Court that the clerk of this Court give legal notice that the matter of township organization will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection at the November election.

Election held November 5, 1850:

For Organization	533
Against Organization	350

COUNTY COURT, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

IN THE MATTER OF TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

This day is presented to the Court a petition of fifty and upwards, legal voters of this county, for the Court to order a vote taken at the next regular election, for or against township organization. Whereupon the Court, in pursuance of law, order that the clerk of this Court issue the requisite notice for the next regular election to enable the voters of said county to vote upon said question, in accordance with the prayer of said petitioners.

Election held November 4, 1856:

For Organization	1,330
Against Organization	134

COUNTY COURT, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1857.

IN THE MATTER OF TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

This day is presented to the Court a petition of fifty and upwards, legal voters of this county, for the Court to order a vote taken at the next regular election, for or against township organization. Whereupon the Court, in pursuance of law, order that the clerk of this Court issue the requisite notice for the next regular election to enable the voters of said county to vote upon said question in accordance with the prayer of said petitioners.

Election held November 3, 1857:

For Organization	2,109
Against Organization	786
Majority in favor of Organization	1,323

COUNTY COURT, DECEMBER 9, 1857.

IN THE MATTER OF TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

This day is presented to the Court a report from the clerk of this Court of the vote on township organization, which the Court, upon

examination, orders to be recorded. Said report is in the words and figures following:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
MCLEAN COUNTY. } Office of the clerk of the County Court, of McLean County, Ill., December 7, 1857.

To the Honorable, the County Court of McLean County, now in session at the December term, 1857, of said Court:

This certifies that at an election held according to law on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, 1857,

The votes for Township Organization of said county were.....	2,109
The votes against Township Organization of said county were.....	786
Leaving majority in favor of said Organization.....	1,323

(Said question having been submitted to be voted upon by the legal voters of McLean county at said election according to law) as appears by the election certificate of said election on file in the office of the clerk of the County Court aforesaid.

Witness William C. Hobbs, Clerk of the County Court, of
[SEAL.] the County aforesaid, and the seal of said County hereto affixed this 7th day of December, A.D., 1857.

W. C. HOBBS,
Clerk.

At the March meeting (last of County Court as County Board), 1858, the Court appointed James Gilmore, sr., Hadley J. Short, and Silas Waters commissioners to divide up the county. They reported as follows:

We have established towns or townships with names in said county of McLean and state of Illinois, as follows:

Town No.	1	Mount Hope	Town No.	15	Money Creek
" "	2	Mosquito Grove	" "	16	Gridley
" "	3	Danvers	" "	17	LeRoy
" "	4	Funks Grove	" "	18	Lee
" "	5	Dale	" "	19	Blue Mound
" "	6	Dry Grove	" "	20	Lexington
" "	7	White Oak	" "	21	Chenoa
" "	8	Randolph	" "	22	Kickapoo
" "	9	Bloomington	" "	23	Pleasant
" "	10	Normal	" "	24	Martin
" "	11	Hudson	" "	25	Lawndale
" "	12	Savanna	" "	26	Prairie
" "	13	Old Town	" "	27	Cheneys Grove
" "	14	Towanda	" "	28	Cropsey

NOTE.—See last meeting of County Court (as County Board) for the names of Commissioners appointed by County Court to divide up county into townships; also see their (the Commissioners') report for number and name given to first twenty-eight townships.

Board of Supervisors.

First meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the county of McLean, state of Illinois, organized under the act of the legislature of Illinois of April 1, 1851.

Court House, City of Bloomington, }
Monday, May 17, 1858. }

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Township.	Supervisor.	Township.	Supervisor.
Mount Hope	Daniel Winsor	Towanda	Nathaniel S. Sunderland
Mosquito Grove	Presley T. Brooks	Money Creek	William F. Johnson
Danvers	James Wilson	Gridley	Taylor Loving
Funks Grove	William S. Allin	Lee	Josiah Horr
Dale	Richard Rowell	Blue Mound	James A. Doyle
Dry Grove	Elias Yoder	Lexington	Jacob C. Mahan
White Oak	Benjamin F. Rowell	Chenoa	James B. Graham
Bloomington	David Simmons	Kickapoo	Henry West
"	John E. McClun, Ass't	Pleasant	Ezekiel Arrowsmith
Normal	William G. Thompson	Lawndale	John Cassedy
Hudson	James H. Cox	Prairie	Jesse Richards
Savanna	Sylvester Peasley	Cropsey	Alonzo A. Straight
Old Town	Scammon Rodman	LeRoy	James Wiley

John E. McClun, of Bloomington, was the first chairman *pro tem.*

The Committee on Credentials reported W. S. Allin, of Funks Grove Township, illegally elected, not having been a resident of the township for one year. Report of committee adopted.

John E. McClun was elected permanent Chairman of the Board.

At the September meeting, 1858, Isaac Funk appeared as supervisor of Funks Grove in place of W. S. Allin, and Jerome B. Henderson appeared for Cheneys Grove.

Changes in Names of Townships.

By the laws of the state there cannot be more than one township of the same name in the state. On account of this law, at the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors the following changes in the names of towns were made:

Savanna to Downs, in honor of Lawson Downs, pioneer of that township.

LeRoy to Empire.

Lee to Padua.

Kickapoo to West, in honor of Henry West.

Pleasant to Arrowsmith, in honor of Ezekiel Arrowsmith, pioneer.

Prairie to Bellflower.

Mosquito Grove was changed, May 3, 1867, to Allin, in honor of James Allin, pioneer.

Padua to Dawson, June 4, 1891, in honor of John Wells Dawson, pioneer.

Cropsey was divided, May 17, 1877, into two townships, the new township receiving the name of Anchor.

Chenoa was divided, June 3, 1863, into two townships, the new township receiving the name of Union, which, there already being a township by that name in the state, was changed to Yates in honor of Governor Richard Yates.

Supervisors and Their Term of Service.

The members of the Board of Supervisors, after the first term, May, 1858, are given by townships. The Supervisors are elected at the annual town meeting, on the first Tuesday of April, each year. The date following each name is the date to which that Supervisor served; *e. g.*, Daniel Winsor served from 1858 to the annual election of 1860, when he was succeeded by Samuel B. Kinsey.

Mt. Hope.

Daniel Winsor.....to 1860
Samuel B. Kinsey..to September, 1862
Adam Stubblefield.....to 1863
John Kellogg.....to April 5, 1864
John Stubblefield.....to 1865
B. E. Pumpelley .....to 1867
George M. Stubblefield.....to 1868
B. E. Pumpelley.....to 1869
George W. Funk.....to 1871
Dennis Kenyon.....to 1873
Edward Stubblefield. .....to 1874
C. C. Aldrich.... .....to 1876
Samuel B. Kinsey...to December, 1884
S. I. Leach.....to 1887
Ed. Stubblefield.....to 1889
James Palmer.....to December, 1891
F. A. Wheelock..... .....to 1892
Marion McCormick.....to 1899

Mosquito Grove—Now Allin.

Presley T. Brooks.. .....to 1860
Thomas Neal..... .. ..to 1861
Presley T. Brooks.....to 1862
J. E. Springer..... .....to 1864
Presley T. Brooks.....to 1866
John Armstrong.....to 1867
John Cavett.....to 1868
Joseph B. Ayers..... ....to 1869
Presley T. Brooks.....to 1871
William H. Haines.....to 1872
C. H. D. Harris.....to 1874
William M. Haines..... .....to 1875
Milton Bozarth.....to 1879
John L. Kaufman .....to 1880
Miles Brooks..... .....to 1882
Henry I. Deal.....to 1884
Miles Brooks.....to 1887
William R. Perry.....to 1889
Amos W. Harrison.....to 1895
Milton Bozarth ....to 1897
Amos W. Harrison.....to 1899

Danvers.

James Wilson..... to 1862
John Owens.....to 1863
Cyrus S. Phillips .....to 1864
William F. Hodge.....to 1865
John A. Ewins ....to 1869
James Wilson..... .....to 1873
John A. Ewins ..... to 1874
James Wilson..... .. to 1875
John A. Ewins. ....to 1882
Charles C. Rowell.....to 1886
William L. Vockrodt .....to 1889
J. W. Johnson..... to 1893
O. P. Skaggs ..... to 1897
C. R. Ewings.....to 1899

Funk's Grove.

Isaac Funk.....to April 5, 1864
John Stubblefield.....to 1868
George A. Ross ....to 1869
John Stubblefield.....to 1871
F. M. Funk.....to 1874
Lafayette Funk.....to March, 1883
C. H. Lake..... .....to April, 1883
Joseph Baker.....to 1885
F. A. Eyestone.....to 1889
Charles G. Pumphrey.....to 1890
P. M. Stubblefield..... to 1894
F. A. Eyestone.....to 1899

Dale.

Richard Rowell.....to 1861
Henry Merriman.....to 1863
John D. Lander.....to 1864
Robert R. Campbell.....to 1865
Ashley R. Northrup.....to 1866
Richard Rowell..... ... .to 1873
S. A. Morgan.....to 1876
A. Judson Wilson..... .....to 1878
James F. Boulware.....to 1879
A. Judson Wilson..... .....to 1883
J. L. Douglass..... to 1885
Andrew J. Johnson.....to 1888
John M. Harvey..... to 1890
T. A. Rogers.....to September, 1892
H. B. Karr.....to 1893
I. G. Lain .....to 1895
D. R. Stubblefield.....to 1897
Guy Karr..... .....to 1899

DRY GROVE.

Elias Yoder.....to 1859
Roswell Munsell.....to 1863
W. D. Harrison.....to 1864
Bronson Smith.....to 1865
James W. Campbell.....to 1866
R. E. Strimple.....to 1867
James P. Elliott.....to 1868
James W. Campbell.....to 1870
R. E. Strimple.....to 1873
D. D. Kemp.....to 1874
R. E. Strimple.....to 1875
Simeon Lantz.....to 1878
R. E. Strimple.....to 1881
John S. McClure.....to 1883
Daniel J. Otto.....to 1884
Benjamin F. Webb.....to 1885
John S. McClure.....to 1886
Benjamin F. Webb.....to 1889
J. W. Brenniman.....to 1890
J. S. Ropp.....to 1892
J. M. Birckelbaw.....to 1899

WHITE OAK.

Benjamin F. Rowell.....to 1861
Thomas K. Mitchell.....to 1862
Charles Johnson.....to 1865
Thomas K. Mitchell.....to 1869
Charles Johnson.....to 1871
Ellis J. Brown.....to 1872
Albert S. Wright.....to 1875
Ellis J. Brown.....to 1876
Albert S. Wright.....to 1877
Moses I. Rowell.....to 1878
Albert S. Wright.....to 1881
Wm. J. Baldridge....to December, 1883
Alonzo McKinney.....to 1884
G. M. Carlock.....to 1884
William J. Baldridge.....to 1889
R. L. Carlock.....to 1891
W. J. Baldridge.....to December, 1894
R. L. Carlock.....to December, 1895
Joseph King.....to 1899

RANDOLPH.

Alfred M. Stringfield.....to 1860
Albert Welch.....to 1862
Samuel Reeder.....to 1863
Alfred M. Stringfield.....to 1864
Albert Welch.....to 1865
George Cruikshank.....to 1867
William Karr.....to 1868
William W. Elder.....to 1870
Alfred M. Stringfield.....to 1872
Isaac Vanordstrand.....to 1873
James C. McFarland.....to 1874
George W. Freeman.....to 1877
Isaac Vanordstrand.....to 1879
George W. Freeman.....to 1880
Thomas D. Hartsen.....to 1881
Owen C. Rutledge.....to 1884
W. W. Elder.....to December, 1884
R. W. Orr.....to 1885
W. W. Elder.....to 1886
Edward Ryburn.....to 1888
Joseph Dorland.....to 1889
John O. Davis.....to 1893
J. C. Elder.....to December, 1896
Ed. Ryburn.....to 1897
John O. Davis.....to 1899

BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington had one supervisor and one assistant until 1874, and five assistants until 1881, and six until 1891, and seven until 1898.

David Simmons.....1858 to 1860
John E. McClun.....1858 to 1859
David Brier.....1859 to 1861
Simon B. Brown.....1860 to 1861
Owen T. Reeves, jr.....1861 to 1862
W. P. Withers.....1861 to 1862
George W. Price.....1862 to 1863
William Thomas.....1862 to 1864
Hugh Campbell.....1863 to 1866
Almon B. Ives.....1864 to 1871
Elijah Horr.....1866 to 1871
N. S. Sunderland.....1871 to Sept., 1875
Jeremiah Welch.....1871 to 1878
D. A. Ray.....1871 to 1872
Peter Whitmer.....1875 to Sept., 1875
D. M. Funk.....1874 to 1876
George W. Price.....1875 to 1876
David Kern.....Sept., 1875 to 1876
Peter Whitmer.....1876 to 1885
Luman W. Capen.....1876 to 1877
George P. Davis.....1876 to 1895
David Kern.....1876 to 1879
D. M. Funk.....1876 to 1896
Isaac Lash.....1879 to 1883
A. Brokaw.....1878 to 1882
William T. M. Miller.....1878 to 1884
John T. Walton.....1881 to 1883
Almon B. Ives.....1882 to 1883
George V. Frink.....1883 to Dec., 1890
Oliver Beebe.....1883 to 1884
William A. Gerken.....1884 to 1886
Robert M. Campbell.....1884 to 1885
William J. Rhodes.....1884 to 1885
Benjamin F. Hoopes.....1885 to 1887
George A. Tryner.....1885 to 1890
John Hickey.....1885 to 1886
Charles Lamp.....1886 to 1890
Alexander Bryant.....1886 to 1895
Joseph B. Holmes.....1887 to 1891
J. Wesley Vanschoick.....1890 to 1897
Wolf Griesheim.....1890 to 1893
John A. Fulwiler.....Dec., 1890 to 1892
R. C. Rogers.....1891 to 1898
John Reed.....1892 to 1898
Dudley M. Smith.....1894 to 1898
George D. Deems.....1895 to 1897
Charles E. Dalton.....1895 to Dec., 1896
Alexander Bryant.....Dec., 1895 to 1899
John A. Schneider.....1896 to 1899
Scott Arnold.....1897 to 1899
John G. Welch.....1887 to 1899

NORMAL.

One supervisor until 1872, one supervisor and one assistant until 1888, two assistants until 1899.

William G. Thompson.....1858 to 1859
Cyrus R. Overman.....1859 to 1860
William G. Thompson.....1870 to 1862
James Long.....1862 to 1865
Origen M. Coleman.....1865 to 1870
B. F. Funk.....1870 to 1871
John McLean.....1871 to 1872
Ellis Dillon.....1872 to 1873
William Partridge.....1872 to 1873
Thomas Loar.....1873 to 1878
John Gregory.....1873 to 1875
William M. Loehr.....1875 to 1877
Joseph B. Ryburn.....1877 to 1878
Samuel J. Reeder.....1878 to 1879
Thomas C. Funk.....1878 to 1879
R. B. Chaplin.....1879 to 1884
George W. McLean.....1882 to 1883
A. P. Kirkpatrick.....1883 to 1885
William Bedinger.....1884 to 1885
R. B. Chaplin.....1885 to 1887
W. P. Brophy.....1885 to 1887
J. A. Thorp.....1887 to 1891
George Bohrer.....1887 to 1889
W. P. Brophy.....1888 to 1890
L. H. Bohrer.....1889 to 1893
L. C. Hay.....1890 to 1895
Robert W. Stubblefield.....1891 to 1898
J. C. Hines.....1893 to 1894
Daniel Brubaker.....1894 to 1898
George J. Wagner.....1895 to 1899

HUDSON.

James H. Cox.....to 1861
Alfred S. Weeks.....to 1862
Jonathan Glimpse.....to 1863
Alfred S. Weeks.....to 1867
Samuel H. Lewis.....to 1868
A. S. Weeks.....to 1869
Hiram Havens.....to 1870
William Morrow.....to 1872
Isaac Lash.....to 1875
Willam Morrow.....to 1877
Alfred S. Weeks.....to 1880
Geo. Craig.....to 1881
Edgar Sager.....to 1882
Geo. Craig.....to 1883
Wm. Morrow.....to 1885
T. H. Ewins.....to 1887
J. S. Johnston.....to 1888
Edgar Sager.....to 1891
Thos. B. Raycraft.....to 1893
W. L. Lobaugh.....to 1894
Thos. B. Raycraft.....to 1899

DOWNS.

Sylvester Peasley.....to 1859
Nelson McDaniel.....to 1861
Chas. H. Rudedge.....to 1864
Eber Honer.....to 1865
John Cusey.....to 1867
J. B. Weaver.....to 1868
Sylvester Peasley.....to 1879
John McConnell.....to 1884
Sylvester Peasley.....to 1886
Chas. E. Barclay.....to 1887
G. W. Downs.....to 1888
Jas. R. Covey.....to 1889
G. W. Downs.....to 1890
Chas. E. Barclay.....to 1891
Sylvester Peasley.....to 1893
S. B. Mason.....to 1897
J. R. Carlisle.....to 1899

OLD TOWN.

Scammon Rodman.....to 1860
F. R. Cowden.....to 1862
Samuel W. Sutherland.....to 1864
Scammon Rodman.....to 1866
S. W. Sutherland.....to 1868
James Rayburn.....to 1869
Scammon Rodman.....to 1870
John L. Young.....to 1871
James Rayburn.....to 1873
James Rayburn, jr.....to 1875
James Rayburn.....to 1876
James Rayburn, jr.....to Dec. 1879
Jeremiah Whitcomb...Dec. 1879 to 1880
J. M. Dooley.....to 1883
Jeremiah Whitcomb.....to 1885
Jacob Fleming.....to 1887
J. J. Cowden.....to 1889
Jacob Fleming.....to 1890
J. J. Cowden.....to 1891
William F. Young.....to 1895
Wesley Brown.....to 1897
R. H. Roadman.....to 1899

TOWANDA.

Nathaniel S. Sunderland.....to 1859
John N. King.....to 1860
Nathaniel S. Sunderland.....to 1861
James P. Wilson.....to 1862
William Hatterman.....to 1864
Nathan L. Sears.....to 1868
Jeremiah Ewing.....to 1870
F. Henderson.....to 1877
John T. Didlake.....to 1878
Franklin Henderson.....to 1879
Hugh Larimor.....to 1883
James H. Scott.....to 1884
Hugh Larimor.....to 1886
George W. White.....to 1889
Benjamin Strech.....to 1892
E. E. Jones.....to 1896
G. W. White.....to 1899

MONEY CREEK.

William F. Johnson.....to 1861
Noah Franklin.....to 1862
Warren Coman.....to 1864
Jesse Ogden.....to 1866
James Van Dolah.....to 1868
W. F. Johnson.....to 1869
Jesse Ogden.....to 1870
W. F. Johnson.....to 1871
Noah Franklin.....to 1873
W. F. Johnson.....to 1875
Pleasant W. Bishop.....to 1876
W. E. Hilts.....to 1878
William Gilmore.....to 1879
Josiah Biggs.....to 1884
William Henline.....to 1885
Jesse Ogden.....to 1887
W. E. Hilts.....to 1888
William Henline.....to 1889
James Smith.....to 1890

GRIDLEY.

Taylor Loving.....to 1860
George W. Cox.....to 1861
Taylor Loving.....to 1862
George W. Cox.....to 1863
Christian K. Drum.....to 1865
Henry F. Freed.....to 1866
J. B. McNaught.....to 1867
George W. Cox.....to 1868
F. D. Callsen.....to 1871
Hugh R. Ferrel.....to 1872
Thomas W. Lock.....to 1874
John Sloan.....to 1875
Thomas W. Lock.....to 1876
M. T. Vineyard.....to 1882
John T. Tarman.....to 1884
Thomas W. Lock.....to 1886
D. L. Myers.....to 1887
M. F. Vineyard.....to 1888
T. W. Lock.....to 1889
Michael Cleary.....to 1890
M. T. Vineyard.....to 1892
J. T. Tarman.....to 1895
Howard Tarman.....to 1896
T. W. Lock.....to December 1896
R. J. Penn.....to 1899

EMPIRE.

James Wiley.....to 1860
Montgomery Crumbaugh.....to 1862
R. F. Dickerson.....to 1863
Mahlon Bishop.....to 1865
R. F. Dickerson.....to 1866
James Bishop.....to 1870
Jackson V. Smith.....to 1871
J. H. L. Crumbaugh.....to 1872
John Kline.....to 1873
D. O. Howard.....to 1875
Hiram Buck.....to 1879
John Kline.....to 1880
Joseph Keenan.....to 1881
W. H. Dooley.....to 1886
Samuel F. Barnum.....to 1888
James Bonnett.....to 1890
Oscar Bonnett.....to 1892
Thomas Clary.....to 1894
Samuel F. Barnum.....to 1896
Oscar Bonnett.....to 1899

PADUA—NOW DAWSON.

Josiah Horr.....to 1861
James Wirt.....to 1862
Henry R. Arrowsmith.....to 1863
Josiah Horr.....to 1866
Mark Banks.....to 1867
Benjamin Marot.....to 1868
Josiah Horr.....to 1869
William P. Anderson.....Dec., 1869
William VanGundy.....to 1870
Josiah Horr.....to 1872
David Moore.....to 1873
Peter V. Weidner.....to 1875
William M. O'Neal.....to 1876
Peter V. Weidner.....to 1878
Charles Holdren.....to 1879
Wm. H. Arrowsmith.....to 1880
David Moore.....to 1881
Wm. H. Arrowsmith.....to 1886
William VanGundy.....to 1888
George W. Bane.....to 1889
Edward Coale.....to 1890
Ira A. Lander.....to 1894
C. H. Whitaker.....to 1899

BLUE MOUND.

James A. Doyle.....to 1860
David Wheeler.....to 1862
Jacob T. Smith.....to 1863
William Elbert.....to 1866
John H. Newton.....to 1868
David Wheeler.....to 1869
William McHugh.....to 1873
W. H. Russell.....to 1875
William McHugh.....to 1881
Samuel A. Stoops.....to 1892
Robert T. Smith.....to 1899

LEXINGTON.

Jacob S. Mahan.....to 1859
John Dawson.....to 1860
George W. Knotts.....to 1861
Albert Dawson.....to 1864
William Combs.....to 1866
Henry Giveler.....to 1867
Erasmus Mahan.....to 1868
John B. Krum.....to 1870
Milton Smith.....to 1871
David H. Hunt.....to 1872
John Fulwiler.....to 1873
James McHugh.....to 1874
George B. Okerson.....to 1879
George W. Hiser.....to 1883
William H. Kennedy.....to 1889
Arthur J. Scrogin.....to 1896
N. E. Franklin.....to 1899

1 J. D. Cunningham, Deputy Recorder.

2 R. E. Gifford, Deputy Circuit Clerk.

3 R. L. Fleming, States Attorney.

4 Charles W. Atkinson, Deputy County Clerk.

5 Milton W. Reeves, Deputy Recorder.

6 M. R. Cunningham, Recorder.

7 W. C. Elder, Deputy Circuit Clerk.

8 John Tiedke, Deputy County Clerk.

9 W. J. Bishop, Deputy Sheriff.

10 James Stone, Sheriff.

11 George Johnson, Deputy Sheriff.

12 Taylor Swaim, Deputy Sheriff.

13 E. A. Vencill, Deputy County Clerk.

14 P. A. Guthrie, Deputy County Clerk.

15 Colostin D. Myers, Circuit Judge.

16 James C. Elder, Circuit Clerk.

17 P. M. Stubblefield, Deputy County Treasurer.

18 W. J. Baldridge, County Treasurer.

19 W. F. Crawford, Deputy County Clerk.

CHENOA.

J. B. Graham ..... to 1859
John McMahan ..... to 1864
Nathaniel Brown ..... to 1866
R. C. Sallee ..... to 1869
John P. McKnight ..... to 1870
Joel Hicks ..... to 1872
C. J. Gillespie ..... to 1876
Edward M. Pike ..... to 1881
Charles F. Churchill ..... to 1884
John Morrow ..... to 1885
George W. Scott ..... to 1888
Charles F. Churchill ..... to 1893
Charles Nickel ..... to 1899

WEST.

Henry West ..... to 1867
John Weedman ..... to 1868
Henry West ..... to 1869
J. B. Lewis ..... to 1870
J. M. Moon ..... to 1871
William Biggs ..... to 1872
Jacob B. Lewis ..... to 1873
Simeon H. West ..... to 1876
Stephen E. Clarnis ..... to 1877
Simeon H. West ..... to 1881
W. J. Kimler ..... to 1883
John Hamilton ..... to 1885
G. W. Payne ..... to 1886
W. J. Kimler ..... to 1887
John Hamilton ..... to 1889
W. J. Kimler ..... to March, 1892
E. W. Clarke ..... to 1893
Albert Whitaker ..... to 1897
Harrison Horine ..... to 1899

ARROWSMITH.

Ezekiel Arrowsmith ..... to 1859
James Ellis ..... to 1861
Jacob Smith ..... to 1863
John McDowell ..... to 1865
Samuel T. Bane ..... to 1866
Walter VanScoyoc ..... to 1867
Jacob Smith ..... to 1868
Walter VanScoyoc ..... to 1870
Peter Hileman ..... to 1871
Jacob Smith ..... to 1872
T. W. Maurice ..... to 1874
William H. Thompson ..... to 1875
John A. Larimer ..... to 1877
John F. Robeson ..... to 1878
Reuben L. Porter ..... to 1879
T. W. Maurice ..... to 1880
Vinton E. Howell ..... to 1885
John M. Stipp ..... to 1892
W. C. Jones ..... to 1899

MARTIN.

Richard R. Williams ..... to 1859
John S. W. Johnson ..... to 1861
Henry C. Langstaff ..... to 1863
John S. W. Johnson ..... to 1864
Richard R. Williams ..... to 1865
W. G. Anderson ..... to 1867
Silas W. Wiley ..... to 1869
James Kennedy ..... to 1870
W. P. Brooke ..... to 1871
James Gillen ..... to 1873
Jacob H. Richie ..... to 1874
James Kennedy ..... to 1876
James Gillen ..... to 1882
Mathew M. Brooke ..... to 1883
James Gillen ..... to 1884
Lewis J. Wilhoite ..... to 1885
T. F. Kennedy ..... to 1887
Joseph Wilson ..... to 1888
Lewis J. Wilhoite ..... to 1889
A. F. Henderson ..... to 1891
Elias Watson ..... to 1896
T. F. Kennedy ..... to 1899

LAWNDALE.

John Cassedy ..... to 1863
Shelton Smith ..... to 1869
John W. Cassedy ..... to 1873
Thomas B. Kilgore ..... to 1875
John Vawtor ..... to 1876
C. H. Benson ..... to 1879
John Cassedy ..... to 1881
Thomas B. Kilgore ..... to 1889
G. S. Johnston ..... to 1891
H. C. Henline ..... to 1892
Thomas B. Kilgore ..... to 1894
W. W. Sharpless ..... to 1896
H. C. Henline ..... to 1899

UNION—NOW YATES.

J. O. Irwin ..... 1863 to 1865
John D. Banta ..... to 1867
H. C. Langstaff ..... to 1868
E. B. Powell ..... to 1869
David Vance ..... to 1870
James E. Wyckoff ..... to 1873
Carey C. Wright ..... to 1880
E. B. Blaisdill ..... to 1881
S. P. Baechler ..... to 1883
Henry Conger ..... to 1885
George J. Arnold ..... to 1891
W. W. Shedd ..... to December, 1894
H. D. Ledgerwood ..... to 1899

BELLFLOWER.

Jesse Richards ..... to 1859
Return J. Cheney ..... to 1860
Moses T. Hall ..... to 1862
Samuel N. Bishop ..... to September 8, 1862
M. T. Hall ..... to 1864
William T. Bradbury ..... to 1865
Clifford R. Scranton ..... to 1866
Jesse Richards ..... to 1867
A. H. Marquiss ..... to 1869
Norris C. La Teer ..... to 1875
Robert S. Guthrie ..... to 1876
Norris C. La Teer ..... to 1877
W. A. Latham ..... to 1880
W. E. Dicks ..... to March, 1884
W. T. Bradbury ..... to 1889

CHENEYS GROVE.

Jerome B. Henderson.....to 1859
William H. Cheney.....to 1863
Davis Harrison.....to 1866
Charles W. Atkinson.....to 1867
Hamilton Warford.....to 1868
James L. Ballard.....to 1869
William H. Riggs.....to 1870
Frederick Meakling.....to 1874
J. B. Henderson.....to 1876
James R. Means.....to 1878
W. A. Stewart.....to 1879
James Thompson.....to 1882
J. B. Henderson.....to 1883
James Thompson.....to 1890
W. A. Stewart.....to 1896
J. S. Vanscoyoc.....to 1899

ANCHOR.

In 1877 Cropsey Township was divided into two townships, the new township being called Anchor.

George R. Buck.....to 1878
John T. Tarman.....to 1879
E. C. Summers.....to 1881
D. P. Howell.....to 1882
W. B. Pierce.....to September, 1883
James M. Hudson.....to 1884
Elias C. Summers.....to 1888
E. H. Worley.....to 1899

CROPSEY.

Alonzo A. Straight.....to 1859
James H. Van Eman.....to 1861
Nathaniel M. Stoddard.....to 1862
David E. Straight.....to September, 1862
George W. Freshcorne.....to 1863
Henderson Crabb.....to 1864
Nathaniel M. Stoddard.....to 1865
Josiah Ward.....to 1866
Henderson Crabb.....to 1867
H. L. Terpenning.....to 1868
M. L. Knight.....to 1869
H. L. Terpening.....to 1875
George R. Buck.....to 1877
H. L. Terpening.....to 1889
D. N. Barber.....to 1890
E. W. Crum.....to 1899

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

John E. McClun.....1858 to 1859
David Brier.....to 1860
John Cassedy.....to 1863
James Long.....to 1865
Almon D. Ives.....to 1869
John Cassedy.....to 1872
Richard Rowell.....to 1873
Franklin Henderson.....to 1877
Sylvester Peasley.....to 1879
Peter Whitmer.....to 1884
Charles C. Rowell.....to 1886
William J. Baldridge.....to 1889
W. T. Bradbury.....to 1889
James Thompson.....to 1890
W. T. Bradbury.....to 1892
D. M. Funk.....to 1894
A. J. Scrogin.....to 1896
James Smith.....to 1898
H. D. Ledgerwood.....to 1899

COUNTY JUDGES OF McLEAN COUNTY.

Beginning at the Date of Township Organization, 1858.

Amasa J. Merriman.....to 1873
Reuben M. Benjamin.....to 1886
Colostin D. Myers.....to 1897
Rolland A. Russell.....to 1899

COUNTY CLERKS FROM 1831 TO 1898.

CLERK OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT.

Isaac Baker (appointed), May 16, 1831, to September 7, 1839.
Bailey H. Coffey (appointed), September 7, 1839, to November 10, 1849.

COUNTY COURT ESTABLISHED 1849.

Bailey H. Coffey, elected November 6, 1849, served to November 25, 1853.
E. H. Rood, elected November 8, 1853, served to November 3, 1857.

UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

William C. Hobbs.....to 1860
R. L. Davis.....to 1865
R. S. McIntyre.....to 1869
J. W. Straight.....to 1873
R. L. Davis.....to 1878
Charles W. Atkinson.....to 1886
Robert Maxton.....to 1894
M. H. Newton.....to 1898
R. L. Carlock.....to 1899

County Treasurers

Of McLean County, Illinois, From May 16, 1831, to 1898.

Under County Commissioners.

Thomas Orendorff.....to 1833
David Wheeler.....to 1836
James Rains.....to 1837
Richard Edwards....(resigned) to 1838
G. B. Larrison.(to fill vacancy) to 1839
A. Gridley.....(resigned) to 1841
W. P. Brown..(to fill vacancy) to 1842
William H. Temple..(resigned) to 1851
William Thomas.....to 1858

Under Township Organization.

William Thomas.....to 1860
Thomas Fell .....to 1864
John L. Routt.....to 1868
Lewis E. Ijams.....to 1872
Joseph Denison.....to 1874
Isaac W. Stroud.....to 1876
Joseph Denison.....to 1886
Lewis E. Ijams.....to 1890
J. L. Douglass.....to 1894
W. J. Baldridge.....to 1898
Joseph C. Means.....to 1899

Surveyors

of McLean County, Ill., from 1832 to 1898.

Isaac Baker.....to 1835
Elbert Dickason.....to 1840
M. R. Bullock.....to 1844
H. Noble.....to 1847
Nelson Buck.....to 1850
James T. Swartz.....to 1851
Peter Folsom.....to 1857
William L. Horr.....to 1860
John P. Hely.....to 1862
J. L. Spaulding.....to 1866
George P. Ela.....to 1870
W. P. Anderson.....to 1876
George P. Ela.....to 1884
A. J. McComb.....to 1892
Arthur H. Bell.....to 1899

Coroners

of McLean County, Ill., from May. 1831, to 1898.

Elijah Watt.....to 1835
John Kimler.....to 1826
Elijah Rockhold.....to 1842
William McCullough.....to 1846
Thomas Fell.....to 1851
John Thrasher.....to 1854
William M. Smith.....to 1855
Angus Elder (Acting).....to 1856
William Matthews.....to 1864
H. S. Herr (Acting).....to 1865
Mark Ross.....to 1867
Luke Nevin.....to 1870
William B. Hendryx.....to 1875
D. M. Foster.....to 1880
William Matthews.....to 1883
B. W. Riser*.....to 1892
James F. Hare.....to 1896
N. B. Carson.....to 1899

*M. Chatfield, Deputy last four years.

Commissioners of Schools

for McLean County.

Wm. Durley. appointed...to Mar., 1834
Jesse W. Fell, " ...to June. 1836
Cheney Thomas " ...to Mar., 1841
Wm. H. Hodge " ...to Dec., 1841
James B. Price, elected.....to 1849
John M. Scott, elected.....to 1852
C. P. Merriman, " .....to 1857
Daniel Wilkins, " .....to 1858
C. P. Merriman, " .....to 1863
Daniel Wilkins, " .....

D. Wilkins made report, September. 1865. as School Commissioner.
D. Wilkins made report, September, 1867, as Superintendent of Schools.

Superintendent of Schools.

Daniel Wilkins.....to 1869
John Hull.....to Dec. 1, 1875
William H. Smith.....to 1881
John A. Miller.....to 1894
John S. Wren.....to 1899

County Recorders.

Samuel Durley.....to 1833
Isaac Baker.....to 1849

In the year 1849 the law of the state made the Circuit Clerk *ex-officio* County Recorder.

Wm. H. Allin.....to 1851
James Allin, jr.....to 1852
Wm. McCullough.....to 1862
Luman Burr.....to 1863
Edward R. Roe.....to 1868
Robert E. Guthrie.....to 1873
Samuel F. Dolloff.....to 1877
James C. McFarland.....to 1880
Martin H. Newton, Co. Recorder to 1888
Stacy Tantum, " " to 1896
M. R. Cunningham.....to 1899

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Court House.

Commissioners Court,
December Term, A. D. 1831.

December 7. The Court direct that means be taken to erect a temporary court house on reserved lot No. 38, of the following dimensions:

And the Court direct that notice be given to sell out to the lowest and best bid the building of the court house, to be offered on the 4th day of January, 1832.

The selling out the job of building the court house on the former plan having failed, the Court relinquish the said plan and adopt the following plan, viz: A building of one story high, 18 by 30 feet, divided by partitions into three rooms; two chimneys, one with two fire places, and otherwise to be finished as a comfortable dwelling house. And order that the clerk give public notice for selling out the building aforesaid to the lowest and best bidder on the 6th day of March next.

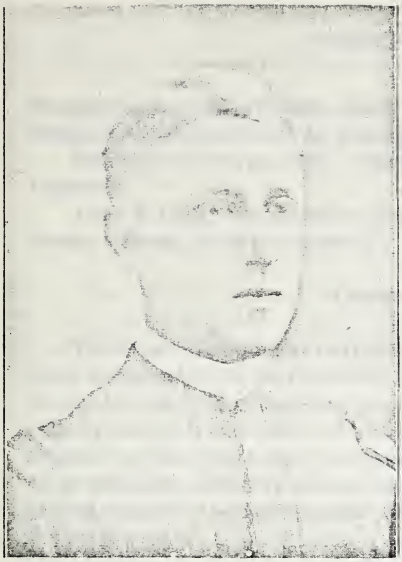
Commissioners Court.
March Term, A. D. 1832.

March 6. Agreeable to previous notice given, the Court proceeded to offer the job of building the court house on the plan approved of by the Court, specified in writing on file, and was bid off by A. Gridley at $339.95.

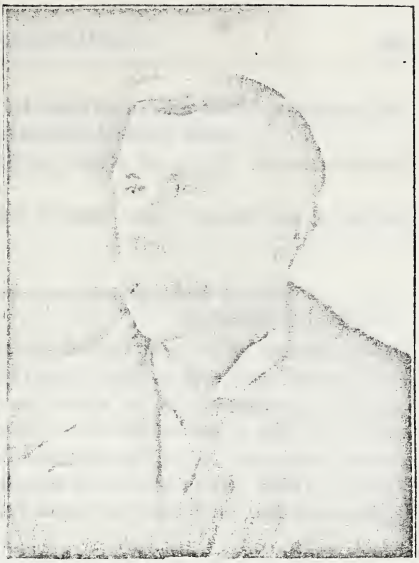
And the court house shall be situated north and adjoining the said line running east and west through the center of the public square, and west on Center street and fronting the south.

Commissioners Court,
December Term, A. D. 1832.

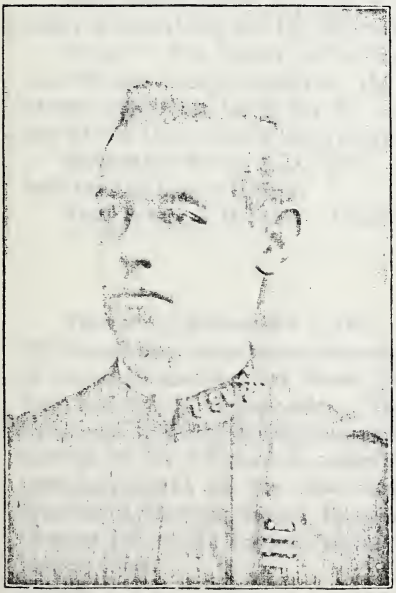
December 4. A. Gridley made application to this Court to accept of him the court house. The Court accepted the house by A. Gridley



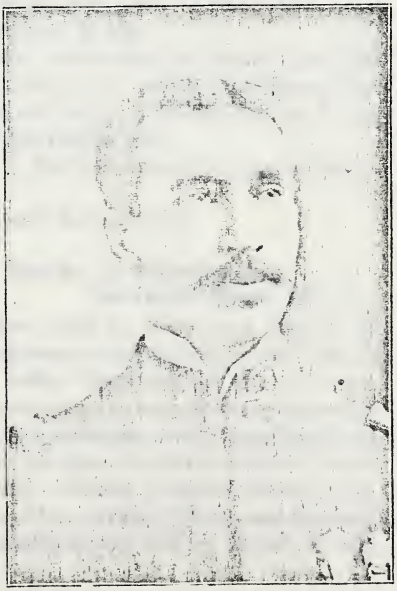
THOMAS W. TIPTON
2d Lieut. Troop G, 1st Ill. Cav., Sp.-Am. War.



CHRIS C. TAYLOR
2nd Lieut. Troop G, 1st Ill. Cav., Sp.-Am. War.



EDWARD Y. MILLER



ELROY BOWMAN

depositing a bond with the clerk of said Court to furnish stoves for said house, as described in and agreeable to said bond.

September Term, 1833. Partition walls in court house ordered removed.

June 2, 1835. Permission given to use court house for a school house. Rent, $3.00 per month.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT }
October 10, 1835. }

The Court direct that notice in the *Illinois Republican* shall be given that proposals will be received by said Court on the first Monday in December next for building a court house in Bloomington, McLean county, forty feet square of brick and two stories high, and it is considered by the Court that the most suitable place for the court house to be situated is on the center east and west line of the public square midway and the south front of said house on said line and extending for size, north.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT, }
Special Term, January 20, 1836. }

Contract with Leander Munsell, of Edgar county, Illinois, for a brick building 40 by 45 feet square, two stories high, finished in five rooms, the court room on the lower floor with a gallery, and all other conveniences, for the sum of $6,375.

June 7, 1836. This day the Court agreed with Leander Munsell to amend contract as follows:

Said court house to be 42½ feet square and 32 feet high, with other alterations, for the further sum of $1,680.

June 9. The Court, after further consideration, decide that the court house shall be situated: the center of the building on the center of the middle lot, being lot No. —, in the town of Bloomington, being one of the three south lots reserved for public use.

December term, A.D., 1851. J. E. McClun ordered to purchase a bell for the Court House.

June term, A.D., 1853. Court House bell paid for.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
December Term, 1867. }

Thursday, December 5, 1867. Hon. John M. Scott and Robert E. Williams, Esq., who were present, addressed the board on the subject of erecting a new court house and other buildings for the use, comfort, and benefit of the county. The necessity for enlarged accommodations was forcibly presented, and after remarks were concluded, on motion of Mr. Colman, a committee of nine members of this board were appointed by the chairman, viz., Messrs. Colman, Sutherland, Weedman, Shelton Smith, Terpening, Cox, Rowell, Sears, and Bishop, to take the whole subject under consideration, and to report at the March term.

Tuesday, March 3, 1868. Mr. Colman, chairman of the special committee on new court house, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

GENTS:—Your committee appointed at the December term of your Court, to whom was referred the matter of building a court house for the county, beg leave to submit the following report, to-wit:

Having considered the pressing need of a court house for the better accommodation of the public offices of the county and the greater security of the public records, and also the general public feeling in favor of the erection of such building, connected with the encouraging financial condition of our county—entirely out of debt—we would recommend the erection of a good, substantial, fire-proof building, according to the plans and specifications herewith submitted. We have visited and examined some of the best buildings in the state and have also been in consultation with a number of the most eminent architects in the northwest, for the purpose of ascertaining the style, size, and expense of a building best suited to the present and future wants of the people of the county.

From among several beautiful designs that have been submitted for our adoption we have selected that of Messrs. Cochran & Piquenard, of Chicago.

Your committee would recommend the public square in the city of Bloomington as the site of such building.

For carrying into effect the foregoing provisions your committee would recommend the appointing of a board of commissioners to be styled court house commissioners, said board to consist of five persons, whose duties shall be the employment of an architect and superintendent, the advertising for all bids, the awarding of all contracts, and the general supervision of the erection of said court house, said board to keep a complete and full account all expenditures on the same and report them and the progress of the work at each meeting of the board. Would also recommend the issuing of county bonds for the above purpose in accordance with an act of the last legislature providing therefor.

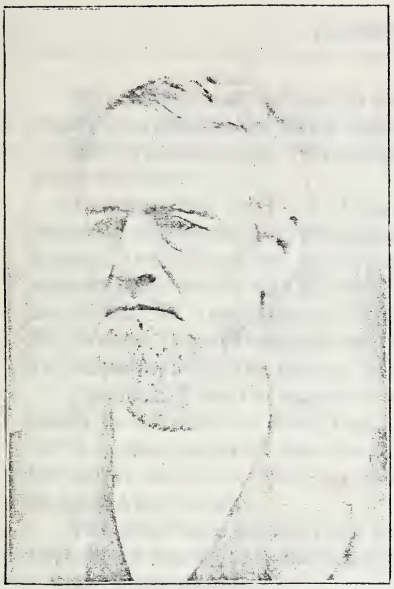
All of which is respectfully submitted,

O. M. COLEMAN,
Chairman.

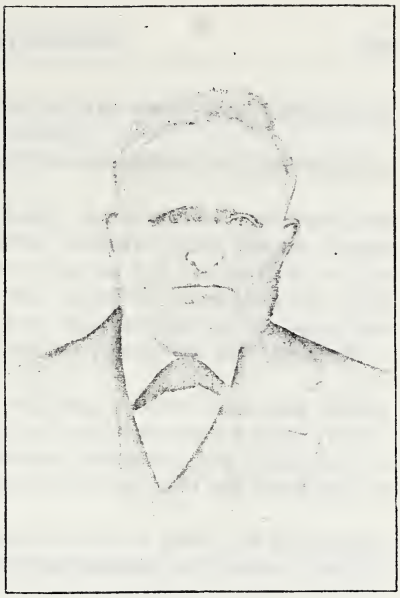
On motion of Mr. Sutherland the report was received and made the special order for Wednesday afternoon.

Wednesday, March 4, 1868. Afternoon session. The Board of Supervisors of McLean county met, pursuant to adjournment, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Circuit Court room, and was called to order by the chairman.

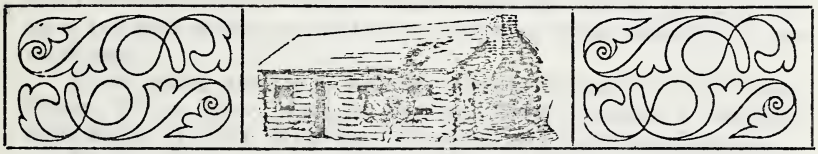
The special order, the report of the Court House Committee, was called up, and the same was read by the clerk.

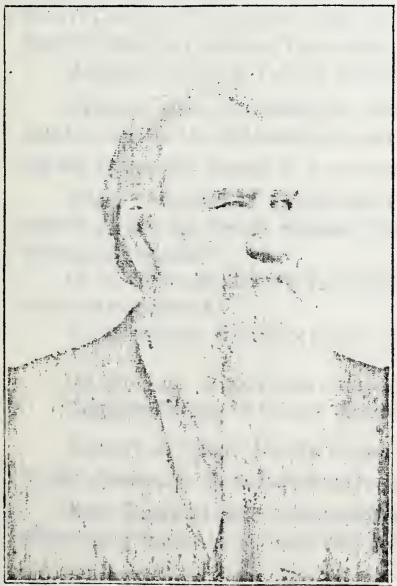


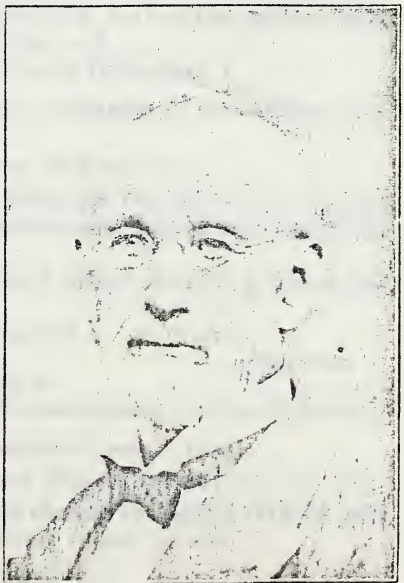
SHELTON SMITH



MILTON SMITH
Associate Justice of County Court







Mr. Sutherland moved to strike out the word "five," before the word "commissioners," and insert "three."

Mr. Weedman moved to amend the amendment by inserting the word "seven."

Pending the question, Judge Scott, on invitation, addressed the board on the main question, and after remarks from Messrs. Sears, Bishop, and others, the question was put on the amendment to the amendment, which was decided in the negative. The vote was then taken on the amendment, which was also decided in the negative. Mr. Mahan then presented the following resolution and offered it as an amendment to the report, viz:

Resolved, That the question of building a court house and issuing bonds in accordance with the designs, specifications, and bids as set forth in the report of the Court House Committee, be submitted to the legal voters of McLean county at their annual town meeting to be held April next.

The chairman decided the resolution out of order, on the ground that there was no law for submitting the building of a court house to a vote of the people.

Mr. Coleman moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question was put: whereupon Mr. Mahan called for the ayes and noes, which resulted in the adoption of the report by 14 ayes to 13 noes.

Those voting aye are as follows: Messrs. Bishop, Cavet, Coleman, Elliott, Elijah Horr, Marquis, Newton, Rowell, George M. Stubblefield, Sears, Weaver, Weedman, Warford, and Chairman Ives—14.

Those voting no are as follows: Messrs. Cox, Ewins, Josiah Horr, Karr, Langstaff, Mahan, John Stubblefield, Sutherland, Sallee, Jacob Smith, Shelton Smith, Vandolah, Wiley—13.

Absent—Messrs. Lewis, Mitchell, and Terpening.

Friday, March 6, 1868, Mr. Mahan, chairman of the special committee, made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee appointed to nominate the names of five supervisors to act as Court House Commissioners, ask leave to report the following names:

O. M. Colman, Elijah Horr, Richard Rowell, Nathan L. Sears, and John Stubblefield.

All of which is respectfully submitted. E. MAHAN,
Chairman.

On motion, report was concurred in.

Compensation of Court House Commissioners fixed at $3 per day.

Report of Court House Commissioners (June 5, 1868):

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

The Court House Commissioners elected at the last term of your Court beg leave to submit the following report, to-wit:

We have leased the Baptist Church for the needed time for the sum of eight hundred dollars per year; said basement being well arranged for a court room, with the office of the Circuit Clerk adjoining.

We have employed a night watchman to watch the public offices for $2 per month.

We have advertised and sold as follows:

The Old Court House, for	$1,900.00
Sidewalk around same, for	270.32
Fence	30.00

Deeming it eminently proper to proceed legally in all matters of contracts, bonds, etc., your commissioners have employed Messrs. Williams & Hanna, to whom are referred all questions of a legal bearing, contracts, etc.

We have employed Messrs. Cochran & Piquenard, architects of Chicago, as architects and superintendents in the erection of our new court house.

Your commissioners invited and received a large amount of competition in bids for the erection of said court house, and have let the different parts to the lowest responsible bidders in every case, as follows:

Excavation, Concrete, Stone-masonry, Brickwork—To Heafer & McGregor for	$ 64,342.00
Cut Stone—To Gindele & Sons for	115,000.00
Ironwork—To Thomas Howard & Co. for	94,500.00
Roofing and Cornice—To Emory & McFarland for	11,500.00

The above parties contracting to perform their respective parts of said work are all held in good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of their respective contracts.

Your commissioners have ordered county bonds issued to the amount of $119,000, putting them into the market from time to time, and all have been taken but $8,000, and all sold at par.

For the matter of incidentals, a full account of bonds, orders, receipts, etc., we would refer you to the books in our office, asking a full examination of the same.

The weather has been such that the work on the building has of necessity progressed slowly, yet we hope ere long to be ready for the laying of the corner stone (to which we would call the attention of the board), and in due time to present a Court House to the citizens of McLean county for which they will be willing to pay, and of which they will be truly proud.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. HORR,
President.

O. M. COLMAN,
Secretary of Board of Commissioners.

Saturday, June 6, 1868. Mr. Ayers, chairman of the special committee on laying the corner stone of the court house, reported as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of laying the corner stone of the Court House on the 4th day of July next, would respectfully submit the following report:

We would recommend that the Masonic fraternity of the city of Bloomington, and through them the officers of the Grand Lodge of the state of Illinois, and the fraternity thoughout the state, officiate and take charge of laying the corner stone of the Court House in the city of Bloomington on the 4th day of July next, and we most respectfully invite all other societies in said city, and City Council, Firemen, etc., and all citizens generally throughout the county to participate on said occasion, and that the Board of Supervisors act as a committee of the whole and participate in the same.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. AYERS,
Chairman.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Ayers offered the following resolution (which was carried):

Resolved, That the Court House Commissioners be reconstructed so as to consist, from this date, of Messrs. Horr of Bloomington, Colman, and Rowell, with compensation of $3 per day.

Wednesday, September 16, 1868. The Court House Commissioners presented the following statement:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

GENTS—Your commissioners beg leave to submit the following report, to-wit:

We have issued county bonds (all of which have been readily sold at par) to the amount of $174,000, as follows:

One year bonds 13, two year bonds 18, three year bonds 42, four year bonds 55, five year bonds 46.... .....$174,000

We have paid as follows:

To contractors.....		$92,681 64
Paying in bonds	$30,000 00	
Paying in orders on treasurer..	62,681 64	$92,681 64
Paid for rent to Davis & Larrimore, on office and repairs, on other offices.....		345 65
Paid for lumber, piling, labor, stamp, telegram, etc.....		121 57
Time of commissioners from appointment in March to September 12, inclusive.....		858 00

As follows:

N. L. Sears, 29 days.....	$ 87 00	
John Stubblefield, 14 days...	42 00	
Richard Rowell, 24 days.....	72 00	
E. Horr, 125 days.....	375 00	
O. M. Colman, 94 days.....	282 00	
	$858 00	$858 00

Paid for advertising contracts	$ 132 00
Paid for blank bonds, etc	70 75
We have collected from sale of old Court House and sidewalk	1,285 82
Paid to county treasurer	1,079 12
Leaving balance	$ 206 70
Which is accounted for in incidental notes on hand for sales	930 00

For items we would refer the board to the books and papers in our office, asking a full investigation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. HORR,
Chairman.

O. M. COLMAN.
Secretary.

Tuesday, March 7, 1878.

COURT HOUSE COMMISSIONERS' FINAL REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

GENTS—Your board of Court House Commissioners beg leave to submit the following, their *final report:* We are happy to announce to your body that the *new McLean county Court House is complete.* The building shows for itself and needs little commendation from us. Erected for a noble purpose, we trust with proper care it will stand for generations, a temple of justice, and a safe repository for the records of the county.

Its erection has been completed without the loss of *life* or serious *accident*, without *litigation* in a single case, without loss of *money* or *credit* to the county.

The entire expenditure, including articles, fees, commissioner fees, furniture, heating apparatus, fence, walks, and sewer, amount to $404,727.51, as follows:

For architects' fees, after deducting $1,600 credit to the county	$.....
For superintendence—services having been rendered by the commissioners and included in their time of service	16,848 48
Commissioners fees for time	4,784 00
Furniture	2,018 00
Heating apparatus	10,191 58
Iron fence and walks	15,981 20
Sewer	1,124 05
The building	353,780 20
	$ 404,727 51

For items you are referred to the books, papers, and vouchers in our office.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. HORR,
President.

O. M. COLMAN,
Secretary.

For the erection of the building we have sold bonds of the county to the amount of $399,500, said bonds bearing ten per cent *annual interest*, and due on the following years, respectively:

1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
$18,000	$37,000	$47,000	$67,000	$58,000	$17,500	$31,000	$39,500	$40,000	$44,500

On motion a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered by the board to the Court House Commissioners, O. M. Colman, E. Horr, and R. Rowell, for the efficient and zealous manner in which their duties have been performed from the beginning to the present and final termination of their duties.

JAIL.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT,
December Term, A.D. 1831.

December 7. The board directs that means be taken to erect a jail in the town of Bloomington, on the northeast corner of the public square, on the following plan, viz:

And the Court direct that notice be given to sell out to the lowest and best bidder the building of the jail, to be offered on the 4th day of January, 1832.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT,
Special Term, January 4, 1832.

The Court proceeded according to the notice previously given, and sold out the erecting of a jail to William Dimmitt at $331, the conditions and requirements particularized in a bond from said Dimmitt on file.

The Court order that the jail to be built for the county of McLean shall be situated on the northeast corner of the public square, ranging with the street and alley, and that Isaac Baker be appointed to oversee the placing of the foundation of said jail.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT,
March Term, A.D. 1832.

March 8. The Court have decided the jail to be built shall be situated north and fronting a line east and west running through the center of the public square, and shall stand on a line of Main street.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT,
December 6, 1837.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, when, having examined the situation of the county jail, they find the same unfit for use.

July 6, 1839. This day Isaac Baker entered into an article of agreement with William C. Johnson, William Orendorff, and Joseph

Bartholomew, members of said Court on the one part in behalf of the county of McLean, and Isaac Baker on the other part, in words following, to-wit:

"I, Isaac Baker, do promise and agree to build a jail for the county of McLean and on such lot as said commissioners shall designate in or near the town of Bloomington, of two buildings, each fourteen feet square, and an entry between of six feet in the clear, with foundation timber of two thicknesses for the foundation of each room, and the walls and floors of the first story of about one-foot timber, counter-hewed where necessary, the lower story ten feet high in the clear, and three rounds of timber above the floor, having a top part finished as a dwelling-house, with window on each gable end, the rooms and entry secured together with long timbers or bolted sufficiently strong with iron bolts. One grated window to be in the end of the entry, and one in the center over each room, to admit of light, and grating or opening in each inside door from the entry. The front door to be a double door, and one door to each room from the entry, of three inches thick, well riveted, strongly made, and sufficiently filled with nails, and with good locks and hangings, all the grating of iron bars put into the timbers while building up. The walls of the dungeon room to be lined with one-and-one-half-inch plank, put on with four-inch spikes in squares of three inches all over the walls of said room, and on both floors above floored on the timbers with planks of one and a quarter inches, strongly nailed down, all the planking with good joists: in each room a necessary pit twelve feet deep, walled with brick, three feet in diameter, and suitable seats for the same in each room. The buiding to be enclosed with dressed weatherboards and painted red, and all to be done according to this plan in a good, strong, workmanlike manner, by the first of September, 1840.

And the said County Commissioners, in behalf of said county of McLean, promise and agree for the above said labor and building, as above described, to pay the said Isaac Baker $1,210, and of the above sum to pay $400 on or before the first day of March next; $405 on the first Monday in March, 1841, and $405 on the first Monday in March, 1842, and to give in to the said Baker the timbers and iron now belonging to the present jail building.

And to this agreement the parties herein stand bound under the penalty of all real damages, the said Commissioners on the one part in behalf of said county, and on the other part the said Isaac Baker, and W. D. Greenman, William M. Baker, and Seth Baker.

W. C. JOHNSON,
JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW,
WM. ORENDORFF,
Commissioners of County.

ISAAC BAKER,
WM. D. GREENMAN,
SETH BAKER,
WM. M. BAKER.

December 3, 1839. WHEREAS, The County Commissioners Court of said McLean county, in July, 1839, Isaac Baker entered into a contract with said Court to erect and finish a jail for said county, having until September, 1840, to finish the same as soon as possible, and

WHEREAS, The said jail is nearly ready for use, the said Baker proposes to give up for the use of the county the said jail immediately after the same can be prepared for use, the Court therefore, and in consideration of the privilege of use, as aforesaid, previous to the said next September, receive at the risk of the said county the said jail so far as same has progressed in conformity with said contract.

December 3, 1839. WHEREAS, At the special term of the County Commissioners Court of McLean county, Illinois, on the 6th day of July, 1839, Isaac Baker entered into a contract with said Court to erect and finish a jail for said county, as named in said contract on record, for the sum of $1,210 and payable as therein mentioned, and

WHEREAS, About the —— of July, 1839, the said Baker proposed to Wm. A. Johnston and Wm. Orendorff, then and now members of said Court, certain betterment and additions to said jail which should be made for the further sum of $290, payable in the same proportion and terms as the first sum named, to-wit: that said jail shall be placed on walls of hard burned brick, which walls shall be not less than twelve inches square; that between the walls in each room shall be paved with brick immediately below the floor timbers, and then on said pavement a laying of sand or coarse lime, and that the foundation side logs composing the floor timbers, which floor timbers are secured from rising by the second side logs of the wall lapping or covering over, or on about four inches of the ends of the said floor timbers of the whole building; that the dungeon room shall be lined, the second floor timbers with 1½-inch plank, strongly put down and spiked, as the side walls: that there shall be a necessary outlet through the walls of each room, strongly laid or guarded with iron bars, and the seats fixed inside so as to communicate with the said outlets or draughts, made strong and convenient, and that the north, south, and west side walls of the prison room shall, on the outside of the logs ten feet high, be nailed with 8-penny nails, on lines every two inches, over the side space before the weather boarding shall be put on.

Which betterments and additions the said Commissioners approved of, and promised to accede to said proposition or to pay said Baker for what it should cost. The above contract the Court agree to after the said Baker exhibited his account, which is $2,040, in full of the above said betterment, and the Court ordered the same to be paid out of the county treasury.

Subsequent records show contract was paid in full.

April 19, 1848. Ordered by the Court, that on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1848, at the Court House, in the town of Bloomington, in said county, there will be sealed proposals received by the Court for the

building of a jail for the use of said county. A draft and specifications of said jail can be seen at the clerk's office, and that the clerk give public notice of the above order.

April 28, 1848. The Court this day received sealed proposals for the building of a jail and dwelling for said county, as per plan and specifications on file in the clerk's office, which proposals were as follows:

From McElhiney & Williams	$3 000
From McIntire & McGloughlin	2,700
From Wm. F. Flagg	2,300

April 29, 1848. Contract entered into by court with Wm. F. Flagg for erecting jail, to be finished and completed by first Monday in December next, for $2,065.

August 31, 1848. Court orders Flagg to build new jail on northwest corner of lot 39 in original town of Bloomington. Front on west of said lot, 10 foot east of north line and north wall; 10 feet from north line of said lot.

June 5, 1849. Ordered that the treasurer pay William F. Flagg $1,000, to be paid in payments of $250, as part payment on his contract for building jail for said county.

December, 1849. Wm. F. Flagg asks commissioners to accept jail and dwelling house contracted for; same was so ordered, and he was paid county order of $1,000 to apply.

March 9, 1850. And the Court this day received the jail and dwelling house built by Wm. F. Flagg. Said building having been finished according to contract, and it appears from the records of this Court that the amount as per contract for building said jail and dwelling house to be $2,065, and it further appears that said Flagg has been paid the amount of $2,000 on contract in county orders and in locks and hinges, etc., $56, making $2,056; which leaves a balance of $9 due on said contract, and the Court orders that the treasurer pay Flagg the sum of $9, the further sum of $1 for extra work and depreciation of county orders.

June, 1850. Wm. F. Flagg makes application for a payment to him by the county of $150, to make good his loss by the depreciation of county orders. The same was duly allowed, and treasurer authorized to pay the same out of the county treasury.

June, 1851. Petition of mayor and aldermen of the city of Bloomington for the use of the old jail for a calaboose. Ordered that said request be granted, and the said old jail shall be at the disposal of the authorities to be set forth in this petition.

September, 1851. And now comes John W. Ewing and presents an account against the said county for an extra allowance which he claims under the contract for building jail and dwelling. The Court orders that Wm. F. Flagg be paid the sum of $189.83 and orders the

same to be paid out of the county treasury. Which allowance is a final balance on jail.

June, 1852. And now at this time comes John W. Ewing and presents the claim of W. F. Flagg for a further allowance on the jail contract amounting to $125. The Court, after hearing testimony, and being fully advised in the premises, do order that the Court refuse to allow any part of said claim.

May 20, 1857. And now at this day the Court enter into contract with E. Jacobs & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the erection of a county jail and jailor's residence, according to plans and specifications on file with the clerk of this Court.

June 2, 1857. And now at this day comes R. N. McIntire and presents an account against the county amounting to $15 for tearing down the old jail, same allowed and clerk directed to issue an order in favor of R. N. McIntire in payment of his account.

December 25, 1857. E. Jacobs' contractor reports jail finished at a cost of $13,150.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
September Term, 1868.

September 17, 1868. Committee on public building report jail unsafe and recommend wall be repaired.

June 5, 1872. Committee recommend repairs as the times are too hard to erect a jail suitable for this county.

December 4, 1879. Report from Committee on Public Buildings presented after many dilitory motions. Mr. West moved to refer to vote of the people; lost—ayes. 15; noes, 19. The report was adopted after an amendment by Mr. West, that the building be on present jail site, and sheriff's dwelling to remain as it is.

The report is as follows:

To the Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee to whom was referred the report of the grand jury in reference to our county jail would respectfully report that they have examined the jail and found it substantial as represented by the grand jury. Your committee know from several years care of the jail, that it is insufficient in capacity and in strength to safely hold the prisoners. The jail is an iron box in which is a hall 30 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 8 feet high, with five cells on each side, each being 6 by 7 feet with bunks for two persons. At the west end is the only window which, in cold weather, must be closed. The ceiling of the hall is a grating opening into a low garret in which are ventilators. The lowest amount of air necessary to maintain health is fixed by the best authority at not less than 2,000 cubic feet per person per hour at that rate, and allowing for twenty-six inmates, the entire air of the hall, cells, and garret must be changed every twelve minutes,

which is impossible to be done in that building. There have been over forty persons confined at one time. One cell is used for a water closet, one for coal and ashes, and in one the iron is so thorougly rotten that it is kept locked. This leaves available seven cells.

We therefore recommend that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the kind and probable cost of such a jail as will meet the wants of this county and comply with the requirements of the state. Said committee, in obtaining estimates, shall have them made with a view to a new building on the present jail site, the sheriff's dwelling to remain as it is, and report at the March term, said committee to put the county to no expense except necessary traveling expenses.

GEORGE PERRIN DAVIS,
Chairman Committee on Public Buildings.

December 4, 1879. Mr. Whitmer was elected chairman of special committee but declined to serve—and Messrs. Ewing, Brokaw, and West were appointed as such committee.

March 2, 1880. Special committee on jail presented a report which, on motion of Mr. Maurice, was received and filed and committee instructed to report in June cost of new jail site and building.

June 8, 1880. Special committee made a report. Mr. Cassedy moved to refer to vote of the people next November. On motion of Mr. Terpening this was laid on the table.

The proposals for sites were then opened, some fifteen being received. "Judith A. Bradner offered a tract 90 by 198 feet on the southwest corner of Madison and North streets, for $4,500, or a tract of 100 by 198 feet, same location, for $5,000." Plans were presented by Bell & Hackney, H. A. Miner, R. Richter, and others.

Mr. Cassedy moved to refer to vote of the people—lost. Ayes 10, noes 24.

Motion by Mr. Funk that the report of special committee be received and filed then carried—aye, 24; noes, 9.

June 10, 1880. Mr. Terpening moved to build a jail at a cost not to exceed $45,000. Mr. Lash moved to amend by making it $50,000. Mr. Moore, as a substitute, $40,000, which was lost. Amendment offered by Mr. Lash was then carried—ayes 18, noes 16. Original motion of Mr. Terpening then carried—ayes 19, noes 15.

On motion of Mr. Funk, of Bloomington, Peter Whitmer, John A. Ewins, A. Brokaw, and S. H. West were appointed a building committee to build a new jail. A jail site was then selected by ballot, the Bradner tract receiving 21 votes, to 13 for all others.

On motion of Mr. Pike, Messrs. Terpening, Wright, and Frink were added to special committee with instructions to report on jail plans tomorrow morning.

September 6, 1880. Special committee reported that they had bought for $5,000 the north 100 feet of lots 19, 20, and 21, original town of Bloomington. That they had let the grading to Heafer & McGregor

for $330. That they had let to Heafer & McGregor the contract for all the masonry, both stone and brick, inside and outside, all excavations, sewerage, for $33,250, to be finished June 1, 1881; and to R. Greenlee all carpenter and iron work, and material used in same (except inside), for $7,550, to be finished by July 1, 1881. Making total contracts let, $40,800: estimated contracts to be let, $9,200. Making total estimated cost, $50,000.

December 8, 1880. Special committee reported foundation ready for the joists, but work stopped by cold weather.

June 11, 1880. Special committee made a report. Mr. Davis moved that the report be recommitted for the purpose of extending the floor from each line of cells to the outer wall in the Miner plans, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Blaisdell, committee were instructed to report at 3 o'clock amended Bell and Miner plans.

Special committee reported time too short to make intelligent change in plans.

Mr. Funk, of Bloomington, moved to adopt the plans of H. A. Miner.

Mr. Cassedy moved to adopt plans of Bell & Hackey with additional expenditure of $10,000—lost. Ayes 8, noes 24.

Mr. Gillan moved to lay Mr. Funk's motion on the table—lost. Ayes 8, noes 25.

March 8, 1881. Special committee reported the lowest bidder for iron work was:

B. H. Hough & Co., Indianapolis, for	$ 5,700
Carpenter work, R. Greenlee, for	5,690
Painting and glazing, C. J. McElwain	1,290
Plastering, C. J. Downs	912
Making total of	$13,592

Which was $4,392 over the appropriation, but $1,000 could be saved by not finishing the attic, and they asked authority to let the contracts without finishing the attic—which was granted.

June 10, 1881. Committee reported satisfactory progress considering the freezing weather in the spring.

September 15, 1881. Committee reported delay in getting stone, but hoped to have building enclosed before cold weather.

December 7, 1881. The committee reported satisfactory progress and hoped contracts would be completed in January. That they had let contract for cistern to George McIntosh at $1,335, and as location was bad had to pay $100 on account of the change.

They refer to the board the matter of plumbing, including water closets, bath tubs, wash bowls, also the matter of grates and mantles.

Mr. West made a minority report, which was read and filed.

On motion of Mr. Gillan the committee was authorized to have necessary plumbing done.

December 7, 1881. Mr. Davis moved that the special jail committee be instructed to get estimates of the relative cost of heating the jail separately, or heating the jail and court house together—which was carried.

March 8, 1882. Special committee reported that the contract for plumbing was let to J. S. Farrell & Co. at $1,375, and had contracted with M. A. Halderman for six grates and mantles set for $272. The committee expect building ready for use in thirty days.

Committee replied, to heat jail by steam would cost about $3,200, and by building a tunnel from jail to court house and there attach present heating pipes would require an additional boiler of like capacity as the other, which, with tunnel pipes, etc., would cost in all about $6,700 for complete outfit for heating both buildings from the jail, and recommend that the jail be heated by steam and suitable boilers, radiators, pipes, etc., for heating the building by steam be procured, boiler to be put in place with a view of ultimately heating both jail and court house from the jail building.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

P. WHITMER,
S. H. WEST,
JOHN A. EWINS,
Committee.

June 6, 1882. Motion that Committee on Public Buildings make report as to what disposition of the old jail, they would recommend and report tomorrow.

June 8, 1882.

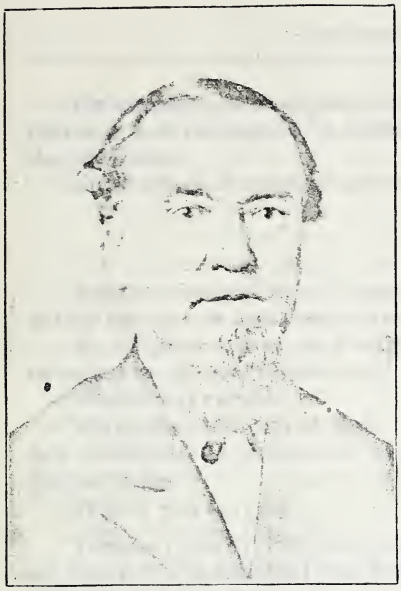
To the Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Special Committee on Jail would respectfully report that in accordance with the action of the board at the March term, we advertised for bids for heating the new jail by steam, and on the 24th day of March we opened the bids and awarded the contract to J. S. Farrell & Co., of Indianapolis, for $2,900, on which we have paid one estimate of $1,108.62, the balance to be paid when the contract is complete.

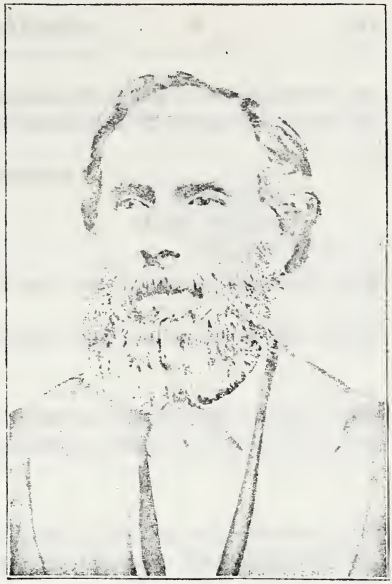
In reference to sidewalk and curbing ordered, we have received estimate and plans but made no contract. Owing to scarcity and high price of brick and stone we did not deem it expedient. We submit plans and estimates for future reference.

The whole amount of money paid on the ground, building, grading, plumbing, heating, water-pipe, cistern, etc., to date, is $66,146.09, and when the present contracts are all complete there will be due about $2,500, making a total of $68,646.09.

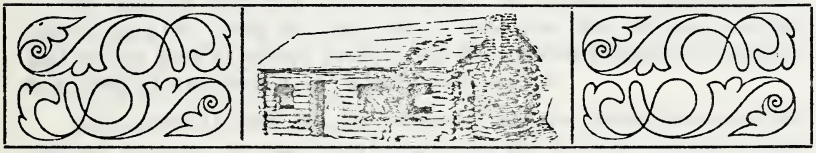
We recommend the plans and drawings for sidewalks and fence accompanying this report, which were made by Mr. H. A. Miner, to the favorable consideration of this board.

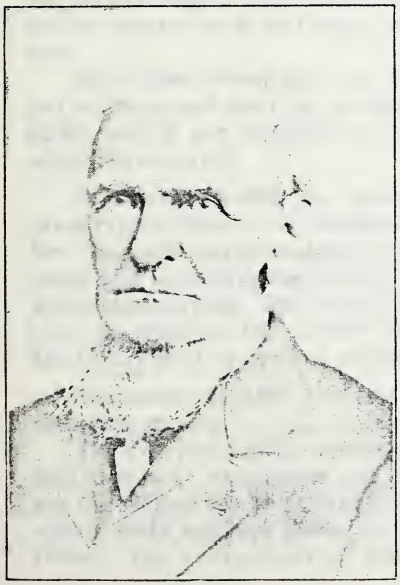


DAVID BRIER

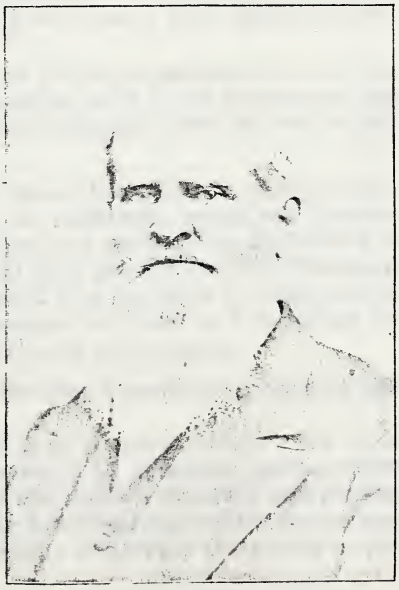


SYLVESTER PEASLEY





ALMON B. IVES



FRANKLIN HENDERSON

We recommend that your Committee on Public Buildings be authorized and instructed to suitably furnish the reception room or sheriff's office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. WHITMER,
S. H. WEST,
Jail Committee.

Mr. Davis moved that Messrs. West and Ewins be excused from acting further on Jail Committee.

Mr. Kilgore moved, as a substitute, that the name of Mr. Davis be added to the Jail Committee.

Which was carried.

Mr. McConnell moved that the Special Committee on Jail have full discretion as to kind of walks, curbing, and fences at the new jail building.

Which was carried.

Tuesday, July 11, 1882, matter of opening bids on old jail was called up, and F.W. Lowentrout was found to be the only bidder, having bid the sum of $2,575 for it.

On motion said bid was rejected. Mr. Funk, of Bloomington, moved that the clerk be directed to advertise the old jail building and lot for sale at public auction on the second Tuesday of September, 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., which was carried.

September 12, 1882, Mr. Davis moved that the terms of sale of the old jail building be one-fourth cash and the balance in three equal annual payments, said deferred payments to bear six per cent interest and be secured by a mortgage on the property sold; which was carried.

Mr. Wilson moved that Mr. J. O. Pullen be employed to sell the jail building, and that the compensation be $5 if the property brings $2,500, and $2 per hundred for each additional $100 bid over $2,500; which was carried.

September 13, 1882, Mr. Davis moved that the sale of the old jail property to George R. Hardesty be confirmed; which was carried. Mr. Churchill moved that the chairman of the board be authorized to make the necessary conveyance of said property to Mr. Hardesty; which was carried. Mr. Davis moved that the clerk be instructed to issue an order on the County Treasurer in favor of J. O. Pullen for $10, in payment of costs of selling the old jail property.

September 14, 1882, the Jail Building Committee submitted the following report:

The new jail is fully completed in all its parts, except a few small additions that experience has shown to be necessary, among which are the raising of the chimneys of the sheriff's dwelling, and placing spring bolts and iron plates on the doors leading into the prison corridors. The contractors all faithfully completed their work to the

satisfaction of your committee, and have been paid in full. Everything has been paid except a small settlement yet to be made with the architect. We have been prevented from fencing the grounds and laying the sidewalks, as authorized by the board, by reason of the excavation made during the summer in the street in front of the jail. We recommend that a brick sidewalk be laid on the north side and west side of the jail grounds, and the yard graded, and brick wall with stone coping be built on said north side and west end of the jail yard; the top of said wall to be on a level with the surface of the yard; and also that suitable stone steps be placed in front of each entrance to the building. Owing to the recent excavation in front of the sheriff's residence, we think the building of walks and wall on that side will have to be deferred until next summer, when the ground will be better settled. We recommend that a cheap and temporary walk be provided for the east front until the permanent walk can be finished.

Owing to the fact that two members of your committee are not members of the board and cannot serve on your committee without considerable inconvenience, we would respectfully recommend that your committee be discharged from further service and the remaining work be turned over to the Committee on Public Buildings, with full authority to complete the same as indicated above, including the chimneys and other necessary additions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Poor Farm.

County Commissioners' Court.

March, 1851. By order of the Court, John Foster, Reece Robb, and Dr. E. Thomas were appointed commissioners to ascertain the most fit and proper location for a poor house for the county, and also what a suitable location can be obtained for, and all other particulars in relation to the same, and to make report at next meeting of Court.

March, 1854. Charles Leeper makes complaint that the house which he leased to the county for a poor house has been much damaged, and prays for compensation. Damages to the amount of $45 were allowed and ordered paid.

And at the same time Leeper presents a bill of $31.25 for one quarter's rent on poor house, and the county relinquishes its right to the Leeper house and he takes possession.

March, 1854. The Court have rented of William Thomas forty acres of land, with buildings thereon and to be built thereon, for which the county is to pay the said William Thomas the sum of $200 in advance, all of which more fully appears by reference to a written con-

tract this day entered into between the county and said William Thomas, on file in the office of the clerk of the court.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held May, 1859, the following resolution was presented by Mr. Cassedy, of Lawndale:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to inquire into the state of the poor house and poor house farm, and also by whom and on what terms they are used and for what purpose the same is occupied now and report the same to the board, and also report what action is necessary in regard to a county poor house.

June, 1859. Mr. Doyle, of Blue Mound, offered the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to receive propositions for as much as eighty acres of land for a "Poor Farm," and that the said committee investigate and view such lands proposed and report at the next meeting of this board.

September, 1859. Committee reported many tracts offered, but recommend as the choice of the committee the farm owned by Jno. G. Myers, lying about four miles south of Bloomington, on the Clinton road, containing 220 acres in the farm and ten acres of timber, making in all 230 acres. Price per acre, including timber, $28.25, amount $6,500; or without the timber at $25 per acre.

Action on report postponed.

The following report was received and on motion of Rodman, of Old Town, the board purchased the Myers tract of 220 acres. On aye and nay vote—ayes 19, noes 9. Carried.

Terms, $2,000 March 1, 1860, when possession will be given, the balance in three equal annual payments, bearing 10 per cent annual interest. And the chairman of the board was authorized to enter into any writings necessary to perfect the purchase of the farm.

February, 1860. A committee was appointed to investigate the bids for taking charge of the paupers and poor farm.

March, 1860. Mr. D. Simmons appointed first superintendent of poor farm for two years from March 1, 1860, with bond of $5,000, and one quarter's salary of $487.50 ordered to be paid in advance.

September, 1862. James Grover was chosen superintendent of the poor farm, at $2,300 per year.

In 1864, Isaac Lash was appointed superintendent of the poor farm, at $775 per year.

1866, 1867, 1868. Isaac Lash continued as superintedent of the poor farm.

In 1868, a committee was appointed to get an option eighty acres adjoining the present farm, and report to the board.

1870. Levi Simmons was appointed superintendent of the poor farm.

1871, 1872, 1877. Jefferson D. Vandervort was superintendent of the poor farm.

March, 1878. Committee (special) for Location of Poor Farm and continued from December meeting, have made no further examinations for a location. Present location is not as convenient as it might be; have carefully considered the propriety of changing the location, and have come to the conclusion, under all circumstances and taking into account the financial condition of the county and the large amount of taxes to be raised by the different townships, that it is for the best interest of the county that no change be made in the location of the poor farm; and further recommend that a committee be appointed by the new board to get plans and specifications for a permanent building for the insane at the present location, and that in making such permanent improvements great care be exercised in the plans to give good ventilation and drainage. Such building to be located so as to form a part of the system of improvements as well as convenient for adding to.

We suggest that the grounds be systemmatically laid out with a view of making them more home like and attractive, with fences and roads from the buildings to the main road should be made permanent, and with a view to some system that will show the present location to be permanent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. KERN,
LAFAYETTE FUNK,
S. H. WEST.

Which was adopted.

Wednesday, March 5, 1879. Mr. Whitmer, chairman of the special committee on procuring a burial place for paupers, presented the following report:

To the Board of Supervisors of McLean County:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of burying paupers would respectfully report that we have had the matter under advisement, and would recommend that hereafter the paupers dying in the corporations of Bloomington and Normal and that part of Bloomington township lying south of the city of Bloomington and north of the south line of the poor farm, between the Illinois Central railroad on the east and the C. & A. railroad on the west, be buried on the poor farm, under the direction of the superintendent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. WHITMER,
D. M. FUNK,
Committee.

Which was adopted.

March 6, 1879. The chairman of the Committee on Poor Farm made a report of expenditures at the poor farm, as follows:

Building contract	$9,200 00
Extra on buildings	216 05
Total cost of building	$9,416 05
Water, original contract	1,690 00
Hot water fixtures	250 00
Extra water mains and plumbing	912 16
	$2,852 61
Two furnaces	680 00
Total cost of furnishings	$1,294 65
Sundries	1,556 50
Draining, fencing, grading, setting trees, stock sheds, etc	2,055 95
Total amount of money expended on farm	$17,855 76

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES RAYBURN,
Chairman.

Which was adopted.

December 7, 1882, motion fixing salary of Superintendent of Poor Farm at $1,000 per year, and term of office at five years, subject to dismissal at any time. Carried.

Election of Superintendent of Poor Farm resulted as follows: J. D. Vandervoort received thirteen votes, Harrison C. Lott received twenty votes, and John Frankeberger received one vote.

Harrison C. Lott was duly declared elected Superintendent of Poor Farm.

September 15, 1887, Mr. Terpening moved that the Committee on Poor Farm be instructed to purchase a certain tract of land containing eighty acres and adjoining the county farm, provided the same can be had at a price not to exceed $60 per acre, and that they do not tile the slough for one year: which was carried.

Committee on Water Supply made report that they had caused a Turbine wind mill to be attached to pump already in well, and also a new pump with horse power to be erected, at a cost of $212.30. Your committee is now satisfied this arrangement will give plenty of water.

March, 1888. Poor Farm Committee recommended changes in basement of brick building, now unfit for use by inmates, making two well ventilated rooms, nice and airy, for use by either sane or insane.

Same was adopted by the board.

March 9, 1888. Poor Farm Committee would report that Mr. Hoblit furnish abstract of title and warrantee deed conveying the eighty acres of land to McLean county, as per contract, and the county clerk issue an order on the county treasurer for $4,800 as per contract.

Which carried.

Mr. Harris moved that we build an insane asylum at a cost of not to excede $25,000, and that chairman of the board appoint a committee of three.

Mr. Terpening offered an amendment to the report of the committee of the whole:

WHEREAS, There seems to be a difference in opinion as to what the state will do towards providing more room for incurable insane of the state, therefore,

Resolved, That action in the matter of building a building for the incurable insane of McLean county be postponed for one year, and if the state fails to make the necessary provisions the county erect such a building.

Which was adopted by an aye vote of the board.

March 8, 1889. Resolution by W. J. Baldridge:

Board elect a committee of three to procure plans and bids for the erection of a suitable building or buildings for the care of our incurable insane, and report at the June meeting, no fee for plans and specifications be allowed any architect only for the plan adopted.

Amendment by Mr. Thompson was lost.

Original resolution was adopted.

Committee elected was as follows: Kilgore, Thorp, and Baldridge.

May 31, 1889, Committee on County Farm ask for more room for the proper care of inmates of said county farm. Therefore your committee recommend that the board proceed to erect a brick building, to accommodate from twenty-five to thirty persons, with the necessary sleeping, sitting, and day rooms, and that a special committee of three be appointed by the chair to secure plans and specifications and bids for same and report to the board at July meeting to ratify or amend said plans and specifications; which was adopted.

July 10, 1889, special committee instructed to advertise for plans and specifications for building at Poor Farm, report as follows:

We received bids, accompanied by certified checks from each bidder to the amount of $200, as guarantee for signing contract, if awarded, as follows:

Henry Doty—Building complete, with Plaster Ceilings	$13,955
" " Steel "	14,499
Bryant & Hutchinson—Building complete, Plaster Ceilings	14,093
" " Steel "	14,765
John E. Thomas—Building complete, with Plaster Ceilings	14,300
" " Steel "	14,928
Packard & Rowley—Building complete, with Plaster Ceilings	14,963
" " Steel "	15,683

Your committee recommends that the board proceed to erect the building, and that the contract be awarded to Henry A. Doty, he being the lowest bidder.

GEORGE A. TRYNER,
J. Y. THORP,
GEORGE J. ARNOLD,
Committee.

Which was adopted.

March 6, 1890. Your special committee to superintend improvements at county farm respectfully submit the following report:

The building and improvements are now completed at the following cost to the county:

Original contract on building	$14,499.00
Extras per order of committee	697.10
Contract for heating	2,950.00
Extra per order of committee	332.60
Architect	720.00
Total	$19,198.70

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. Y. THORP,
GEORGE J. ARNOLD,
Committee.

Which was adopted.

The following report was also presented:

They have completed the tank and water supply at county farm; at the following cost to the county: Complete, $2,920.05.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES LAMP,
J. M. HARVEY,
ALEXANDER BRYANT,
R. L. CARLOCK,
J. FLEMING,
Committee.

Which was adopted.

December 4, 1895. *Resolved*, That the Committee on County Farm, with the chairman of this board, be and hereby are authorized to accept the new building for superintendent's residence of county farm, when the same shall have been completed in accordance with plans and specifications, and that the county clerk be authorized to draw orders on the county treasurer for the several amounts due on said contract when the same shall be properly OKd by said committee.

Which was adopted.

December 9, 1897. Salary of superintendent of poor farm fixed at $1,000 per year. P. A. Karr elected superintendent of poor farm for term of five years.

INVENTORY OF COUNTY FARM MARCH 8, 1898.

300 acres of land	$24,000 00
All brick buildings	30,000 00
Water works	4,000 00
Farm residence	4,000 00
Barns and other buildings	3,000 00
New crib	300 00
Total real estate	$65,300 00
Personal property	12,867 13
	$78,167 13

Above adopted.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

BLOOMING GROVE SETTLEMENT.

ADDRESSES BY BURNHAM, ORENDORFF, EWING, AND WELDON—THE STORY IN VERSE BY MRS. RHODES.

(From *Daily Bulletin*, September 1, 1898.)

WHEN, seventy-five years ago, the hardy pathfinders threaded their way across the trackless prairie and paused beneath the welcome shade of clustering trees of what they so aptly called Blooming Grove, they did not dream of the transition witnessed by their children and children's children. How the little cabin home became a nucleus for the development of the greatest county in Illinois and the finest inland city in the United States, was eloquently told, September 1, 1897, in story and song. Under the auspices of the McLean County Historical Society, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Blooming Grove was celebrated at Orendorff Springs, a picturesque sylvan retreat, four miles southeast of the city and within a stone's throw of the home of the first settler. Under the shade of giant trees, many of which had reverberated with the cry of wolf and the shrill whoop of the Indian, and whose fluttering leaves had whispered the first welcome to the palefaces, there assembled a happy throng, and youth eagerly listened as the silver-haired pioneers told of childhood days when civilization was just driving the entering wedge in the predestined western empire.

The history of the settlement and subsequent development was admirably told by Captain Burnham, J. B. Orendorff, and others, and it would be superfluous for the casual observer to undertake to add to their researches. It was a typical autumn day that ushered in September. The sun rose through a haze of fleecy clouds and shone forth in all its glory as the day progressed, and a bracing breeze tempered the heat of the day. At 9 o'clock the highways leading to the Mecca rolled up clouds of dust, as the long line of carriages and farm wagons began to pour in, and at 9:30 a special train on the Illinois Central emptied a great concourse at the little station of Hendrix, adjoining the grove.

At 9:30 a great bank of clouds came up in the northwest, and the assembling throng began to hope against hope, but while a drenching

shower in Bloomington reduced the attendance by train there were but a few vagrant splashes at the grove. A sylvan auditorium had been constructed on the bank near the spring. The spacious stand was made of a frame work of forest timber and seated with folding chairs, and had for a background a huge American flag stretched between two trees.

Among the early arrivals was Mr. A. Brokaw, who brought a superb box of asters to place upon the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix, in the adjoining cemetery.

Well filled dinner baskets were omnipresent, and stands and wagons dispensed cider, melons, peanuts, ice cream, and all the trimmings that go along with a picnic. When, at 10:30, Judge Scott, president of the day, called the assembly to order, the natural amphitheater formed by seats on the slope was black with people. Judge Scott stated that owing to the lateness of the hour, he would omit any opening remarks and proceed to the other features of the program. The national anthem "America" was rendered on the organ while the following honorary vice-presidents were taking seats on the platform:

Mrs. Lovina Hendrix Orendorff, Mrs. Maria Dawson Paist, Mrs. Judith Major Bradner, Mrs. Lavina Dimmitt Richardson, William Cox, Nathan Harbert, Stewart Lindley, Adam Guthrie, John Dawson, J. L. Orendorff, James Goodheart, Sidney D. Baker, Kansas; Mrs. Nannie McCullough Dyson, Mrs. Asahel Gridley, Mrs. George Hinshaw, William Marcus Cox, Newton Hodge, Isaac Lash, George W. Price, William Evans, Old Town; W. J. Rhodes, A. Brokaw, Dr. Lee Allen, N. W. Cox, Farmer City.

Rev. James Shaw then offered a fervent appeal to the throne of grace, giving thanks for the manifold fruits of the early settlement as evidenced by Bloomington and Normal and the splendid county. The audience then joined in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," led by the Orendorff family, the members of which, together with the Dawson and Hendrix families, occupied places on the stage.

Judge Scott then introduced the historian, Capt. J. H. Burnham, whose paper was heard with close attention and deep interest, and ripples of laughter at witty sallies. When the applause at the conclusion of Captain Burnham's address had subsided, the Price family orchestra gave a well rendered selection.

Mrs. Rhodes, poet of the day, was delayed in arriving, consequently her number was deferred for the time being and Mr. J. B. Orendorff was introduced. His address was delivered in forceful, sonorous tones and with rugged eloquence, and was received with great satisfaction. The many personal reminiscences were heard with uncommon interest, particularly his reference to Mrs. Maria Paist and John Dawson, of Bloomington, both of whom were on the platform. They saw Blooming Grove as little children, seventy-five years ago, their parents being the first settlers. Mr. Orendorff was full of anecdotes; but as the noon hour had passed, gave deference to hunger

and the throng dispersed in groups of families and neighborhoods and enjoyed a bountiful picnic dinner.

At 2 o'clock the strains of the Price family orchestra was the signal for the reassembling of the crowd, which had greatly increased, the grove being fairly alive with carriages. Judge Lawrence Weldon and Hon. James S. Ewing were the speakers of the afternoon, following the reading of Mrs. Rhodes's poem. Judge Weldon and Mr. Ewing both extemporized and were both in their element, and felicitous reminiscences and witty stories awakened a high degree of enthusiasm. The day closed with an exchange of stories and experiences.

Of far more importance than passing pleasures of the day was the presentation in historical form of the story of the settlement, and we present below, in entirety, Captain Burnham's paper and the historical poem by Mrs. Rhodes:

Perhaps the most valuable historical document of the day was the address by Captain Burnham, a carefully prepared document, which will live as a part of the county's history.

Captain Burnham's Address.

We meet this morning at the famous Orendorff Springs, the surviving remnant of that magnificent grove which attracted the first settlers of McLean county in 1822. They loved the spot at first sight, and their descendants are here today in large numbers to commend the good taste of their ancestors, and to review the leading events of the last three-quarters of a century. The review will plainly teach us that Blooming Grove is the historic center of McLean county. Here clustered the actors and events which led to the grandly magnificent county, and within a few rods of us now repose the remains of many of the pioneers whose wise forethought and personal influence shaped the course of events which led to the results we celebrate today.

The Historical Society of McLean County takes a deep interest in this celebration, hoping that the minds of the rising generation will be more turned to the early history of this great county, and it asks of you today that you will give more attention than hitherto, not only to the history of the county, but to that of the township, village, or city in which you have made your homes.

The society does not forget, however, that while the true modern center of the county is here at Blooming Grove, there is another center which, to antiquarians, possesses a charm and an interest all of its own, and this is the Indian town site at the east end of Old Town timber. Our society's members will make every attempt in their power to unravel the mystery that surrounds that remarkable place. Its present appearance, with the traditional history of the Indian fort in its immediate neighborhood and of the Indian battle-ground seven

miles northeast, near the west end of Cheney's Grove, all combine to tell us that most thrilling events in Indian history, and possibly in our state's history, took place there, pertaining to the territory of McLean county. If Blooming Grove is the historic center, Old Town may almost be called the prehistoric center of McLean county.

We have nothing to do with the Indian history today, however, except to lament our ignorance thereof, and to wonder why our first settlers neglected to attach more Indian names to localities in this vicinity. Let us thank them for giving McLean county just one Indian name, that of the gently flowing Kickapoo creek, which meanders through this pasture where we meet today.

Previous to 1822, for more than one hundred years, French settlers occupied the site of Peoria, calling it by the name of Pimetoui, afterwards Fort Clark. It was taken in the revolutionary war by the army of Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1778, named Clark in honor of the Virginian hero, and it was a military post during the war of 1812.

The French were probably in this county frequently previous to 1778, and tradition asserts the French Catholics at one time maintained a mission among the Indians at Old Town. This is one of the puzzles of our early history which we hope will some day be solved, but as at present informed, all we certainly know of the French occupation of this immediate territory is that the French gave names to the rivers whose head-waters flow from McLean county, the Sangamon, the Mackinaw, and the Vermillion of Livingston county. French hunters no doubt roamed these prairies and groves either by themselves or in company with Indians, and many a magnificent buffalo hunt has no doubt been witnessed by white men over these prairies long before the last of these animals vanished towards the setting sun, to be followed shortly by the Indian, the deer, and the prairie flowers.

In 1822, however, the Indians had not left this region. When John W. Dawson and John Hendrix came to this grove with their families, they found the whole region rather sparsely settled by Indians, mostly of the Kickapoo tribe, with whom they managed, by the use of natural good sense, to remain on friendly terms, although the Indians between 1822 and 1829, when they were removed from this county by the government, were several times almost on the verge of hostility, because they maintained that the treaty did not allow settlers to come north of the Sangamon river. Thomas and William Orendorff came here in 1823 and were warned off by Machina, the chief of the Kickapoos. In all probability this Blooming Grove settlement would have been broken up by the Indians had it not happened that white settlers were rapidly pouring into what is now Sangamon, Macon, and other counties, and the Indians realized the hopelessness of any effort they might make to stop the advancing tide of white men. It is true, however, that as late as 1832 a decided stand was made against the further settlement of Northern Illinois, at which time the settlers of Blooming Grove were not only called upon to march there, but were obliged to muster a

company for services on the frontier of McLean county to guard the settlements along the Mackinaw and to protect the whole district. Fortunately, however, the annals of our border are free from bloody Indian massacres, and the fiercely hostile Kickapoos, who were so powerful at Tippecanoe in 1811, did not molest our early residents with whom our first settlers remained always on friendly terms, and who describe the final leave taking, in 1829, as one of the saddest events of our early history.

The coming of the pioneer Hendrix and Dawson families in 1822 was followed in 1823 by Thomas and William Orendorff, who are entitled to high credit for their share in the formation of the new settlement, and they were re-enforced in 1824 by the Rev. E. Rhodes, W. H. Hodge, James Goodheart, John Benson, William Walker, with their families, and enough others to bring the number of heads of families at Blooming Grove up to twelve by the end of the year 1824, while several other families had arrived within the limits of McLean county. Of these we might mention Isaac Funk and brother of Funks Grove, with the Stubblefields; the Randolphs and Stringfields and others of Randolph's Grove, with Jonathan Cheney and others at Cheney's Grove, and a few more in various groves in the near neighborhood.

There were possibly forty families in this county at the end of 1824, though my own researches indicate but about thirty. I am thus particular about this year of 1824 because I find that by this time enough families had arrived here, with enough sterling honesty, morality, religion, and good sense to give tone and character to this region which has always remained, and which, on the principle of "like attracting like," has resulted in planting in Bloomington and McLean county one of the sturdiest, most intelligent, most moral, and most patriotic populations to be found in the entire West. For the credit of the inhabitants of Blooming Grove in 1824 we may observe that at the house of John Hendrix, in this very neighborhood where we now hold this meeting, the Methodists began to hold their religious services, while at the home of the Rev. E. Rhodes, a mile or two northeast, was organized a regular church of what was very much like the Fee Will Baptist denomination, for which Mr. Rhodes performed the duties of minister, and this noble man began to preach all over this region wherever could be gathered an audience of new settlers. It is not too much to state that the influence of this one good man, supplemented by that of the religious Mr. Hendrix, went far to give a good tone to this new community, and the efforts of all of the families about this grove, without a single exception, to attract and hold the best class of settlers that could be found, all combined to bring together around Blooming Grove and the other groves in this vicinity a class of families who were much superior to the average in Central Illinois, and we here find the real explanation of the success of these families in giving character and influence to this magnificent county. During 1825 and 1826 the population of these groves in this neighborhood con-

tinued to increase, but the settlers were over one hundred miles distant from Vandalia, the county seat of Fayette county, which exercised jurisdiction here, and we find no record of any election in 1824. It was during this year that the effort to introduce slavery occurred in this state. But as there was no voting place anywhere near we cannot ascertain the actual sentiment of the people.

Tradition states that the people here were about unanimous for freedom, a statement which is probably correct, as the election returns of the year prove that this was the general sentiment in what was then the northern part of the state.

But as the election of 1826 drew near, the inhabitants of this region contrived to have a new election precinct created, which was called Orendorff precinct. Here we find the germ and origin of the political division known as McLean county, and as this precinct organization has received but little attention hitherto, I will enlarge upon it somewhat.

I personally scanned the records of Fayette county and learned that at the March term of the county commissioners' court in 1826, it was "ordered that all that part of the county north of township 17 shall compose an election district, to be known by the name of Orendorff precinct, and further that William Orendorff, John Benson and James Latta be appointed judges of election of the same precinct."

William See and W. H. Hodge were clerks of the election and the whole board were paid in state paper at "two for one." Possibly this was the beginning of the 16 to 1 idea, but of this I am not positive. The records did not show the results of the election to my sincere regret, but they do show that William Orendorff was paid his fee of ten cents a mile for carrying the returns to Vandalia. The territory embraced in Orendorff precinct was enormous. It took in the northern portion of McLean county, some of DeWitt and Piatt, together with portions of all the counties lying directly north of us, as far as the Wisconsin line, though north of the Mackinaw it was almost entirely uninhabited.

Historically, this voting precinct was the beginning of government in this region, unless we except the road district which was formed here in 1825, with Joseph B. Harbert as road supervisor. Tradition informs us that at this period, 1826, this settlement was the most influential to be found anywhere in the state between Vandalia and Wisconsin, and we are proud to assert that the same is true today, that is, reckoning in a straight line towards the north. Tradition also asserts that as early as 1826 it began to be thought that a town would soon be started at Blooming Grove. This grove was surrounded by flourishing neighbors at Dry Grove, Stout's Grove, Old Town, and Randolph Grove, and had any town lot speculators been around here it is altogether probable that a new town would have been started on the east side of the grove as early as 1826, and there might have been our county seat, or, as is altogether probable, some other county scheme would have been the successful one, with its

county seat at another point, and the Blooming Grove town might now have ranked with Delta or Pleasant Hill. Facts and not guesses are what we are after today, and I must hasten my narrative.

I must mention, therefore, another important fact, which in my opinion was the turning point for all the success of Bloomington and McLean county, and from which has followed the location of the town of Bloomington, and it relates to the naming of the grove.

Previous to 1824, and to some extent for years afterward, this beautiful grove had been known as Keg Grove. We are told that some white men, hunters probably, once hid a keg of rum or whisky at Sulphur Springs, at the Hinshaw farm near the west side of the grove of which we do not know either the French or Indian name, and it thereafter became known to travelers as Keg Grove. The credit of renaming Keg Grove and calling it Blooming Grove is generally given to Mrs. William Orendorff, and this beautiful name has remained ever since 1824. The name of Bloomington, although applied to Bloomington, Ind., in 1821, and to Bloomington, Tenn., before that date, was a natural transition from the name of Blooming Grove, and has always been a popular name wherever heard. Suppose Keg Grove had become transformed into Keg Town, how do you suppose Joe Fifer could have ever been elected governor of this state? Or how could Adlai Stevenson, of Keg Town, have been chosen vice-president of the United States? Even our good friend John Haggard would hardly have desired to drive his prohibition gospel wagon from Keg Town.

I have thus traced the origin of the political division known as the Orendorff precinct, and shown how its inhabitants banished the name of Keg Grove, and it looks as if I have commenced to show that from these humble beginnings at Blooming Grove, the historic center of McLean county is to be found right here, near Orendorff Springs, but I must hasten forward.

Settlers poured into this region during the year 1827-28 and 1829, with considerable rapidity, taking up the best claims along the Mackinaw and around all of the groves, but there were still to be found a large number of desirable locations. It was not until after the removal of the Indians in 1829 that the great rush of settlers came, which took up almost all the last good claims, and that the prairies began to be considered of any value apart from the timber.

I must pass over the filling of the groves of the entire county and can give but this passing allusion to its more or less grand development, keeping Blooming Grove constantly in mind, and we thus find that as early as the first part of the year 1827 Tazewell county was organized with its county seat at Mackinaw town, only twenty-five miles from the voting place of Orendorff precinct.

It should be stated that one tier of our present townships, Danvers, Allin, and Mount Hope, belonged to Sangamon county until Tazewell was organized in 1827. The people of the western part of what is now Tazewell county had become tired of their long journeys

to their county seat at Springfield, Sangamon county, and others were tired of going over one hundred miles to Vandalia, the county seat of Fayette.

All of these settlers, therefore, could easily make common cause in the organization of a new county, and we hear of but little opposition to the carrying out of this new scheme.

Vermilion county, from 1826 to 1828, according to law, claimed jurisdiction over a large part of this region, but it was legally attached to Fayette for county purposes. The organization of Orendorff precinct by Fayette in 1826 was done by virtue of this power, and our pioneers scarcely realized that Vermilion county had any legal rights in this territory. When Tazewell county was organized, therefore, in 1827, we find this territory that had belonged to Vermilion was attached to Tazewell for county purposes. The old settlers did not very well understand these points and they always believed there was some kind of fraud about Vermilion's claim. We can have very little conception of the county and county seat schemes which were rife in those days. This vast fertile region of Central Illinois was then beginning to be rapidly settled.

The Indians were destined soon to be removed west of the Mississippi, and it did not take much foresight to see that wherever there were groves of timber there would soon be found flourishing settlements. Nearly all of our frontier districts were in a fever of excitement over the organization of new counties and the location of county seats, to say nothing about the prospective candidates for office in these projected counties.

History does not inform us very accurately on this point, but it is entirely safe to assume that the present generation of Bloomingtonians came honestly by their natural disposition to become candidates for all offices in the gift of the people, from that of the president of the United States to that of policeman or deputy sheriff.

The inhabitants of Blooming Grove were fully abreast of the times and bore their full share in the organization of the new county of Tazewell, apparently contented with the location of the county seat at Mackinaw. The first election, like nearly all elections held since, gave to our people a very satisfactory share of political honors, as we find that one of the county commissioners was our Rev. Mr. James Latta, while two of the principal county offices fell to the lot of Blooming Grove, as John Benson was made county treasurer and W. H. Hodge was elected sheriff, and even the small end of the ticket, that of coroner, was filled by Mr. Orendorff, one of the Grove's foremost citizens. The first county commissioners' court in Tazewell county was held here, at the home of William Orendorff, April 10, 1827, and the next meeting was held at Stout's Grove, within the present limits of McLean county.

I carefully perused the Tazewell county records some years ago, and in addition to these facts above given, learned that on June 25,

1827, a new voting precinct was organized, to be called the Blooming Grove precinct, comprising all of the present county of McLean lying east of the third principal meridian and north of township 22, which means nearly all of our townships east of Danvers, Allin, and Mount Hope. This territory was thirty-six miles from east to west, and extended as far north as the Illinois river.

The first election was held at the home of John Benson, county treasurer, and the first judges of the election were E. Rhodes, Henry Van Sickle, and William Orendorff. We have now seen the development of Keg Grove into Blooming Grove, have noted how Blooming Grove became a very influential portion of Tazewell county, have found that Orendorff precinct in Fayette county became Blooming Grove precinct in Tazewell county, and from the fact that over one-half of the officers of the new county were citizens of Blooming Grove, we consider we have proved the truth of the tradition that this grove was the most influential settlement between Vandalia and the Wisconsin line. Again we find the voting precinct made into a road district, as was the case in Fayette county, and again Joseph B. Harbert was made the road supervisor, a fact which leads us to believe him to have been a man of considerable degree of executive ability.

I must pass briefly over the continued rush of emigration into this region from 1827 to 1829, and will merely mention the fact that when the Indians were removed in the latter year, emigrants felt much safer than ever before, and in the following year, 1830, there was an immense increase in emigration, so that by the late fall of that year, which was the beginning of the winter of the deep snow, all of the available timber claims had been taken around Blooming Grove, as well as around nearly all of the other small groves in this county, leaving perhaps a few desirable places not taken along the line of the Mackinaw timber. A chain of the fine farms was establish entirely around Blooming Grove, and in one or two instances claims or location had been made in the prairies. From careful investigation I have ome to the conclusion that over fifty families were then living in this ne settlement, and that about three hundred families were then living in the present limits of McLean county, as is proved by the election returns of 1830, when 385 votes were cast in that part of Tazewell county, which is now McLean, and in those parts of Woodford, Logan, DeWitt, Piatt, and Livingston counties, which were afterwards for some years included with the county of McLean.

Mr. Hodge and Mr. Latta, the Orendorff brothers and others, began to see by the year 1829, that Tazewell could not always hold such an immense territory as it then embraced, and they commenced to talk of forming a new county which should contain enough timber to make a strong county; but before their plans had taken definite shape, a new comer, by the name of James Allin, appears upon the scene, a man whose business at the time was to help organize a new county, whose county seat should, if possible, contribute to his own

prosperity. In other words, he was a first class town lot speculator. He was successful in carrying out his plans and also successful in making friends and in leaving a good name to posterity. He was county commissioner of Fayette county from 1823 to 1825, and thus became well acquainted with the leading men of this settlement, and he learned, naturally enough, of the desires of the settlers of Blooming Grove. He decided to come here and brought a stock of goods in the fall of 1829, which he commenced selling at the house of Mr. Walker a mile or more from where we now are.

A postoffice named Blooming Grove was established in 1829, Rev. Wm. See, postmaster, near what is now the Price farm, about two miles northeast of here, at the edge of the old Leroy and Bloomington road. This was the first postoffice in what is now McLean county, and it continued until some time in the year 1831.

A school house was built in this immediate neighborhood, as early as 1828, though the first school was kept in the year 1823, by Delilah Mullens, in the house of Mr. Wm. Orendorff. The Methodists held their church or class meetings on this very farm, at the residence of John Hendrix, as you will be told more fully today, while the Rev. E. Rhodes kept his church exercises at his own house for years, so that this neighborhood was noted far and wide for its religious and educational privileges, and for the morality and high standing of its citizens. Under Schoolmaster W. H. Hodge, at a very early day the Blooming Grove school contained pupils who came here to board and go to school, thus indicating at that early date that it was beginning to be considered an educational center.

Here could be found, therefore, when our county seat project took final shape, in the year 1830, nearly all of the elements of a good town. Here was a postoffice, church privileges, a good school, a good store, and one or two physicians, a minister or two, a blacksmith shop, and as you will be told today, a corn mill, and it might also be added, as early as 1825, a cemetery was started, the one just north of these springs, and while we have no information of any lawyer living here, we are told that Esquire William Orendorff could attend to about all of the legal business called for in those primitive times.

In addition to these very fine indications of the need of a new town in this vicinity, it should be remembered that there was a row of fine new farms now started entirely around the grove, whose owners were, many of them, beginning to be able to purchase goods. There were other equally good farms at the other groves near by, while a few settlers in what is now Woodford and Livingston counties, were desirous of seeing a trading place within reach. All things considered, there must have been rather a fine opening for a new town at Blooming Grove in 1830.

It is greatly to be lamented that our local history is so silent concerning the moves which had to be made to secure the organization of McLean county, and I venture to express the hope it is not too late

to gather up much that is interesting and valuable concerning the history of the years 1829 and 1830, during which the plans were matured, which resulted in the organization of McLean county, and the McLean County Historical Society will be much pleased if persons who are able, will make additions to our published history of the interesting events under consideration.

Mr. James Allin entered into the plans of our settlers, and they entered into his plans with such success that a petition was sent to the legislature at Vandalia, in the latter part of December, 1830, for the organization of the new county whose limits included about all of the present McLean county, with portions of Woodford, DeWitt, Piatt, Logan, and Livingston, which were afterwards detached.

Mr. Thomas Orendorff and Mr. James Latta were the committee who carried the petition to Vandalia, Mr. Allin being in poor health and unable to travel. He, however, furnished the committee with letters to prominent politicians at Vandalia, whom he knew to be in favor of the project, and his plans had been laid with such skill and ability, and the delegation possessed so much influence that the bill for an act to incorporate McLean county was made a law on the 25th day of December, 1830. The county seat was to be located by the commissioners, and it was to be Bloomington, according to the terms of the law. We thus see that the town of Bloomington was named before it had a local habitation. It was originally most emphatically a paper town, and whether it was to be built in this immediate neighborhood, as many believed, or in the vicinity of Lytleville, or at some other point, time alone could tell. Mr. Allin had good reason to believe that Bloomington would be founded near or upon his quarter section of land which he had entered from the government at the north edge of Blooming Grove.

He had started in business at a point near the corner of East and Grove streets, where he opened his store in March, 1830. As Bloomington, Ind., was laid out and named in 1821, it is considered quite probable that it suggested the name which was such an easy transition from Blooming Grove. The name did not even originate in Indiana, as Bloomington, Tenn., was made a postoffice in 1817. Mr. Allin bought his claim at the north side of the grove from Mr. William Evans, not the William Evans who became one of the permanent settlers of the town, as this Mr. Evans soon after moved away. Mr. Allin entered the land from the government, and could thus offer a clear title to the property.

Tradition informs us that Mr. Wm. Orendorff and his brother, with most of the other inhabitants of this part of Blooming Grove, although they were considered as being in the most central part of the grove, and of the settled part of the county, did not wish to have a little town started in their neighborhood, and they offered little, if any, resistance to the plans of James Allin to locate the new county seat at the north side of the grove. Mr. Allin was probably assisted in his schemes

by the fact that the election in the Blooming Grove precinct, in the fall of 1830, was held at the house of Mr. Wm. Evans, in what is now the city of Bloomington. As Mr. Allin's store was near there, and as the voters were all called to meet at the north side of Blooming Grove, it is plain that public sentiment began to look with favor at what had now become a new center of interest, and it was plainly seen that the new county, when organized, would be very likely to have its capital on some of the ground controlled by Mr. James Allin. Very few people were surprised, therefore, when the deep snow was over, in the winter of 1830 and 1831, and the county seat commission had performed its duty, to find that Mr. James Allin's location of twenty acres had been declared the most suitable location offered. We are informed that a tract of land was looked at by the commission in this very neighborhood, and also that other places were examined, but there was no serious opposition to Mr. Allin's location, and the selection appears to have given remarkably good satisfaction, considering the magnitude of the interests involved, and the bitterness with which the county seats were generally contended for in the times we are considering. Very few people stop to think at this late period of our history how these beginnings have been made. They fail to realize the various considerations which enter into the foundations of a flourishing town. It is very easy to see, however, that there were present within no very great distance from this point, the very elements needed to bring forth a prosperous and flourishing city. In the first place, Blooming Grove itself was a remarkable grove. Here were to be found the largest trees, white oak, burr oak, and walnut, to be seen in the entire state of Illinois. The soil also of this remarkably beautiful grove was the best soil to be found anywhere around this part of the state, being almost an exception among groves, while the soil of all of the immense prairies of the surrounding neighborhood, as shown by over a half century of cropping, is equal to the finest in the world. The other groves in the vicinity, Randolph, Old Town Timber, Dry Grove, Twin, Buckle's, Brown's, Stout's, Mackinaw Timber, in short, nearly all of our groves, were of much the same character as Blooming Grove. Coal was not then thought of, and these magnificent forests were believed to possess nearly all of the value of the new county, and were thought to be sufficient to sustain a large population of farmers around the edges of the groves. It is deeply to be regretted that we, who are here today, trying our best to look back three-quarters of a century, are unable to view the magnificent prospect which here met the eyes of our early settlers. They were of course intent mainly upon founding good homes in what was believed to be a fertile, healthful district, and they perhaps cared but little for the artistic features of the landscape. But whether they cared or not, a scene of most marvelous beauty met their eyes as they gazed south from the ridge of high ground near where Mr. Orendorff made his home, a short distance east of this place, where several thousand acres of the finest

prairie in the state lay spread out toward the south, while in the distance, a little beyond, was the grand and beautiful timber called Randolph's Grove, or from the southwest corner thereof, taking in the prairies south and southwest, with the noble trees of Funks Grove in the dim distance was also a scene of entrancing beauty, and these references will apply equally to dozens of wondrously lovely places in McLean county. Our early settlers tell us the truth when they say that never since settlement commenced, have our landscapes been at all to be compared to what was visible before improvements had become common.

Governor Fifer truly said that McLean county is the "breastpin of Illinois," and we may as truly declare that Blooming Grove is the central and most brilliant jewel of that breastpin.

The territory of the new McLean county was believed to possess sufficient timber to sustain a good population, but very few people were sanguine enough to think our vast prairies could ever be all settled, on account of the scarcity of timber in the eastern and northern portions. As first organized, the county was 42 miles, or seven townships, from east to west, and 48 miles, or eight townships from north to south, containing fifty-six townships, being nearly double its present size. About one quarter of it went to make up Woodford county and another quarter is in Livingston, while a strip four miles wide, along the southern border, is now in DeWitt, Logan, and Piatt counties. It is the largest county in the state, and had it remained of its original size, it would have been a wonderfully rich and powerful county by this time. It was foreseen, however, when its county seat was located at the north edge of Blooming Grove, near the southwest corner of the territory, that future changes of county lines would occur, and the problem that presented itself to those who were watching the welfare of the young county and its new county seat was to see that no new county project should be sprung which should endanger the location of the county seat at Bloomington. For a number of years after 1831 our foremost citizens, men like James Allin, the Orendorffs, Mr. Hodge, the Hon. James B. Price, A. Gridley, David Davis, Dr. Baker, and others, watched with eagle eyes over the election of members of the legislature who would be true to the interests of Bloomington, and kept a careful lookout for all maturing new county projects which might endanger the new town.

It was not until after 1840 that all danger was passed, and even after that period various schemes for taking off some of the county's territory were defeated with difficulty, and McLean county was left with its present very liberal borders.

The county was named for Hon. John McLean, who was United States senator for several years, having been unanimously re-elected by the legislature in 1828. His death occurred in 1830, only a few months previous to the application of the Blooming Grove committee, and his popularity was such that the legislature cheerfully gave

his name to our county. The committee from this settlement, Mr. Thomas Orendorff and Mr. James Latta left the naming to the speaker of the House, the Hon. W. L. D. Ewing, and it was by his advice that our county took the name of a dead rather than that of some living statesman. Mr. Ewing said Mr. McLean's memory deserved to be perpetuated by being attached to some important county, and at that early date predicted this would some day become one of the most important in the state of Illinois.

Mr. Ewing rendered most important assistance to the Blooming Grove delegation in securing the passage of the bill, and his name has always been held in grateful remembrance by all of their descendants.

The McLean County Historical Society has inaugurated a movement for placing a memorial tablet in our court house in memory of the Hon. John McLean, and during this anniversary year it would be highly appropriate for our committee, which was hitherto appointed to proceed at once to request our board of supervisors to carry out the project.

The deep snow of the winter of 1830 and 1831 hindered the organization of this county, but the delayed action of the commissioners was finally reported to the governor, and an election was held, the new county commissioners met at the house of James Allin, in the new town of Bloomington, the circuit court held its session at the same place, the auction sale of town lots occurred on the 4th day of July, and our new town and county started out on their new career.

The next number on the program, Mrs. Rhodes' poem, was a gem of descriptive and reminiscent verse. It reads as follows:

Seed Sowing.

MRS. WM. J. RHODES.

Nations have birth as well as men,
They have a forming time, as when
They first appear upon the earth
In childlike weakness, like men at birth.
There's a planting time for nation's seeds
Much like the planting of grass or weeds,
Beginning by sprouting and growing to be
A lovely vine or giant tree.

Our pilgrim fathers sought the west,
To be with conscience unoppressed,
And our pilgrim fathers lived to see
The childhood of a nation free.
Thus, though our plans may stand or fall,
God has an object over all.
New England's hill, and wood and lea,
Grew seeds of nations yet to be,
These seeds then planted many a state

Along our seaboard, grand and great:
A chain of nations, far and wide,
Just objects of our fathers' pride.

But God reserved his richest land,
As yet unworked by labor's hand,
And his finest valley was quite unknown
When his barren hills were thickly sown;
God's finest meadows had never seen
The men to gather their grasses green,
As he had reserved, thus seeming late,
A place to plant the Prairie state.

Now, when his seeding time came round,
And when his human seed was found,
He culled us out and brought us hence;
We knew it was God's providence.
As when we see the farmer go
With sack of grain his seed to sow,
And when we see his brawny hand
Take up his seed and sow his land,
We know that the man and the seed are God's.
And as it rattles among the clods
We know it will live and grow from thence,
By God's superior providence.

Now I say that you and I were seeds—
It may be of wheat, it may be of weeds—
That we were sent to this goodly land
And scattered by God's mighty hand,
The seed will fall by his ruling will,
And thus its destiny fulfil,
And that is the way our presence found
The purlieus of this spot of ground.

Yes, this is the place we lit upon,
No lovelier lay beneath the sun,
The land was rich and the title clear,
And friendly trees were clustered near,
Through grassy plains our parents drove
To choose a home in Blooming Grove.
A blooming place to which they came,
And Orendorff bestowed the name.

In eighteen hundred and twenty-two,
Came Hendrix, the land to view,
Arriving here, their children say,
Just seventy-five years ago today.
Then Dawsons—both Aunty and John,
And Orendorffs, too, came following on,
And Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes
Arrived at length with wagon loads
Of other Rhodes, goods, and wares.
His faith, his sermons, hopes, and prayers,
First preacher of the gospel, he
Came not a conqueror to be.
He came to plant the seeds of grace,
And consecrate the wilderness
To righteousness and make it raise

Mr. John Dawson *Mrs. John Dawson*

Mrs. Lucinda Dawson Luce

Its voice in gratitude and praise;
The cause of temperance too, he served,
And patriot too, his name deserved.

Succeeding these we know there came
More immigrators, much the same—
Bishop and Price, Harbord and James,
Olney and Baker, both common names,
Walker, Mason, Withers, and Low,
Michels and Horine, Randolph and so,
Allen and Cox, and so they go,
With Lewis and Stringfield, the names we know,
And "Old Machina," an Indian's name,
Of one who was here when the settlers came.
Out on the prairie, down in the wood,
They set their stakes whenever they could,
Set up their cabins, to live or stay,
As best they could in that early day.

Our mothers too; if living now,
To them in reverence we bow;
Their cabin chimneys, for need of bricks,
Were built of homely clay and sticks,
And the blue smoke rising, plainly showed
Where true domestic comfort glowed.
Good "mush and milk" for common fare,
Corn bread and bacon always there.
Bake kettle, skillet, crane, and hook,
Were quite enough for the cabin cook.
With stool and bed, with pillow and sheet
Her house was furnished complete:
The bucket and gourd behind the door,
The cloth to scrub the cabin floor,
The "smoke house" handy, the cows and calves
Had whole attention, never halves.
With these they labored year by year.
This she supposed was "woman's sphere."
'Twas a useful calling, we surely know,
At least it was seventy years ago.

Jane Hendrix and Aunty Dawson, too,
Were always busy, their work to do;
Or, having visits, from like abodes
Of other women, like Mary Rhodes,
The Orendorffs, or other friends,
Far as the Blooming Grove extends,
Thus Sallie, Malinda, Naoma came,
An Orendorff girl, with a scriptural name,
Lavina, Susan, and others, too,
Were always busy, their work to do.
They washed, they corded, they wove, they spun;
Their daily labors were seldom done:
They steeped their cloth with walnut leaves,
To give the color the cloth receives:
They sewed the cloth into garments good,
For warmth and wear, as well they could.
They were useful women we surely know,
The women of seventy years ago.

But soon they found 'twas work at best,
The making of homes in the great, new west;
Hard times came on, and sickness, too;
Their rosy prospects turned to blue.
A gloomy time, their acclimation,
Their days of western initiation.

They could not escape it, must shiver and shake;
With ague and fever and stomach ache,
Alternately feeling a burn or a freeze,
Chattering teeth or quivering knees.
Twas a gloomy plowing and sowing thus,
To be planting homes for the likes of us.

Now seeds are of different kinds you know,
And do not resemble the plants they grow;
But the grandest seeds you all will say,
Were the seeds of fortune they chanced to lay.
Whatever befell them, the land would keep,
So they seized their fortune while land was cheap,
Pre-empted and entered, they earned their land;
Their government title they knew would stand.

But the grandest seed is the seed of truth,
And the richest soil is the heart of youth.
It is blessed labor to till this soil;
It will richly repay the hardest toil,
For the widest sway and the surest rule
Is the modest power of the country school,
And the teacher, like one who plants a tree,
May nourish a kingdom yet to be.

Our fathers, in their temporal gaining,
Did not forget our moral training.
With homes provided, next they cared
That church and school house be prepared.
The old house standing now displays
The forethought of those early days.
And we should honor, too, the man
Who shaped our couse when life began.

Hail to the ones, who'ere they be,
Who first taught the A. B. C's;
Who taught us all the moods and tenses;
Who wakened up our sleepy senses;
Who led our callow minds to draw
Sound doctrine from the moral law.
Again, when evil manners came,
Failed not to chide us for the same;
Whose government, though always mild,
Spared not the rod to spoil the child.

Now names are called and school is out,
We're all emerged with whoop and shout,
We're scattered off in quest of fun,
Our weekly holiday begun;
We wander off, each separate way,
Some not returning till today;
Fain would we close this childish song,

Our absence has been made so long,
And filled with labor, pain and tears,
A holiday of many years.
Hushed is the merriment, glee and noise
Of this school of earliest class of boys;
A class we need now, as we needed then;
A class of industrious, useful men.

Some choosing the easiest labor at hand,
Adopted the office of tilling the land,
Early on hand in the dewy morn,
They turned the soil and they raised the corn;
They gathered the corn and they raised the pork.
They steadily prospered by constant work,
They sold the pork, and with cash in hand,

Their instant thought was, "get more land."
They got more land and they raised more hogs;
They got more cash, and the greedy dogs,
In ceaseless grasp and thankless work,
Pursued the chase—more corn, more pork.
More cash, more land, more corn, and then
More land, more cash, for greedy men.

Some were mechanics and handled tools,
Some followed study and books and schools;
Some followed the law and legal strife.
Some gave themselves to political life,
Some gave themselves to their God, and then
Proclaimed his word to the sons of men.

In every calling of life were they,
Wherever the path of their calling lay;
Thus time passed on and the country grew,
And little the power of their service knew,
Till the threatening sounds were heard from far;
Presaging strife and civil war,
Dark clouds appear and deepening gloom.
The guns of Sumter sound their boom;
Rebellion rears her horrid head,
The nation fears a gory bed.

Sweet peace departs and rude alarms
Call up the patriot to his arms.
Our people heard these sounds from far
And sent their treasures to the war.
Their sons, a sacrifice, were led
And found a soldier's gory bed.
That peace and liberty might live,
What better service could they give?

Bull Run, Rich Mountain, Lexington,
The storm of Henry, Donelson,
Pea Ridge and Shiloh saw our men,
As also Island number Ten.
Shoulder to shoulder stood our boys.
Midst battles' smoke and flame and noise,
No better soldiers mustered then
Than were our school boy soldier men.

Sweet peace descends—the boys return—
Domestic altars now shall burn.
Of some—alas! how can I tell?
Or count the battles where they fell?
An empty coat, a sword or belt,
Renews the sorrows we have felt.
We raise the shaft, inscribe the urn
To comrades who will not return.
Rest, ye comrades, school mate, friend,
Await the day when time shall end,
Night wanes and verges to a close;
Already morn with glory glows.

Faith rises now and glorious hope
Presents the mystic horoscope.
We look, through gloomy, blinding tears:
The vista reaches forty years,
And not one pupil there is seen.
They sleep along the space between.
But, hark! I hear the master call:
None tardy then, the summons all
Will hear, and rising, will obey
As ushers in the judgment day.

J. B. Orendorff's Address.

In April, 1822, the first white emigrants to Blooming Grove built their first camp fire on the banks of the Little Kickapoo. The party was composed of two families and one single man, John and Jane Hendrix, and their two small boys, Nathan and William: John and Anna Dawson, and their three children, Henry, Maria, and John, and William Seager, a single man, who only remained here a few years. The small colony had but ten members all told, three men, two women, and five children. They were the only white people that came as settlers for thirteen months, dating from April, 1822, to May, 1823, thirteen months and three days. That small band had to battle all alone that period of time. Their nearest neighbors were at the Sangamon, sixty-five miles away.

Of those two families there are still three living. William Hendrix, son of John and Jane Hendrix, is living in California, where he has resided fifty years. In the early forties he and his brother, Nathan, went to Albia, Monroe county, Iowa, where they each took claims that made them fine farms. Nathan was married while here. He married Mahala Harbert, who came to Blooming Grove in 1824. She was a daughter of Anna and Baily Harbert, who settled in the grove in 1824. They are both buried in a cemetery close to where they died, seven miles north of Albia, Monroe county, Iowa. William lived single till he had been in California several years, when he married a widow lady. His wife has been dead for five or six years. William is still living on his fine fruit farm that he planted and cultivated

with his own hands. He never had any children. He is getting old and feeble, and his eyes are growing dim, so he can scarcely see to read. John and Jane Hendrix had other children. After settling in the grove came Betsy Ann, the first white child born in Blooming Grove or McLean county, then Fayette county. She was the first white child born between Springfield and Chicago, and was born May 3, 1823. She was born in the first cabin built in the grove, and that cabin was built by her father in 1822. The place where it was located is now known as the Orendorff cemetery, where she now rests close to her father and mother, whose graves are side by side, with a beautiful double mound and tombstone to mark the spot. They had four children after Betsy Ann was born. Louis, who went to Iowa about thirty years ago and is now dead; two small girls who died young, and Lovina, widow of the late Oliver Orendorff. She is still living, and with William are all that is left of that noble family. Aunt Jane Hendrix and Aunt Annie Dawson have the credit of being the first two white women to place foot on Blooming Grove soil. All honor to their sainted memories; all heads should bow in reverence and respect when passing their silent graves. This land and these historical springs where we celebrate today once belonged to John and Jane Hendrix. It was a part of their claim.

John Dawson took his claim on the east side of the grove, now owned by the Coxes. He sold his claim to David and John Cox, heirs of the late David Cox. In 1825 he took a claim close to the Indian town at the head of Old Town timber. After residing at that place about forty years they sold their farm in Old Town and moved to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where they bought a farm, but after a few years at the place they both died and were buried there. Peace be to their memory. A monument should be erected at the graves of John and Jane Hendrix, with the names of John and Jane Dawson chiseled on its face, also the name of William Saeger should be given space, as one of the early adventurers among the Indians. Henry Dawson moved to Iowa about the same time his parents settled there. He also died a few years ago and was buried in Iowa. I will here state that what occurred in the Dawson family is only known to a few of the oldest inhabitants. Not long after the Dawsons moved to Old Town they were building a log barn and had it up five or six logs high. It remained that way for a while. One day the children got a puncheon and ran it through a crack between two logs. Some of them got on each end of it and were teetering. They shook a log from the top and it fell on little James Dawson. It mashed him so that he lived only a short time. He was a son of John and Annie Dawson. They had other children, Mrs. Nancy Harrison, Mrs. Lucinda Luce, wife of Dr. Luce, of Bloomington, who has been dead close to ten years, and Mrs. Grim and a younger child. Of that family we have two with us today, who came to Blooming Grove with the first settlers, April 1, 1822. They are John Dawson and Mrs. Maria Cheney Dawson-Paist. Both are living in Bloom-

ington in reasonably good health, with comfortable surroundings, enjoying life at a good, ripe age. They have lived here for seventy-five years and have witnessed all the changes of what is now McLean county, They came here while this was a wilderness, uninhabited by the white race, and have lived to see a population of over seventy thousand in this county. Then Bloomington was unknown. Now she has a populution of 30,000. Then Chicago was a small village, but is now inhabited by nearly 2,000,000 people. Then Illinois had a population of 50,000, now she has almost 4,000,000 living souls. The names of Maria Paist, John Dawson, and William Hendrix should be perpetuated for the rising generation yet unborn. Even the prattling infant should be taught to lisp their names in praise. God bless them—may their lives be spared to meet with us many times on such occasions as this.

William Seager took his claim adjoining Dawson's on the south. He sold his claim to William Orendorff the fall of 1822. After he sold he went to Saint Clair county, where he had previously lived. After he went back to his old home he married and raised a family and died and was buried there, as I was told at my house by his grandson, Mr. Rayhill. a Wesleyan student who was visiting my son who was also a student at the Wesleyan. Young Rayhill lived at Yancey, Ill., at that time. I think I am the only party living here now that knows what became of William Seager. It was twenty-five years ago I got these facts.

I have now given short sketches of all that lived in Blooming Grove in 1822. In the fall, of 1822 William and Thomas Orendorff were living six miles west of Springfield. They, like most all of the hardy, daring pioneers, thinking perhaps there was something better ahead, mounted their horses and started north. They followed the Sugar creek timber till they came to the cabin of Christopher Orendorff, their father, who had only been there a few days. The cabin was built close to Sugar creek, west of Atlanta, Logan county, where the old Orendorff mill was built. Next morning they started on, still headed north, through Funks Grove to where Shirley is now located. They struck a trail that had been made by government surveyors—the town line between Randolph and Bloomington. They followed that trail east till they came in sight of Blooming Grove. They saw a high point of prairie joining the timber to the northeast. They then went to that point. It was a very sightly location and while taking observations Thomas said: "This is my claim." William said "all right." They then went to Hendrix's and Dawson's, they being old acquaintances on the Sangamon. While with them William bought Seager's claim that had a high hill on the prairie, something like Thomas' claim and that gave them two of the highest points around the grove. Thomas stayed at the grove a good portion of the winter. He made 2,000 blue ash rails for John Dawson that winter and spring but went back in time to help William move his family. They got to

the grove May 3, 1823. William Orendorff's wife stopped to spe the night with Aunt Jane Hendrix. She was the third woman Blooming Grove.

Early in the spring of 1823 John Rhodes came to the grove. think he came some time in February. He came in time to build cabin and make sugar before farming time. He took his claim on t east side of Blooming Grove close to the center. His family, owing to sickness, was detained till the first of June, 1823. Professor Duis, history says, they came the spring of 1824. I think that is a mistake in date, as my father, Thomas Orendorff, always told me John Rhodes came to the grove in 1823, the same spring he moved to the grove. He said Duis' date was not correct. He said he and John Rhodes on June 1, 1823, went out under a shade tree in the grove to write letters to some of their friends, but were at a loss how to head them as the grove had no permanent name. Father said: "John, let us call it Blooming Grove, everything looks so lovely and blooming here." So each of them headed their letters Blooming Grove and that date was June 1, 1823. The family came a few days afterward. Some time later in the season John Mullen and family came to the grove. They took a claim at the southeast end of the grove on the little Kickapoo, now a part of the Isaac Lash farm. They built their house on the south bank, close to the creek. The exact date of their coming I don't remember. As time and space will not permit to give the names of all of the families of the three years of first settling of Blooming Grove, I will only give the heads of each family. The first year, 1822, John and Jane Hendrix, John and Anna Dawson, two families; in 1823, William and Lovina Orendorff, John and Mary Rhodes, John and Sallie Benson, John Mullen and wife, four families: in 1824, we find history has only recorded the names of four families, those of William Evans, William Hodge, Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes, William Goodheart. As history is seeking after the names of all the early adventurers coming to Blooming Grove, I will here record the names of others: William Walker, James Hodge, Samuel Rhodes, Rev. James Latta, Elijah Weldon and Ebenezer Rhodes. All came here as heads of families. In 1824 I think James Kennedy came. The first three years the emigration to the grove was very slow, as there were only twelve families up to the spring of 1825. But after that emigration came rapidly, as at the winter of 1830 and 1831, the time of the deep snow, there were over fifty families in and around the grove. The population at that time was close to 159 and not to exceed 200, then more than half the population of what is now McLean county. Blooming Grove has kept pace with the rest of the county till up to today she now has about one half of the inhabitants of the county. This includes Bloomington as the city is in Bloomington township and a part of Blooming Grove, the historical point of central Illinois.

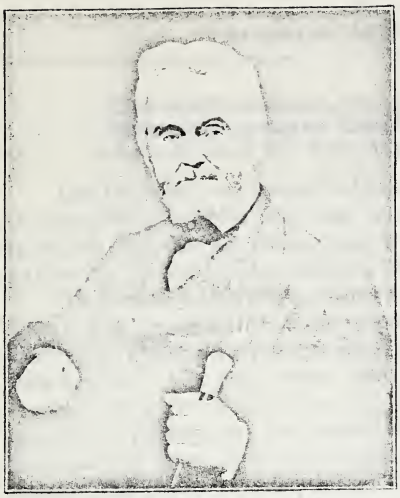
Address of Judge Thomas F. Tipton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—This great audience has met to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of this county and of the pioneers who by their intelligence, thrift, courage, patriotism, and religious fervor laid deep the foundation of a noble community. It is fit that this meeting should be held in this beautiful grove, on the very spot hallowed by their first homes, in the sight of their graves which this day have been adorned with flowers by their appreciative friends in this community, and where so many of their descendants, "worthy sons of noble sires," still live. It is fit that this meeting should be held under the auspices of the McLean County Historical Society. It is the purpose of this society to gather up the history of the self-sacrificing labors of these men and women and preserve it so that it may be held in perpetual remembrance and ever after be an incentive to noble living by all that may come after us, and it is hoped to place this history in the hands of the school children of this county so that the stories of the lives of these humble but noble men and women may be seeds producing in the lives of the youth of this county a hundred fold in truth, righteousness, true manliness and womanliness.

The work of this society should have been commenced years ago while they whose labors we now celebrate were still living, but we are thankful that we have today with us many of the children of these pioneers who will take pride in rescuing from oblivion the lives of their parents which would otherwise shortly pass from the knowledge of men. The lives of the brave men and heroic women who first opened up the settlements of this county are worthy to be remembered not only by these children but every one who appreciates noble living. I came here a mere lad fifty years ago and personally knew most of the pioneers of this county, and know that they were worthy of your reverence. The authentic history of this state extends over less than two hundred and fifty years and yet in that short space of time with what heroic deeds of noble men and women it is crowned.

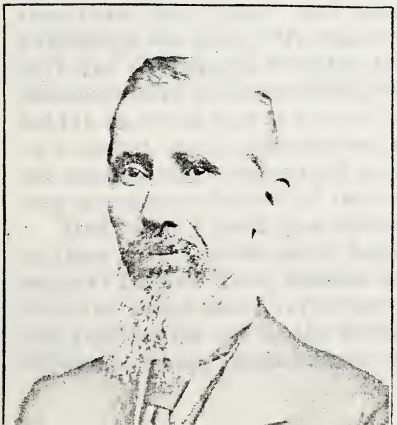
LaSalle, Tonti, Marquette, and hosts of Jesuit missionaries to the Indians whose heroism has never been surpassed in the annals of the human race, and who held their life well spent if at the expense of hunger, thirst, life itself, they were enabled to induce a single savage warrior with the Holy water to make the sacred cross on his dusky forehead. What a fascinating picture that old French life in the Kaskaskia settlements! Then the conquest of Illinois, by George Rogers Clark, is worthy to to be ranked among the memorabilia of nations and in our time we have seen how nature,

> "Choosing sweet clay from the breast
> Of the unexhausted west:
> With stuff untainted shaped a hero new,
> Wise, steadfast in strength of God and true.



W. T. MAJOR AND WIFE

DR. JOHN F. HENRY AND WIFE



"The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man:
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American."

And the men and women whose lives we this day commer though filling humble stations, were worthy of the time and in which God placed them, and I hope you will aid the soc gathering up our local history so worthy of preservation.

The pioneers of McLean county were self-reliant, resourceful men. There was practically little law here except their sense of justice and right, their own consciences, and the voice of God within their own hearts. And they were often obliged to hew out new paths following the spirit rather than the letter of the law. Let me give you one or two instances: My uncle, William Orendorff, who settled and lived on the other side of this grove, and who was one of the first justices of the peace in this part of the state, was called to go to what is now Money Creek township to marry a couple. On arriving at their cabin he ascertained that the parties had no marriage license: that the would-be husband had no horse on which to ride to Vandalia to obtain a license, and no money to pay for the license if he was there, so the grave question was presented to the justice whether or not he could marry them without a license. The party had posted in the neighborhood the notices of their intended marriage, and called upon any one who had any objections to come forward and make them known. The question was a puzzle, but the justice decided that the marriage should go on and that the notices were sufficient, so the couple were married and lived together man and wife more than fifty years. They raised a highly respected family, and the husband is living at this day.

Another instance.—in the early thirties the legislature passed an act authorizing the laying out of a state road from Springfield to Chicago, and appointed three commissioners to locate the road. Jacob Spawr of this county was appointed one of the commissioners. The act required the commissioners to be sworn. When they met they found they were a long distance from any officer authorized to administer the oath. Mr. Spawr was then a justice of the peace,and with the genius of a Webster he administered the oath to the two commissioners, and took the lid of a shoe box with a glass inside, and held it up to his face in his left hand, and at the same time holding up his right hand, administered the oath to himself, and thus were the commissioners sworn that located the most important public highway in the early history of the state.

Had I time I could give many other instance of the "Mother-wit" of these men. In the early forties a man by the name of Miller, a resident of New York, became a very earnest preacher and claimed that the world would very shortly come to an end. Finally the day was fixed for the end of the world. He had more than fifty thousand followers, among them several in this county; and in many places

had their shrouds prepared, so firm was their belief. A d his wife living up here on the Mackinaw, the husband be- a Millerism as it was called, with great earnestness, but his s a skeptic. The day finally came and there had been a great nd by continued freezes it was strongly crusted, and the r having moderated the snow had melted under the crust so e crust would naturally fall by acres with a great cash. The d was not able to have a shroud made, so had his wife to wash his one white shirt so that he could be ready, and as he sat in the door of his cabin at about midnight a large acreage of snow fell to the ground with a terrible crash. He sprung to his feet, put on his clean shirt, and cried out to his wife: "The Lord is here and I hope he will have mercy on you and the Henlines." The wife taking in the situation said: "Pop, you old simpleton, come to bed; that was only the crust of the snow falling."

Another story and I am done. We had few books and few newspapers. Their place was taken by the story-teller, who was always a welcome visitor to the cabin fireside. There was another class of men known as hunters, who lived on game, worked but little, as a rule were shiftless. These hunters were great story tellers. They would tell the most marvelous story over and over until they believed it themselves, and expected everybody else to believe it. I heard one of these men tell the following story:

He said that they had not had any meat in the house for sometime, and one Sunday morning he thought he would go out on the prairie and kill a fawn. He said he rode up on a knoll and saw a wolf off at some distance, and thought he would catch it, so he galloped and soon rode over it, and jumped off his horse and killed it. He thought strange that it did not run faster, and after he had scalped it he said he cut it open and found in its stomach about four feet of his log chain. He said he missed it about a week before but supposed some neighbor had borrowed it, and that he only got about four feet of the chain, the balance was digested and gone.

Ladies and gentlemen, I must close, thanking you for your attendance and the interest you have manifested in our society, I will close with the hope that you will render the society your aid in making a true record of the county's history.

Address of Rev. Dr. James Shaw.

In the fall of 1854, I came to Bloomington, and was appointed junior preacher on the Bloomington and Randolph Grove circuit, Rev. B. Barthelow as superintendent. Among my appointments on the circuit was the home of Mrs. John Hendrix in Blooming Grove. Her husband was dead, the children grown, the congregation small. I suggested the giving up of the latter; she said: "No, as long as I live,

the Methodist church will send her preachers here to preach. When my husband and I were married, we moved west from Ohio. In 1822 we came here as the first white family. The Indians were all around us but were friendly. A few months later the Dawsons came, then the Orendorffs, Rhodes still later, the Walkers, Coxes, and others. In the first winter after we came was a deep snow. This log house and barn were then built. One cold day a voice from without called, Mr. Hendrix went to the door; a stranger sat upon his horse and asked if he might stay for the night; my husband says 'yes, come in;' 'I cannot alight, I am stiff with cold.' Mr. Hendrix bore him off his horse to the house, laid him before the large log fire on the hearth, then went to put up the horse. Returning he helped the stranger to rise to a seat, who, recovering, said, 'My name is Jesse Walker, I am a Methodist minister, I live in St. Louis. Having heard of a white family living up here among the Indians, I have come all this way to bring you the gospel,' which we received; prayer was offered, a short sermon was preached, shortly after a class was formed of which my husband was made leader. Thus our home was the place of the first preaching class and society; so, as long as I live the Methodist church will have preaching here."

Long since Mrs. Hendrix has gone to her home above, some of her children remain, others left for California. The Illinois Central Railroad Company have honored the family name by calling the first station south of Bloomington, Hendrix. The families of the first white settlers were remarkable for thrift, honesty, sobriety, and piety.

RANDOLPH.

A few miles farther south lived Gardner Randolph, who gave his name to Randolph Grove, and was said to have been a descendent of Pocohontas on his father's side. He married a Miss Stringfield, came from Tennessee about 1823, and they became the first white settlers in that grove; were members of the Methodist church. The Stringfields and other families followed, all of whom attended preaching at Randolph's house. These settlers, like those in the Blooming Grove, were industrious, frugal, sober, and many of them pious.

To escape the din and noise of the railroad, which went too near his house and killed some of his cattle, he sold his farm and went to Kansas, far from railroad noise; the next year he returned to receive final payment of sale, and came by river to St. Louis, thence to Bloomington on the Alton railroad. It was his first railroad ride. At Bloomington, where he should have got off, the dinner gong rattled, hotel runners roared their houses, carriage drivers shouted, the train shook, Randolph trembled, feared to step off, and while hesitating the train started with him for Chicago. Returning next day, the brakeman helped him off. Just then I met him on his way to the grove, when he told me the above incidents. Soon after the railroad reached him in Kansas. Again he sold out and went to California, there he died

and went to the home above. His grave is on the Pacific coast. Heyworth, a railroad station near his first farm, had then one house, now it has a population of nearly a thousand, with several churches, schools, mills, and stores.

JAMES ALLIN,

the founder of Bloomington, became one of my parishioners in 1855-6 while I was pastor of the West Charge Methodist church. He, his wife, his sons, and their families were members of that church.

The town he laid out became a city with corporate privileges, charters, churches, schools, colleges, six railroads, street car system, and a population of 25,000.

JESSE W. FELL,

the founder of Normal, was also an attendant worshiper at the above church while I was pastor. He was a man of Quaker raising, of broad views, fine taste, generous dealings, wise forethought, quick perceptions, and great energy.

The election of Lincoln to the presidency was his great work. The town of Normal, with its successful churches, schools, Normal University, Soldiers' Orphans' Home, broad avenues, shady groves, railroads, street cars, numerous stores, state students, and a population of 5,000, without saloons, are the results of the work of this marvelous man, whose memory lives in his abiding monuments.

The addresses of Hon. James S. Ewing, of Judge L. Weldon, and of Hon. John Cusey, were extemporaneous and have not been furnished to the society, which regrets they were not preserved so that they could be published in this connection.

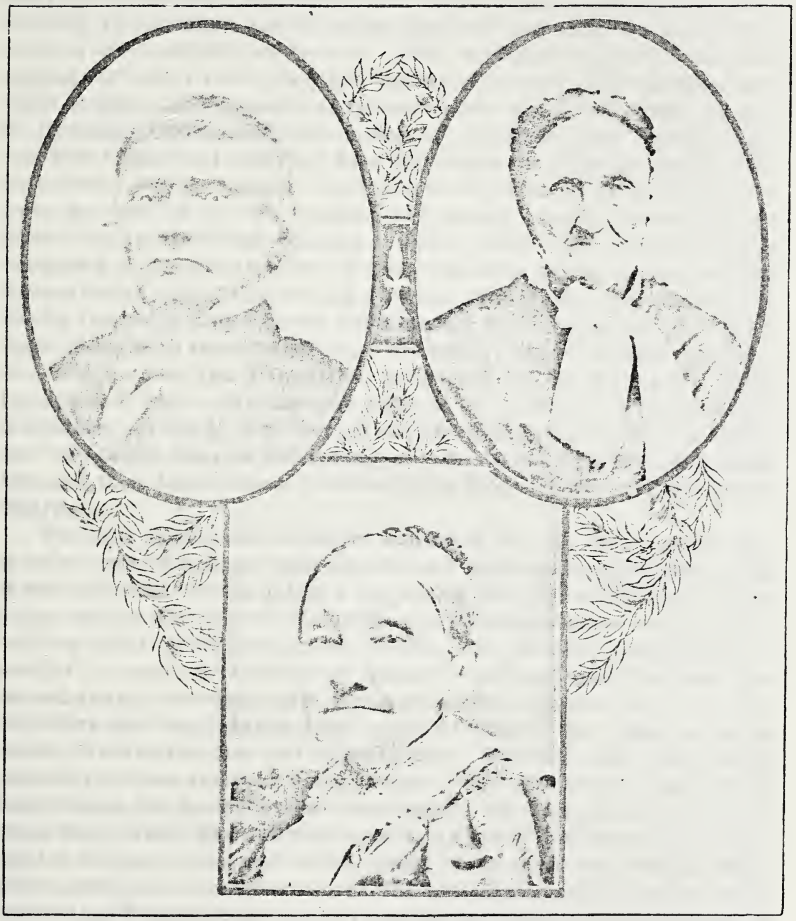
Letters From W. M. Hendrix.

William M. Hendrix, of Placerville, Cal., the son of the old pioneer, John Hendrix, as well as a large number of the decendants of the old settlers of Blooming Grove were invited to attend this celebration. Mr. Hendrix was unable to attend but in answer to letters of the secretary of the Historical Society containing minute inquiries as to the first few years of the settlers at Blooming Grove, the following letters were received:

PLACERVILLE, CAL., Oct. 30, 1897.

MR. PRINCE,

Dear Sir—I received your letter a few days ago, so this evening will try and give you all the information that I can of the early settlement of McLean Co., Ill. Father and Mr. Dawson concluded to move west from Ohio in the fall of 1821. I can not be positive as to



Mr. John Wells Dawson *Mrs. John Wells Dawson*

Mrs. Marie Dawson Paist

the day of the month, but to my best recollection it was in the early part of November, and that they arrived at my uncle's in Sangamon county the week before Christmas. After resting a few days they started out to look for a new home and located on the Lake Fork of Salt creek and they wintered there that winter, and started in to cutting rail timber and clearing the land and they wintered their stock almost entirely on browse. They remained there till the next spring, but after the spring had opened they became dissatisfied with their location and started out to hunt a new home and finally located in Blooming Grove, McLean county, Ill., April 22, 1822. Father built the first house that was built by a white man in McLean county so far as known. Father's team consisted of two oxen and three horses, the oxen he worked on the tongue, two horses ahead of them and the other one in the lead, making a spike team. Mr. Dawson's team consisted of two oxen and two horses, the oxen on the tongue and the horses in the lead. Father had a young animal that was too young to use in the team and was not broke so did not use it at all, but drove right along with the other stock. Father brought with him from Ohio five milch cows and altogether, including the young cattle about twenty-four head. Mr. Dawson brought with him two milch cows and altogether six head. Neither one of them brought any hogs but father got two brood sows in the spring of '23. In getting the loose stock through they hired a man to drive it for them, by the name of David Sharp.

Father's household furniture consisted of two home made bedsteads, made of walnut wood and a home made walnut kitchen table, it was split and hewed out of a big walnut log, it was all made in one piece except the legs of the table, and two home made chairs and a rocking chair and a little child's chair. Mr. Dawson's furniture was similar to ours. Father broke about 15 acres of land the first and second years: he broke about three acres for a garden spot near the cemetery and the balance down south of there. Mr. Dawson broke about 10 acres the first and second years. The first year they raised enough potatoes and corn for home use. The second year they raised some wheat, but do not recollect how much. The second year they were there they raised flax and they spun and wove it and made their clothing for summer wear and in the spring of the year they would shear their sheep but would have to take the wool about fifty-five miles to the nearest carding machine to get it carded and then they would bring it home and spin and weave it and that made their winter clothing. They got their corn and grain ground in Sangamon county, from fifty-five to sixty-five miles from where they lived, it was ground by a mill that was run by horse power.

In a year or so there was a mill built about a mile and a half from father's place by a gentleman by the name of Ebenezer Rhodes. Later on there were other mills built. The way they got their boots and shoes was out of beef skins. They would kill a beef, or if they

found a beef that had just died, they would take and use that skin, and would take the skins to the tannery down to Sangamon county, about fifty-five miles from there, and would have them made into leather on shares. Then the leather was brought home and taken to a shoemaker to make into boots and shoes, and while the shoemaker was making them they would work on his place or do any kind of work he had to do in exchange for his work. Wild game of certain kinds was very plentiful: such as wild turkeys, prairie chickens, and deer and also quail. The way that father used to kill wild turkeys was to find out where they roosted at night. Then on a moonlight night he would take his gun and go out for a turkey hunt. He would manage to get the turkey as it sat on the limb between him and the moon, then shoot it. I have seen large droves of deer, as many as fifty in a drove. The prairie wolves were very numerous, but the big wolves were not so plentiful. The wolves were very destructive. People that had sheep, lambs, or young pigs had to pen them up every night to save them from the wolves: they had to use every precaution that they could, build pens, and set traps to catch them. Father once lost a cow and he thought it a good plan to set a trap for the wolves, so he built a wolf pen of fence rails right over the dead cow; he built it so that it was larger at the bottom than at the top, so they could crawl up on the outside and get in, but after they did get in they could not get out. His trap would have worked all right, but he had put no flooring in the pen, so in the morning he went to his trap expecting to find it full of wolves, but he was badly disappointed, for not a wolf was there, they had dug the ground away from under the rails and got out after they had dined off of the cow. So that time his wolf trap did not work, but after that he always floored his pens.

To the best of my recollection we did not have preaching till about four years after father moved there, then it was by a missionary among the Indians. His name was Jesse Walker, and he was of the Methodist profession. He learned through the Indians of the white settlers and then he made an appointment to hold meeting at my father's house, and after that held occasional meetings there for a number of years. If I remember right the first camp meeting that we had was held the first or second week in September in the year of 1828. It was conducted by Rev. Jesse Walker, then presiding elder, and a gentleman by the name of Mr. Tartington; the services were held just a little south of the cemetery. The Indians that roamed the country when father moved there were of three tribes, the Delawares, the Kickapoos, and Pottawattamies: they were peaceable if let alone, but they were always threatening if father did not move they would do so and so, just in this way, the Delaware Indians would say, "We all right, but the Kickapoo Indians they will kill your Mahala and papooses;" but when that tribe came alone they would say they are all right, but one of the other tribes was not. They never stole anything from father but a horse, and they took that in the spring when

they started off on their summer's hunt, but they returned it in the fall when they returned from their hunt to their old Indian village east of Bloomington.

So far as known my *mother* made the first *foot-track* that was made by a white woman in McLean county.

I have complied with your request in regard to answering your questions to the best of my knowledge, and hope that it will give satisfaction. If there are any other questions that you would like to have me answer state them and I will answer the best I can.

I will close for this time, hoping to hear from you at a convenient time and that you will make a success of your undertaking.

Yours truly, W. M. HENDRIX.

In answer to this letter Mr. Prince wrote Mr. Hendrix, asking many questions about the early days in McLean county and received the following reply:

PLACERVILLE, CAL., Nov. 28, 1897.

MR. PRINCE:

Dear Sir—I received your letter and contents noted and will write you this afternoon, and try to answer the questions to the best of my knowledge:

Father's was the first house built in McLean county. It was a one-room log cabin, rough, unhewed logs, chinked with chunks of wood and clay, stick chimney, plastered with clay, roof covered with heavy split shingles about four or five feet long, held in place by weight poles. Father and mother moved into their house before it was floored on account of the weather, but a floor was soon made, and it was made by splitting out the timber; then the timber was dressed and hewed and used for flooring. It was what we called a puncheon floor. All the early settlers used the same kind of flooring, for it was then an impossibility to have a plank floor.

The door was made out of the same material as the floor was and hung on wooden hinges. Father cut out a place for the window, but did not have window-lights in it, but had a wooden shutter in the place of a window. The shutter was made out of shakes in door fashion and fastened with hinges, and it opened like a door. In those days there was no regular shoe-maker shop, but about every other farmer could cut and sew shoes. The first regular shoemaker I remember of was a gentleman by the name of Uncle Bailey Harbord. Mother brought the little wheel with her when she moved there. Mother used to hire her spinning done that was done on a large wheel until my oldest sister got large enough to use the wheel, then she got one.

In regard to the sheep, I thought I wrote you of them in the last letter, but if not, father brought with him twenty-five or thirty head of sheep. Father raised flax the next year after we moved there. He also raised cotton, but do not remember just what year. Have been at the Indians' camp ground a many a time, and the old squaws used

to treat me to wild *strawberries* and wild *blackberries*. They used to gather the berries and dry them, and they always had an abundance of them dried, and they used to make maple sugar and would also treat me to that. When the Indians went off on their big hunts in the spring they always left a few at the camp, so there was always some Indians around Old Town Timber. Then those that were left at camp would go out hunting perhaps twenty miles away, but would always return at night. Their wigwams were nearly all made circular, and were mostly made of bark. They would get the bark in the season of the year when it would peel from the tree best and would get it the length they wanted. I have seen them get off pieces perhaps three feet and a half wide. Of course sometimes skins were used, but nearly always bark. They would make their wigwams with a little opening at the top for the smoke of their camp fire to escape, as they always built their fire in the middle of their wigwams. Then they would get out their wolf and deer skins and spread on the ground around the fire. They used the skins to sit on and to lay on for their beds.

I have no idea how much land the Indians had in cultivation for they would have a piece of land here and there that they had planted so it would be a hard matter to tell the exact amount that they cultivated. They raised some tobacco but not very much, they mostly raised corn. Did not begin to raise melons till the county began to get settled with white people. I never was at the Indian settlement at Selma or Pleasant Hill, east of Lexington. The trail that was mostly traveled by the Indians was from Old Town timber to Blooming Grove and it went right through the town on the main street then west to Twin Grove, then on to Dry Grove; then from there to Stout's Grove, and from there to the Mackinaw timber, then on to Pleasant Grove and from there to Peoria, then called Fort Clark, and that was their trading place; they were great on the trade, they used to get calicos and such things there, they would want to trade with the white settlers for tobacco and salt and many other things but one could always get a better bargain from them if they wanted tobacco or salt. Blooming Grove was one of the largest camping grounds that the Indians had around there: I have seen at one time twenty-five or thirty Indian wigwams there, they would form a circle of their wigwams when in camp. There was no regular burial place at Blooming Grove, but there was a few graves around there. I really do not know how many Indians were there when father came but with the three tribes I should judge there was about 400.

They used both guns and bows and arrows. If they went out deer hunting or for large game they would use their guns, or they had a preparation that they used to poison their arrows with and then shoot their game with the bows and arrows and, of course, the poison on the arrows would soon take effect and the animal would die, and they would be successful in getting the game. They had both horses and dogs: they were always well supplied with dogs, and they were great on

riding, whenever they started out on their hunts they would go single file. In regard to their dressing they always wore buckskin moccasins on their feet to protect them, and they also wore buckskin leggings that came up just above the knees, then they wore a breech-clout, and if it was a warm day they would wear a thin shirt, but if a cold day they wore a Mackinaw blanket around their shoulders. They wore on their heads something similar to a cap and they were always trimmed up with a feather plume. As for their living they depended on wild game for their meats, and they raised corn, and they made maple sugar, and they would cut a bee tree down and get the honey, then they would gather wild berries and dry them, and they would also dry corn; those were the articles that they used for their living. Mother's cooking utensils consisted of two bake-ovens, and two kettles for boiling purposes, and a teakettle.

I have answered your questions to the best of my knowledge. I hope you will make a success of your undertaking and that you will acknowledge the receipt of this letter. Yours truly,

W. M. HENDRIX.

NOTE.—In an interview in the *Bulletin* of January 29, 1899, John Dawson, the son of the pioneer John Wells Dawson, says of John Hendrix: "I must say something of John Hendrix, the most honest man I have ever known in my entire life. I have seen men go to his settlement or farm and negotiate for a hog or cow or horse. He would volunteer telling any defect of any animal and say, 'You do not want that cow, she kicks;' and so he was in every business transaction. My father was equally as honest, as I know, but not so conscientious about things as was Hendrix. His daughter, Betsy Ann, was the first white child born in this county. She was married to Hiram Harbert and lived at the Grove until her death."

William M. Hendrix, the author of the above letters, died by drowning, January 3, 1898.

SKETCHES OF OLD SETTLERS.

SKETCH OF JOHN WELLS DAWSON.

BY HIS GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. WILLIAM W. MARMON.

JOHN WELLS DAWSON was born on a farm near Maysville, Ky., March 9, 1792. He was one of a family of eight children. His father, Henry Dawson, was of English descent. His mother, Maria Wells Dawson, was of Welsh descent. There is not much known of his early childhood. His parents died when he was quite young. It seems he spent some time in Alabama when a boy. I do not know what part or what his occupation while there. He afterward came to Clark county, Ohio. When 20 years of age he enlisted in the war of 1812, as wagon master. He served under General Harrison, was at the battle of Tippecanoe, and went with a brigade of soldiers to Fort Clark to look after the Indians out there. Fort Clark was what is now Peoria. It was then he determined to make Illinois his home, and McLean county was his objective point on account of its rich soil and agricultural advantages, the large range of excellent grass and fine groves of timber. The beautiful rolling prairies were ever before him until he had his family safely homed beside one of these beautiful groves. After the war was over, or his time expired, he returned to Clark county, Ohio, and married Anna Cheney. In the fall of 1821 he came with his family, in company with John Hendrix and his family, to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving about Christmas time. They were six weeks making the journey. The following spring, 1822, he brought his family to Blooming Grove, Mr. Hendrix and family accompanying them. He lived on this claim four years, and then sold the claim and improvements, the land not then being in market. He moved to the north side of Old Town Timber, about three or four miles from the head, or the Old Indian Town. Here he made extensive improvements. The first house that he built on this farm being destroyed by fire, he then built a larger and more commodious house. This has in the last year [1896] been taken down to give place to a modern structure.

John Wells Dawson's personal appearance was similar to the German type, but was the Welsh. He was short in stature, below the medium. Sturdy and stocky built. Of strongly marked features, square face, dark hair and eyes, firm mouth, rather low, square forehead. His demeanor was that of a determined nature; one fully able to cope with the obstacles of a new country; a man of great energy

and industry; a man of few words and meditative: absorbed in his own thoughts much of the time: thoroughly original and self made man; a man that loved his home, his family's pleasure was his. He was at times jovial in disposition. The kindest of fathers, indulgent, never speaking harshly to his children. His hospitality was unbounded, he entered into the pleasures of young people with zest. His home was always open to them. The young society of town and country availed themselves of the pleasures of this pleasant and attractive home. There are those who are gray with years now living who have tripped to the music of the violin as it struck up the airs of the Arkansaw Traveler, the Fisher's Hornpipe, etc., at this grand old farm house. He was a man fond of good living. He planted large orchards, that his family might have the luxury of delicious fruit. I think the apples were the most luscious, the cider the most delicious as it came from the cellar of a cold winter's night and warmed with the red hot poker. There is a grand old pear tree now bearing many bushels of fruit that is over sixty five years old, planted in the orchard. A great quantity of fruit was given free of charge to his friends and neighbors. His home was the favorite resort for the old and young of the neighborhood. On Sunday there was always a big dinner prepared for them. The stranger and traveler always found shelter under his roof. He was watchful and ready to lend a helping hand in the house as well as out. He could help cook a meal if necessary. He was an excellent tanner as well as a good farmer. He went to California overland in the spring of 1850, being gone thirteen months. While in California he kept a supply store for the miners in camp. He returned by the way of the Isthmus and by boat to New Orleans, thence to Pekin.

He was the father of ten children, six girls and four boys; all lived to be grown and became heads of families, except one son, who died at the age of six years. He remained on his farm at Old Town Timber until the spring of 1855. With his wife and youngest daughter he moved to a farm four miles from Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he lived until his death. This was caused from exposure, taking cold at the time of the burning of his house, this being the second time he suffered this loss. He died the 9th day of October, 1865. He and his wife lie buried near Fort Dodge, Iowa, far from his old home and where he laid the foundation and helped in a measure to make McLean county what it now is, the garden spot of the Agricultural World.

Major-General Joseph Bartholomew.

By William M. Bartholomew.

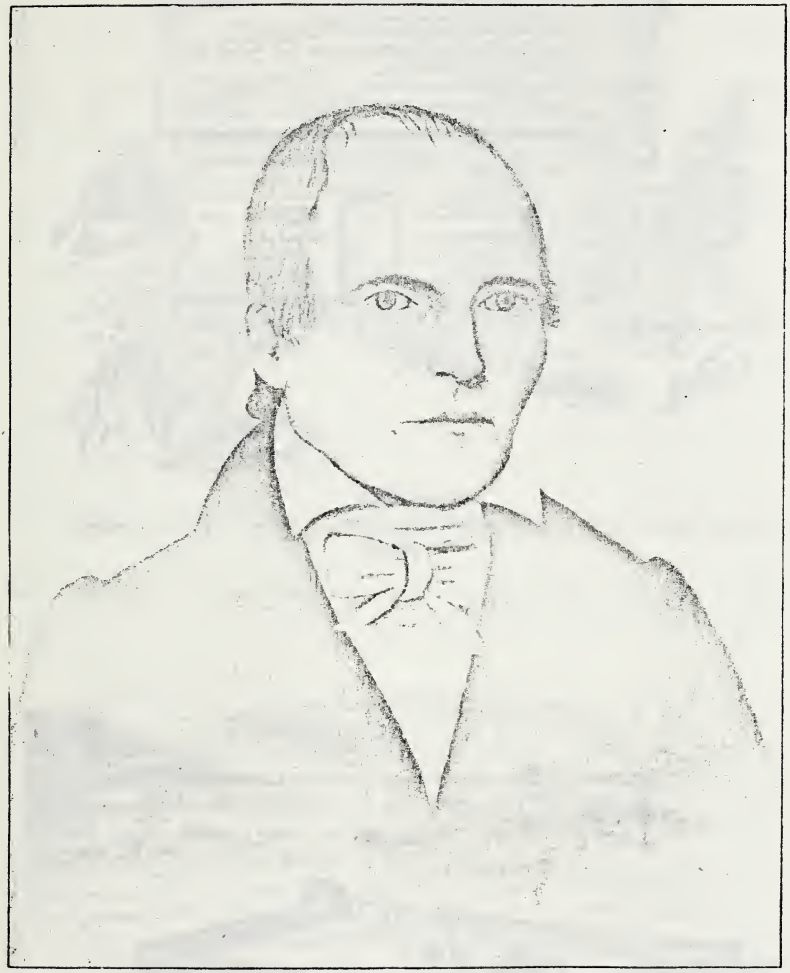
JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW was born in the state of New Jersey, March 15, 1766. When he was two years old his father moved to Laurel Hill, Penn., where he soon after died. A few years after the death of the father the mother married a man by the name of Smith who was very unkind to the Bartholomew children. Having been obliged to shift for himself from an early age, Joseph grew up to be a strong, self-reliant boy. As soon as he was able to carry a rifle he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army and assisted in driving back marauding Indians and breaking up Tory camps. He had very little opportunity to get an education, but he did acquire enough to become a good conveyancer and surveyor and did a great deal of that work at an early day as well as afterwards in Indiana and Illinois.

After the close of the Revolutionary war he joined General Wayne's forces in his campaign against the northwest Indians.

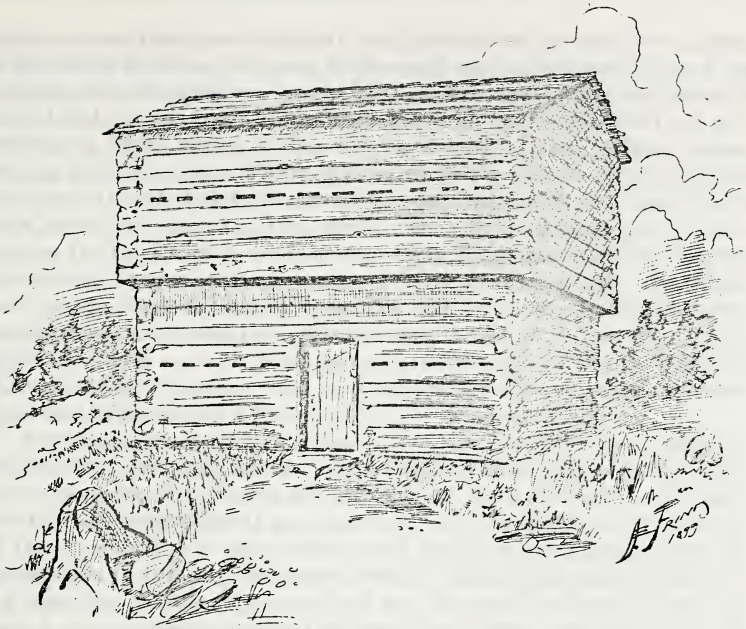
About the year 1790 he married Miss Christiana Pickenpaugh, by whom he had ten children. About the year 1795 he, with a small colony, floated down the Ohio river in barges and settled at the head of the falls of that river, on the Kentucky side on land on which the city of Louisville now stands. While living there he passed through many adventures with marauding Indians, of whom quite a number paid the penalty of their daring with their lives. While there he acted as a government scout and spy watching the movements of the Indians. Somehow the Indians found this out and made many daring efforts to take his life.

Of this warfare with the Indians we give two or three instances that will illustrate the condition of life in the whole western country at that time. After they had cleared land for corn and potatoes and planting was over, they determined to have a grand bee hunt. Bartholomew was to be their leader, but when the time came he was too sick to go. The company proposed to wait, but time was precious and they finally concluded to go without him. The next morning after the company started, the women went out to feed the horses, but not a horse could be seen. They reported to the general that the horses were missing. Every horse in the colony was gone. He got up from his bed to look into the situation, and finding Indian tracks he knew that the horses had been stolen. To lose the horses was ruin to the colony, so he made an effort to recover them.

A twelve year old boy, the son of a widow of the colony, was left behind by the bee hunters. Bartholomew asked that the boy go along with him in search of the horses, to which the widow gave her willing consent. The trail of the horses was easily found leading up the Ohio river. They followed the trail for fourteen miles and here lost all track of it as the horses had at this point gone into the stream. All seemed lost. Bartholomew thought if he could find a dry log he might

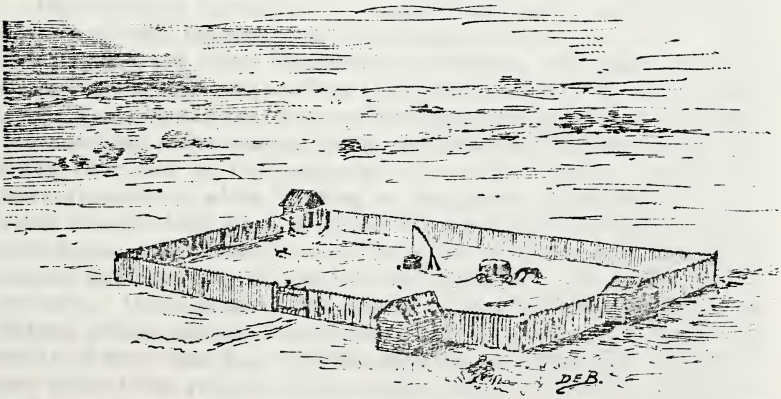


GEN. JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW



BLOCK HOUSE

Erected on E 1-2 S.E. 1-4 Sec 3, in Money Creek Township in 1832, during the Black Hawk War. See page 317.



HENLINE STOCKADE

Built in 1832. Black Hawk War. See page 13.

float it across the river, which at this point is half a mile wide. Going up the river he came to some drift-wood and examining it for a log suitable for his purpose he found a canoe and on getting it out it proved to be a good one. Finding a piece of board which served as a paddle, he came down to the boy, took him in and paddled across, landing just below the mouth of Fourteen Mile creek. After securing the canoe they found that the horses had ascended the bank just a little below the mouth of the creek. Soon Bartholomew and the boy were on the trail which went up the creek. They proceeded with great caution lest they might come onto the Indians unawares. Bartholomew had no fears for himself but for the boy. A very close watch was kept as they passed up and down the bluffs of the creek. Night began to come on and fears were entertained lest the Indians had made good their escape. Just as it began to get dusk, smoke was seen away up the creek, at a place called "Horse Shoe Bend."

Bartholomew, leaving the boy behind, went carefully through the undergrowth, getting into a ravine that led down to the Indians to a point where he was able to get quite near them without being seen. The Indians were in great glee, cooking their supper close to the bank of the creek, while the horses were hobbled out grazing near by. Going back to the boy he placed him in the ravine from whence he had seen the Indian camp, telling him to stay there while he went back a short distance across the creek and came up on the other side in order to get opposite the Indians. When there he would fire off his gun and yell as if there were several with him. "The Indians," he said then, "will run towards you, when you must fire your gun off into the air and yell as if there were a great many with you." Sure enough when Bartholomew fired off his gun the Indians ran toward the boy but the boy fired and yelled and the Indians very much terrified ran up the creek.

Bartholomew immediately crossed the stream and getting the horses hurriedly together they were soon on their way back. When they reached the river, Bartholomew paddled the canoe while the boy sat in the hind end, leading one horse with the others swimming after. By daybreak they had reached home again without a scratch.

Sometime after landing at his new home at the head of the falls of the Ohio, one of Bartholomew's horses was stolen. About two years afterwards, while hunting on the banks of the Ohio river, he espied a man a long ways down the stream coming towards him on a white horse. He at once thought it might be his horse, so concealing himself behind a tree he awaited the approach. An Indian was on the horse. On an island in the middle of the river were several other Indians who, on seeing Bartholomew behind a tree, hallowed to the Indian on horseback that a white man was watching him. Bartholomew heard them yelling, but the Indian failed to hear the alarm. As the Indian drew near he shot and killed him. Going to the stable after getting home that night he found his gray horse standing at the door

laden with a number of Mackinaw blankets, tent cloths, and camp kettles, all of which articles were useful to the new colony.

At another time while out hunting six Indians came upon him, raised a yell and commenced firing. Bartholomew, who was very expert with the rifle, shot the foremost Indian and ran for his life. The Indians pursued as fast as they could and kept firing, but to no effect. Bartholomew, being very fleet of foot, could outrun the Indians, and as fast as he could load and shoot there was one less Indian to follow him. The Indians kept up the chase until there was but one left out of the six and he stopped and fled the other way. Bartholomew thought it dangerous to follow the other Indian as he might secrete himself and get the first shot, so he let the Indian go, having punished them well.

He lived in Kentucky until the territory in southern Indiana known as "Clark's Grant" was ceded by the Indians to the United States. After this cession he moved across the river, and settled near where the present city of Charleston now stands, which was for many years the county seat of Clark county. Here his wife died in 1809. Soon after the Indians, guided by the advice of Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, became very troublesome, the Indians insisting that no tribe had the right to sell their lands without the consent of the other tribes, and demanding that the whites leave the country, in which it was claimed they were intruders, and depredations by the Indians and reprisals by the settlers were frequent occurrences.

Gen. William Henry Harrison was at this time governor of the territory, and by his advice the government determined to establish a fort on the upper Wabash, near the Indian town of Tippecanoe, about nine miles from the site of the present city of Lafayette. An army was raised. Harrison, who was as skillful in his diplomacy as he was in his fighting, was put in command of the little army, and Bartholomew, as Colonel, who had also great experience with them, was second in command, having special charge of the infantry.

October 26, 1811, they marched from Vincennes with 900 men, 300 of whom were mounted. They completed a military post called Fort Harrison near the present city of Terre Haute. Leaving a garrison there, October 29, they pressed on towards Tippecanoe. The day before reaching that town a messenger from the government overtook the army with a dispatch directing General Harrison to treat with the Indians if it was possible. The army resumed its march, and the next day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when near the Indian town, it was met by a flag of truce from the Indians, saying that they wished to treat with their white brethren. The Indians said they would open up negotiations the next day. Harrison fell back to Tippecanoe creek and went into camp. General Harrison and Colonel Bartholomew felt sure that the Indians meant treachery. The camp was pitched in line of battle with orders to the men to lie on their arms ready to rise up and shoot. Colonel Bartholomew was made officer of

the day, whose duty it was to place the sentinels and see that they did their duty. The Colonel was on the lookout all night, feeling sure of attack before morning. His camp fire was kept up all night.

About 4 o'clock while the Colonel was riding around the picket line the Indians opened battle with tremendous yelling and heavy firing all around the camp. The Colonel got to his lines as soon as possible, found the Indians had pressed his men back and got possession of some of the tents. He ordered the men to charge bayonets and drive the Indians beyond the battle line—then to hold their line—assuring them that the Indians would run as soon as daylight appeared. Riding along the lines the Colonel discovered that the Indians were pouring in a galling fire from behind a large poplar log in the distance. Having no men to spare from the lines, the Colonel went to Harrison and asked for a squad of twenty-five men to charge the Indians from behind the log. Harrison ordered out twenty-five of the regulars (the regulars were held in reserve and never brought into action), and asked the Colonel who was to lead the men. The Colonel said that he would lead them himself. The charge was a success, the Indians being driven at the point of the bayonet from that place. In this charge the Colonel received a bad wound by an Indian bullet, breaking both bones of the right forearm. Paying no attention to his arm he rode up and down the lines, encouraging his men and telling them that as soon as the Indians could see the sights of their guns they would run, which soon proved to be the case, for at daybreak the cavalry charged upon and utterly routed the Indians. Not until after the battle did he look after his wounded arm, which was dangling at his side, but his right hand still clasping his sword. The army moved on to the Indian town, which they found deserted and which they burned to the ground, and thus ended the battle of Tippecanoe.

In recognition of his bravery and generalship displayed in battle Bartholomew was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and on account of his wounds was granted a pension.

About two years after the battle of Tippecanoe, Lieut. Zachariah Taylor (elected president in 1848) was besieged by the Indians at Fort Harrison, on the Wabash river. The Indians tried to starve Taylor out, and a draft of men was made to go to his aid. The son of General Bartholomew was one of the men drafted. The wound of the General was still very troublesome, so much so that he was unable to do any farm work, he therefore put his son at the farm work and took his place among the drafted men. The friends of the General demurred strongly at this, saying it was beneath a man who had been a general to shoulder the musket as a private soldier, but he told them that he was unable to do farm work but could fight Indians, and he reported at the state capitol, Vincennes, with his rifle on his shoulder. It was necessary to move immediately to the relief of Taylor. General Gibson, the commandant, was sick and could not lead the army, so he sent his major ordering Private Bartholomew to appear at his tent. He came,

presented arms in the regular manner, was at once invited into General Gibson's tent and the army was placed in the care of Bartholomew, who immediately put it in marching order (General Gibson being carried along in a sling between two horses.) So promptly was the army put in motion and expeditiously carried to Taylor's relief under the guidance of Brigadier-General Bartholomew that the president promoted him to be Major-General. As soon as the Indians learned that General Bartholomew was in command of the approaching army they retreated, knowing well the character of the man they had to deal with.

In the month of June, 1811, General Bartholomew was married to Miss Elizabeth McNaught, by whom he had five children, three of whom are still living—Mrs. Nancy Bradley, at Pontiac, Ill., aged eighty-four; Mrs. Angela Merryman, at Tacoma, Wash., aged eighty-two; and W. M. Bartholomew, at Pingree, N. Dak., aged seventy-seven, he being the youngest child of General Bartholomew and the writer of this sketch.

The county of Bartholomew in the state of Indiana, Columbus the county seat, was named after the General. After the close of the war of 1812 and 1814 nothing of note transpired in the life of the General. He was several times elected state senator from Clark county, Indiana. In politics a "whig," he was presidential elector for Monroe, and was chosen to carry returns to Washington, D.C. When Indiana was admitted into the Union, a commission of which General Bartholomew was the head, was chosen to select a permanent site for the state capital. They chose the site where Indianapolis now stands, and General Bartholomew broke the first ground for the new city.

About the year 1828 the General met with a very serious pecuniary loss. Having gone on the bonds of Dr. Hay, as receiver of the government land office at Jeffersonville, Ind., Hay became a defaulter in the sum of $60,000. This was more than Bartholomew could pay. He sold his fine farm in Clark county and turned the proceeds over to the government, leaving a large deficiency unpaid. General Tipton, a close friend of Bartholomew, was at that time a member of the lower house of congress, put in a bill for the relief of Bartholomew, pleading past valuable services to the country, and that having paid all he could the government should cancel the bonds. The bill passed.

In the year 1830 he moved to the state of Illinois, McLean county, and settled in sec. 13 on lands in Money Creek township, now owned by John Bartholomew Dawson. In the fall of 1832 he sold this farm and moved onto lot 1, northeast ¼ sec. 4, now owned by C. J. McNemar.

In the year 1832 the Black Hawk war broke out. The Kickapoo tribe of Indians were then living at Indian Grove, Livingston county, about twenty-two miles northeast of the Mackinaw settlement. The people living on the Mackinaw became alarmed lest the Kickapoos would go on the war path, and many left their improvements and fled to Bloomington. Bartholomew went to see the Indians at Indian

Grove, to ascertain if possible, their intentions. The chief said his warriors (200 in number) were anxious to help Black Hawk, but that he would hold them in check. Bartholomew knew enough about Indian treachery to have little faith in the promises of the chief. Coming home the next day he sent runners around to all the surrounding settlements to meet at his house the next day to talk over the situation and see what it was best to do, and to bring all their guns with them. Next day twenty-five or thirty men came as was requested, bringing with them eight rifles, all there was in the settlement. General Bartholomew assured the people that he could whip that tribe of 200 warriors with the eight rifles. He told them that they could not afford to lose their improvements and crops, and by his advice next day they met with their teams, axes, and necessary tools to build a block-house fort. They worked like beavers, and by night the material necessary to build the fort was on the ground, and by night the next day the fort, capable of holding forty-five to fifty people, was in readiness to receive the Indians.

This was a massive structure made of heavy green hard wood logs, cut in the Money Creek timber only a few rods away. The logs were not even surfaced on the upper and under sides where they were laid one upon another, any spaces between the logs being filled with blocks or chinks of green wood, fastened in place by wooden pegs. There were no windows, the rough character of the work furnishing sufficient ventilation. There was only one door, of heavy oak, hung on wooden hinges opening inward and secured by a strong bar on the inside. It was two stories high, the floor of the first story being the prairie sod. The second story projected the width of a log over the first story, with loopholes through which to fire down on any enemy who might under the shelter of the overhang attempt to break in the door or set fire to the block house. It was covered by thick oak staves about four and a half feet long laid upon rafters of logs running the full length of the building and close enough together for the staves to reach from one to another of the rafters. These shingle-staves were held in place by weight poles or small logs laid lengthways of the building and across the shingles. The fort being designed as a temporary protection, had no chimney and no cooking was done within the building. A shed was built a short distance from the fort where the women did their spinning and weaving and other domestic work; the cooking in pleasant weather being done over fires in the open air outside. But enough of water in barrels and cooked provisions were always kept inside the fort to last a few days in case of a siege, for General Bartholomew was as prudent as he was brave. Port holes were made in the first and second stories and also in the floor overhanging the first story by sawing in the logs a hole like the letter x and removing the wood between the crossed saw cuts. This enabled those on the inside not only to shoot straight ahead but at an angle and so sweep the whole surrounding country with their rifles. The fort was practically invul-

nerable to Indian attacks as their rifle balls could not pierce the big oak logs and the green wood could not be easily fired even if the savages could have reached it.

Until the Black Hawk war was over the whole settlement slept every night in the fort: the men went occasionally to their farms to see after their crops. Occasionally the General would allow some one to go out and kill a deer, which were very plentiful, but he usually kept the people close around the fort carefully guarding against a surprise, which he knew might come when least expected. The Indians did come to spy out the situation, one night there was an alarm. The General took his rifle and went out to reconnoiter, but directed them to bar the door behind and. lest they might open it to some English speaking Indian who might ask them to open the door, he cautioned those within not to open it to anyone unless they recognized the voice of the General. He found no Indians, but the next morning, in a mud hole near the fort, they found the tracks of three Indians. They evidently found the settlers too well prepared to make any attack upon them. The families that left prior to the building of the fort returned as soon as it was built. The fort was on section 13 in Money Creek township, about fifty rods south and twenty rods west of the cemetery on the land now owned by John B. Dawson. A stone suitably inscribed now marks the site of the old fort.

The General lived the remainder of his days on his farm, prospering greatly, owning at the time of his death nearly three thousand acres of land as well as a large amount of personal property. In 1834 he and his son laid out the town of Clarksville on a part of the E. ½ of the S.E. ¼ sec. 3, in Money Creek. He was one of the early county commissioners of McLean county. He was actively engaged in the exciting presidential campaign of 1840. One of its most memorable meetings was held on the Tippecanoe battle ground just before the election. General Bartholomew was chosen to preside over the meeting. He rode on horseback from his Money Creek home to the meeting. As he approached the battle ground he was met by an immense multitude with a big canoe gorgeously painted, mounted on wheels, with its accompanying coon, hard cider barrel, etc. The crowd lifted the General from his horse, carried him on their shoulders to the canoe, and drew him the entire round of the battle ground, he frequently calling a halt to explain what took place at certain points of the line of battle and where such and such men fell. When the rounds of the battle ground had been completed the crowd again took the General on their shoulders and carried him to the grand stand, where he called the meeting to order.

The next day he had to return to Illinois for he had promised to preside over the great Harrison meeting to be held at Springfield two days later. To meet this appointment he was obliged to ride on horseback from his Mackinaw home to Springfield, a distance of about seventy miles in a single day. Enfeebled by disease, by old age, by the

severe labors of an active frontier life, and the hardships of two wars, the exertion proved too much for the old veteran. Before he was able to reach his home again he was taken violently ill and died at his Money Creek residence, November 2, 1840, the day of Harrison's election. He was buried in the Clarksville cemetery, where a beautiful granite monument has lately been erected to his memory.

General Bartholomew was a stoutly built man about five feet nine inches in height, with black hair and grey eyes. He was a very reticent man, and these incidents of his life were gathered by his children as he incidentally spoke of them. His encounters with the Indians were very numerous, especially while living in Kentucky and Indiana. He said he never shot an Indian without being sorry for the poor fellow, but it was a case of his life or the Indian's. He was a master of wood craft, and a deadly shot with his rifle, a leader of men and utterly fearless. Hospitable, he was ever ready to help the new settlers find desirable locations and aid them to build their cabins and get a start in life. A coward he could not endure. His highest compliment to any one was, "He is a brave man."

A DAVIS MEMORIAL.

(September 11, 1897.)

THE meeting of the McLean County Historical Society on Saturday afternoon was wholly in the nature of a memorial to the late Judge David Davis of the city. Judge Scott presided and Judge Lawrence Weldon of the United States Court of Claims was the chief speaker. After his address opportunity was given for others to make remarks. In response to this, Rev. James Shaw, Elder Minier, and J. B. Orendorff gave some personal recollections of Judge Davis. The address of Judge Weldon was a masterly analysis of Judge Davis's life, as follows:

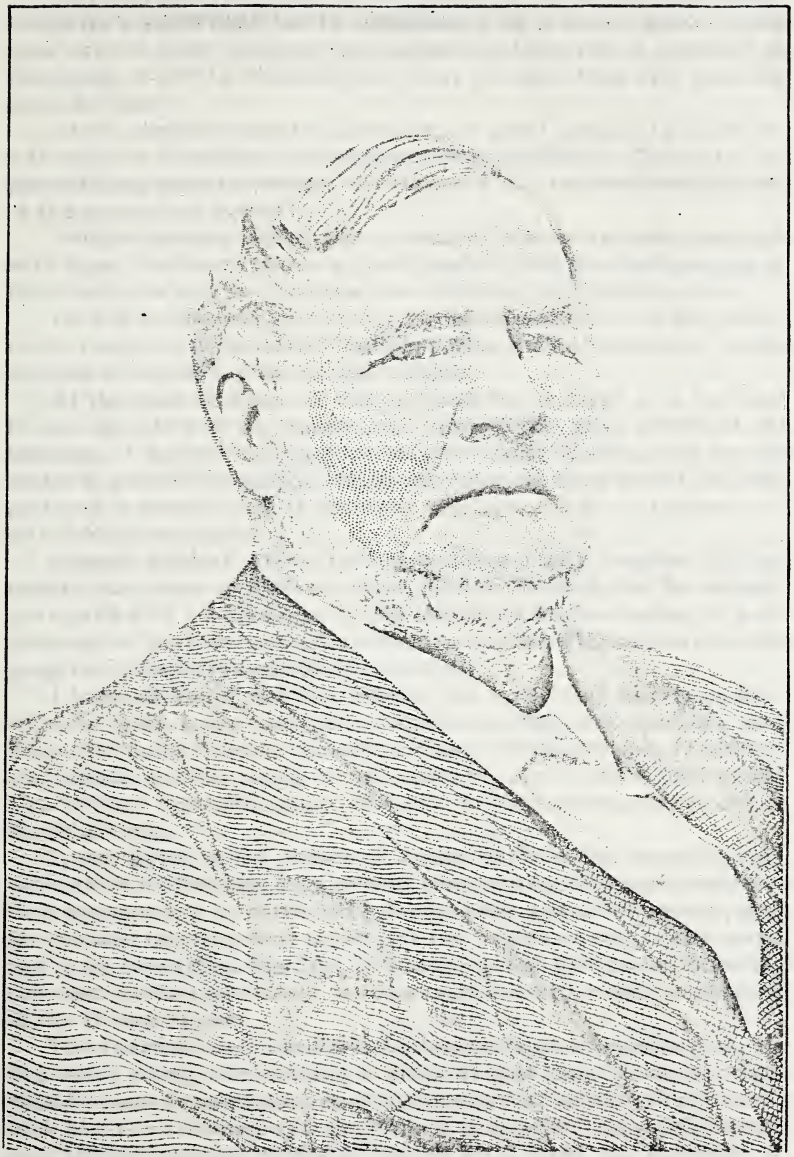
ADDRESS OF JUDGE WELDON.

Few public men of the west have been more responsibly connected with the affairs of state and national governments than was Judge Davis, having served most faithfully in political and judicial positions in and at the most delicate periods of our history. He was born on the 9th day of March, 1815, in Cecil county, Maryland, where his ancestry had lived for more than a century, and by the process of an evolution incident to his environment, he had acquired the distinctive traits of American nationality.

He graduated at the age of 17 at Kenyon College, Ohio, having among his associates as pupils Edwin M. Stanton and other gentlemen who have become distinguished in the annals of the country. He was not borne down by the privations of poverty, nor was he enervated by the expectation of great hereditary riches. The lines had fallen to him in the golden medium between want and wealth.

He had one inheritance grander in its gifts than titles or castles; he had the talent of industry and perseverance in the prosecution of the purposes of life.

His inheritance from the estate of his father was lost to him by the dishonesty of his guardian, and the nice distinction which the law then made between an action at law and a suit in chancery. So between the fault of his guardian and the nice and senseless difference of the law in distinguishing between the jurisdiction of a law court and a chancery court his patrimony was lost and he was thrown upon his own resources for sustenance and success. That may have been a blessing in disguise, and it may not have been without a good influence in the development of that energy and industry which, during the whole period of his life, marked the discharge of duty and obligation in every relation of his distinguished career.



JUDGE DAVID DAVIS

He emigrated to Illinois in the latter part of 1835 and settled at Pekin for a short time, but in consequence of a severe spell of sickness, caused, as he thought, by proximity of the river, he removed in the spring of 1836 to Bloomington, where for more than fifty years he made his home.

At the time he came to the state the great prosperity of 1835-36 was about to culminate in the financial ruin of 1837-38. The state was just entering upon those days of darkness which followed the sunshine of the preceeding period.

But few are now living who remember him as he came, buoyant with hope, restless with energy and inspired with the forthcoming of that destiny which awaited the county and state of his adoption.

He had no acquaintances here; he had no money, but he had riches in the resources of the belief that with diligence and honesty he would succeed in the field of his chosen vocation.

At the time he came to Bloomington, the thought of a railroad in this locality had not entered the mind of the most advanced enthusiast. I doubt very much whether Mr. Jesse W. Fell, who was his senior in point of residence, had in the enlarged boundary of his hope pictured to himself any of the many railroads which now traverse the soil of McLean county.

General Gridley, at the time that Judge Davis came to McLean county, had been a resident of the town of Bloomington for several years, and with all his sagacity and forecast, I doubt whether he ever dreamed of that development which during his lifetime marked the progress of improvement in this locality.

I have said that but few persons are now living who remember when he came, I now venture the statement that Mrs. Bradner, Mrs. Paist, Mr. John Dawson, and Mr. J. Berry Orendorff can recall the circumstance of the young lawyer's advent. Mrs. General Gridley and Mrs. Brokaw came the same year, but a little subsequent to Judge Davis' arrival.

It was owing to the labors of Judge Davis in the constitutional convention of 1848 that the present territory of McLean county has been preserved in its outline of splendid area, and to his memory may be credited the fact that today it is the largest county in the state, and in its unexcelled fertility, it has the proud distinction of being the most productive county, in some respects, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Judge, at the time of his settlement here, was unmarried, but like many young men seeking a home at that time in the boundless west, he made the preliminary arrangement that another should share with him the sunshine and shadows of a pioneer life: and so in the year 1838 he was married to Miss Sarah W. Walker, the daughter of Judge Walker, of Lenox, Mass.

She was well worthy to be the wife of such a man and share with him the privation of his early struggle and the prosperity of his later

triumphs, with all the grace and dignity that are born of the beauty of goodness. She was the friend of the poor and on the day of her death the grief of those she had helped was the richest praise to her memory.

The judge shared with most others an inadequate conception of the near possibilities of this country.

In a conversation I had with him a few years before his death he said he never supposed that the large prairies were to be settled and become the habitation of such a population.

Judge Davis came to Bloomington during the memorable campaign of 1836, in which Mr. Van Buren was elected to succeed General Jackson. The judge being of a whig family in Maryland, followed the teachings of his boyhood and supported General Harrison. Having come to the state in 1835, it is doubtful whether he was entitled to vote at the election of 1836, but that did not prevent him from avowing his political sentiments as an adherent of the whig party.

In his early life, beyond the faithful discharge of his duty as a citizen, he had little taste for politics, and like his devoted and life long friend, Mr. Jesse W. Fell, he was always more enthusiastic for his friends' success than his own.

In common with the great mass of the whig party he had an extravagant admiration for Mr. Clay, and next to Mr. Lincoln, of the public men, he was the most conspicuous person of his admiration.

In 1840, he was the whig candidate in the Bloomington district for state senator, but the majority being largely against his party, he was defeated by Gov. John Moore, then and for many years, one of the most popular men of the state.

While the judge was active in politics he did not permit his party to interfere with his practice; he was most diligent and devoted to his profession.

His career as a lawyer marks the high mission and duty of the truely professional in the economy of society.

At the time he came to the bar of Illinois it had many distinguished and able men—men who have grown immortal in the world's history; men to whom monuments now rise grander than the pyramids; men whose ashes would grace the mould of England's abbey. Standing at the head of the list are the names of Lincoln, Douglas, Stephen T. Logan, Baker, and Trumbull. Eliminate these from the past and who can calculate the change in the destiny of the race?

The profession of the law to Judge Davis had a wider range than the ambition of the barrister; nature had made him a judge by that mysterious economy in which some are made great advocates; and while he was not to wear the glory of the gown, he was to be graced by the beauty of the ermine.

A short time after he came to the bar he was offered the position of clerk of the court, in which office he could have made four times the income of his practice, but he declined to accept, having, no doubt,

the inspiration of that hope which in the end placed him among the most distinguished jurors of the United States.

In the early forties McLean county was one of the battle grounds of political parties, it being, as a general thing, inclined to give a majority to the Whigs. It was then, as now, one of the largest counties in the state. Although it had been diminished in territory by the organization of a new county, it had steadily increased in population from 1836 to 1840, notwithstanding the hard times incident to the crash of 1837.

The judge was elected to the legislature in 1844 and distinguished himself in the clearness and force of his views, which enabled him to have a commanding influence in the committee room, which in all legislative assemblies is the place of opportunity for the efficient discharge of duty.

He was not graced with the qualification of oratory, but in the construction of wise, sensible, and conservative thought to be embodied in forms of law he had rare ability.

In the congressional campaigns commencing in the early forties and extending through a series of years, Hon. John Wentworth, then a resident of Chicago, represented the district of which McLean county was a part, and I think it was one of the few counties which gave the Whigs a majority. It was most interesting to hear the judge and Mr. Wentworth talk of the campaigns they had, in which the judge and General Gridley were the most determined opponents Mr. Wentworth had in all the district.

The constitution which the people had adopted in 1818 had become inadequate to their wants, and after an agitation upon the subject of constitutional reform, a convention was called in 1847 for the purpose of providing a new constitution for the state.

Judge Davis, although but 32 years old, had acquired by his practice of about twelve years, such standing at the bar and position in the public confidence, that he was elected from this county a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1848. In the proceedings of that body he bore an important part, especially in the work of providing for the judicial department of the state government.

Upon the adoption of the new constitution a necessity arose for a reorganization of the judiciary, and at the first election he was chosen circuit judge in a district composed of fourteen counties, commencing at Woodford in the northwest, and including Edgar in the southeast.

At the time he became a member af the bar, Mr. Lincoln was struggling in the commencement of that career which not only made him conspicuous in the ranks of the profession, but marked him as one of the greatest men of history. Between him and the judge, from their first acquaintance to the close of Mr. Lincoln's life, there existed the most cordial intimacy.

In the exercise of that unerring judgment which enabled the judge to pass upon the qualities of men, he early discerned in Mr. Lincoln intellectual and moral qualities of the highest order.

At the time he became judge of the circuit court the soil of the district had not been broken by the survey of a single railroad, and his duty as judge required him to hold two sessions of court in each year in fourteen of the largest counties in the state.

The clearness and quickness of his mind, his preparatory education at college and in the law, and his twelve years' practice had fully capacitated him to discharge with promptness the various and arduous duties of his profession. In some of the qualities of a judge he has had few superiors in the long line of judicial ability with which our history has been graced.

His administration of the law as circuit judge was most eminently satisfactory to the people of the district, and to all the members of the bar. But few appeals were taken from his decisions, and his dispatch of business partook of that energy and industry which marked his entire career.

The constitution being adopted in 1848, his first term of court was held in this county in September, 1849, and that was the commencement of his term of judicial service which lasted until February, 1877, when without his solicitation or personal agency he was elected to the senate of the United States.

At the end of fourteen years the popular estimate which the bar and the people had made of his ability to perform the duties of a judge was justified beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends: so that in 1862 when a vacancy occurred in the supreme court of the United States in the circuit including the state of Illinois, his name was the first on the lips of the bar as the person to be appointed to that responsible position.

The lawyer who had for many years practiced in his court, and who, above all men, knew the mould of his mind and the sterling integrity of his character, was president and into his hands was committed the power to appoint a justice of the highest and most important court ever instituted by man.

The Supreme Court, during the time of Judge Davis's service, was settling questions growing out of the war and incident to the reconstruction.

The financial policy of the government—the belligerent rights of enemies, questions of personal liberty, military commissions, questions of prize—in fact, all the interests of fifty millions of people, both of peace and war, were the subject matter of jurisdiction from 1862 to 1877.

The limits and purpose of this paper will not permit me to go into the details of his career in the Supreme Court: suffice it to say that he wrote but few opinions before he impressed his brethren of the court and the American bar with confidence and respect, and thereby

passed into the galaxy of the distinguished of that court. He did not quit the bench because he had a higher appreciation of the duties of a legislator than that of a jurist, but because he had served in the courts for nearly thirty years he desired the variety of a change in the close of his life, and in appreciation of the compliment which he, without his solicitation, had received at the hands of the legislature of the state he loved so well.

The impress which he had made upon the public mind as a jurist gave him a standing at once in the senate, and by common consent he was placed at once on the judiciary committee, having for his associates men of national reputation and of commanding talents, among whom may be mentioned Thurman, Edmunds, Conkling, Bayard, and Carpenter.

The experience which he had in the state courts of Illinois and in the Supreme Court of the United States had given him a breadth of judicial learning, which enabled him to command the respect and confidence of the entire senate, so that when a vacancy occurred in the vice presidency, he was selected as president of the senate, a position which he held for nearly two years.

Nature and education had stamped upon him every lineament of gentility. No occasions of his life found him inferior to the qualities it required, and whether in the humblest home or at the richest board, he was the same inborn gentleman.

His attachment to the home of his early manhood was not impaired by his continued residence in Washington, for a period of more than twenty years, and at the end of his public life he returned "with his blushing honors thick upon him" to spend the remainder of his days in the peace and quiet of his home.

It is not necessary to refer in detail to the many acts of his life identified with the growth and prosperity of Bloomington; he was always, with other public spirited gentlemen, in the front ready and willing to do the share which belonged to him, and that share was not measured by what others did, but by what others thought he ought to do.

He was a wonderful judge of human nature, and measured the qualities of men with an accuracy amounting almost to an infallibility of judgment.

The most conspicuous manifestation of his power was made in the convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in Chicago, and which brought to the front one of the grandest men of history.

He was the master mind that evolved from that condition a name which shall endure forever in the firmament of fame. History may be written otherwise, but the early friends of Mr. Lincoln know to whom the greatest honor is due.

Fresh in your memory is the fact that on his retirement from the Senate in 1883, he was married to Miss Addie Burr of North Carolina, a lady of inestimable qualities and well worthy to be the wife of such a man.

Judge Davis was kind and considerate of the feelings of others, and though his temper was sometimes hasty, in an instant sober, second thought changed the darkness of wrath into the light of favor.

He had charity in the best and highest form—and without ostentation along the pathway of life he relieved with a liberal hand the wants of the poor and the sorrows of the afflicted.

It is safe to assert that there never was a man in the official life of the city of Washington who performed, in his day and generation, more acts of individual kindness than did Judge Davis. No person ever did a favor for him who was not remembered in fourfold remuneration. Ingratitude with him was among the gravest offenses of social life. Though he was wealthy, fortune-seeking was not a passion of his life.

He loved thrift, independence, and possession, but mere wealth, as such, had no allurements for him.

His life was a success, not accidental but deserved. He approached the ladder of fortune and of fame and placed his feet on every round on which he stood, as the result of his own labor and merit.

If he had opportunity he created it—if he had victory he won it. He produced the conditions of his own advancement.

He filled three score and ten years with goodness and crowned them with greatness.

Memorial Address on John Milton Scott.

By President John W. Cook.

AMONG the studies to which men delight to turn their attention, none is more interesting than the development of personality. A child is born. He passes through the common experience of infancy and youth. As he approaches the portals of manhood positive qualities, previously hidden, begin to assert themselves. Forceful and dominating tendencies prefer one class of occupations rather than another. Life, that mysterious energy which forever eludes the keenest scrutiny of the annalist, commences the subtle task of self-definition. From a multitude of confused and varying activities a few substantial and preponderating qualities emerge and shape a definite, persistent, clear cut, and easily recognizable character.

But the study of biography is not interesting alone; it is extremely instructive. It reveals to some degree at least the process by which the interactions of various forces produce those high forms of manhood which determine in largest measure the civilization of the time. After all is said, nature is forever showing her preference for a true aristocracy. The best survive. The fittest divide the world among themselves and the rest cheerfully acquiesce in the arrangement. Perhaps I should say, the prearrangement, ordained before the founda-

tions of the earth were laid. How the best come to their high estate will always be an interesting question. Biography helps us to answer it. The large majority of men are but partially developed. A highly capable and well rounded character finds leadership easily. We love to get our ideas at second-hand, since we are thereby spared the painful task of originating them. Sheep are by no means the only creatures that follow a bell-wether. The next best thing to fathering an idea is to god-father it. It is a great good fortune to a people to find in those who have separated themselves from their fellows and risen to the ranks of conceded authority those substantial qualities of honesty, virtue, incorruptible integrity, and high intelligence without which leadership becomes a constant menace to all that we hold in the highest esteem.

Those considerations spontaneously arise when we reflect upon the character and career of the subject of this necessarily imperfect sketch. Judge Scott was for many years an honored member of that distinguished body which is the key-stone of our social arch. The primary function of the state is to see that every individual in the whole commonwealth shall have his own. This it endeavors to do by uttering certain general principals in the form of specific statutes. But these edicts of supreme authority must be applied to countless individual cases in which their applicability is a matter of the sharpest controversy. The last word, the decision which finally and irrevocably closes such controversies, and which also creates a rule for the adjudication of similar cases in the future, must embody the decrees of eternal and impartial justice or society becomes organized rapacity whose only alternative is red-handed revolution or servile surrender of the inalienable rights of manhood.

Looked at from this point of view Judge Scott's career is marked by a degree of dignity and wide significance which makes it worthy of the closest scrutiny. If it fell short of the possession of those sterling energies which insure the perpetuity of a wholesome institutional life, if he could not untangle the cunning sophistries of shrewd and interested advocates, if he lacked the analytic capacity to discover the exact question at issue, if he could not join fact and principle, if ulterior considerations tipped the scale, he must be denied the homage of his fellows, and his biographer must content himself with hollow generalities, that reverberate to the ear, but awaken no echo in the brain or heart.

If, however, he had a clear head, a grasp of the law in the greater and lesser senses of fundamental principle and statute, if he possessed the judicial spirit—was judge and not advocate, if he held the scale with a steady hand and was blind to everything but justice, we must gladly grant him room in the legal pantheon of our noble state. More, if in his private life he was clean, if he exemplified the civic virtues of honesty, patriotism, and religion, we must grant him a place in the wider spaces of the pantheon of man.

The most difficult task of those who stand near a prominent man is to get him into proper perspective. It is a familiar remark that no man is great to his lackey. This may find its explanation sometimes in the apt remark that the man may not lack in greatness, but lackeys are usually small. Some trifling eccentricity may mask great qualities to those whose limited capacities blind them to everything but the insignificant. Men are not always exercising their highest faculties. Webster was sometimes a fisherman, and Gladstone a mere woodchopper. Jupiter was not eternally fulminating thunderbolts. The occasion is the only true test of adequacy. He who meets a great demand is great, though he drop the goad of an oxdriver and resumes it when the occasion passes and life drops again to the common levels.

Back of these reflections there is no intimation that the character with whom I am dealing was the peer of Webster or Gladstone. They were native to the purple. They stand above their kind like Himalayan ranges. But impressed as I am with the relations of the bar and the courts to the administration of affairs, to the only conditions that make institutional life endurable, it will not seem strange that I should approach my theme with a profound feeling of respect for a life that was at once so honorable and so deeply involved in matters of "great pith and moment." Upon him was laid by the free suffrages of a sovereign people, the solemn duty of determining not alone the sacred rights of property, but the kindred rights of personal liberty and human life. To the hands of no official can the state entrust a graver responsibility.

In attempting to understand the forces which determine a life, we instinctively turn to its ancestry and early discipline, believing that no subsequent force can supply what they should contribute, nor entirely turn aside their influences. Judge Scott was proud of his Scotch-Irish lineage. He felt the urgent pulses of two great races beating in the currents of his life. This consciousness gave him a sense of worth and responsibility. In his thought it identified him in a peculiar way with that remarkable group of men who have done so much for civil and religious liberty on both sides of the Atlantic.

His ancestors came from County Down, a division of Ulster, in the north of Ireland. The traditions of the church declare that it was here that Christianity first established itself in the "Green Isle." History records the fame which her scholars won in the courts of Europe a full thousand years ago. The unique character of this division of Ireland is attributed to the fact that at an early and uncertain date the more adventurous Irish pushed to the extreme north of the island, where they met the Scotch immigrants who had left the land of their birth to found a new home across the channel. These two peoples commingled after they had fought themselves into each others good opinions. The Scot has ever been as famous for his solidity as the Irishman for his ardency and fire. The combination of these admirable qualities produced a type that attracts the attention

of the historian wherever it appears. You have but to unite the granitic qualities of persistence and endurance with the lighter and more imaginative disposition which constructs poetic ideals to produce a race that will aspire to touch the stars and will cling to its aspiration with undying devotion. Is there an element of fickleness in the Irish stock? The Scotch graft obliterates it and substitutes for it a dogged obstinacy that brooks no opposition. Is there a stolidity, a practicality and a narrowness in the Scotch seedling? The Irish scion gives to it a poetic inspiration, a faith in the things of the spirit, a lofty conception of what is possible in politics, religion,—in brief, in civilization.

It is indeed remarkable to find so many of the leaders of American thought and action proudly tracing their genealogies to "the men of Ulster." It was a valorous ancestry. It had demonstrated its heroism in many a desperate encounter. Political and religious freedom was ever its rallying cry. Given on one hand a race with a strong predisposition for having its own way and unite it with another race that is ready to fight on a minute's notice, and you have a combination that is predestined to stir things just as long as there are people about who cling to the idea of authority in either church or state.

No one who knew Judge Scott will deny that he was a man of convictions. The same witnesses will willingly testify that he was always ready to stand for them at any hazard. The characteristic qualities of his complex ancestry had not been filtered out by the transplanting process nor weakened by the lapse of time.

A somewhat careful study of his history will enable us to understand more clearly his personality and his place in the annals of the State.

John Milton Scott was born on a farm in St. Clair county on the first day of August, 1824. Illinois had been admitted to the Union only five years before. The capitol was still at Vandalia. Edward Coles, the second governor, had not completed the second year of his administration. He was a year old when Lafayette, the hero of two revolutions, made his memorable visit to America and was entertained at Kaskaskia, a few miles from his home. The voting population of the State was barely ten thousand. At the election immediately preceding his birth the successful candidate for governor was elected by a plurality of one hundred sixty-seven in a total vote of eight thousand six hundred and six. Abraham Lincoln, a boy of fifteen, was working on a farm in Spenser county, Ind. Stephen A. Douglas was only eleven and was yet among the hills of Vermont, all unconscious of his coming fame. Richard Yates the great war governor, was only six years his senior. Richard J. Oglesby was his senior by a single week. The Supreme Court, of which he was to be a significant part for eighteen years, had but four members. For several years before his birth, the question of whether Illinois should be a free or a slave state, had been fiercely contested. The people

rendered their decision on the day after his birth by refusing to call a convention to amend the constitution, and the momentous problem was forever solved for our great commonwealth. Yet Illinois did not rid herself of her last slave until he was sixteen years old. Sidney Breese, with whom he serve for eight years, was at one time a slave holder in Kaskaskia. He was fifteen years older than our first railroad with which the State joined the two towns of Jacksonville and Meredosia, the magnificent distance of twenty-four miles, and he was already a lad of six when McLean county, which was for so many years to be his home, was organized.

These facts will serve to remind us of the historic stretch which this single life crossed and yet we did not think him old. Events have moved far and fast in this great Northwest territory.

Judge Scott was not only proud of that remoter ancestry to which I have referred. His nearer progenitors were active participants in events that have won a lasting place in our national history. His grandfather, William Biggs, was a comrade of the intrepid George Rogers Clark. The story of the capture of Kaskaskia on July 4, 1778, is too well known to need more than a passing mention here. I do not doubt that Judge Scott's celebration of the natal day of the great republic always had some reference to the part which his relative bore in that romantic and perilous expedition. Not many years after these stirring events William Biggs settled near Kaskaskia, which he had thus aided to win for his country and himself. That he was in advance of civilization is proved by the fact that while living there he was captured by the Indians and taken to the Wabash country, where he was held as a prisoner for two years. It was here that his mother was born. Who shall say how much the thrilling story of the capture of the Illinois country, which must have been a familiar tale at his father's fireside, had to do with the inculcation of that ardent patriotism, that worthy ancestral pride, and the sense of inherited dignity which were among his most marked characteristics?

Samuel Scott, his father, was a Virginian. In common with the children of the "Old Dominion," it is altogether probable that he possessed that high degree of state pride which is so characteristic a quality of the natives of the "Mother of Presidents." These facts throw no insignificant side lights upon the growth of the personality so familiar to many of us. He had a rich inheritance and he appreciated and prized it to the full. Would that every man were so true to his race traditions. Many a noble family history has ended in ignominious disgrace because of the thoughtless folly of a degenerate descendent.

Nor should it be forgotten that the portion of the state in which his childhood was spent is extremely rich in historical suggestiveness, being comparatively near the scene of that romantic and picturesque French life which had its home for nearly a century around Cahokia and Kaskaskia. To that region the Indians who had

lived on the banks of the Illinois had removed in the early years of the eighteenth century. Thither the French missionaries, ever zealous for the conversion of the simple savage who once occupied these fertile plains, soon followed them. The pious Father Marquette hallowed the scene by his devoted labors. The eloquent and devoted Father Allouez completed the unfinished work of Marquette by the establishment of the mission of the "Immaculate Conception" at Kaskaskia. It was the scene of at least one visit from the tireless La-Salle, and the mysterious Tonty must have sailed by the village more than once in his eventful career.

And near the home of his childhood are still to be found those singular mounds that have so long attracted the attention of the antiquarian. They were always exceedingly fascinating to his inquiring mind and he often speculated upon their significance and the strange race that had left those puzzling remains of their departed civilization, long since lost in the shadows of a past without a history. The presence of these suggestions of an extinct people, struggling in a rude way to express some mysterious yearning of their undeveloped natures, left an indelible influence upon the mind of this thoughtful lad. It often came to the surface when talking with those of his friends whose interests were kindred to his own.

Educational advantages were not abundant, yet he enjoyed the privileges of the common school which had even then made its appearance in the new west. In his case these limited opportunities were supplemented by private instruction, so that he was not deprived of the advantages of culture. He often remarked that he could not boast of having been limited to a few weeks of schooling. He had advantages for education that were rather exceptional for his time and location. What his childhood afforded when supplemented by the culture that resulted from his studious habits, for he was always a student, made him feel at home in the presence of those who are ordinarily called scholars. In his early life he naturally turned to the work of the teacher, and he followed the calling for several years. He studied law in the office of Hon. William C. Kinney, Belleville, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

In 1848 he left the home of his childhood and came to Bloomington. Here began that honorable career that was to identify him so closely with the people of this city and with the judicial history of the state.

Bloomington was then a village of about twelve hundred people. General Gridley was an old settler, having been here seventeen years. Jesse W. Fell had followed him a year later. He was the first lawyer of the metropolis of our county. Judge Davis is credited with the honor of being the third. Lincoln was a familiar figure in the old court house, and Col. E. D. Baker was the most noted orator that plead within its walls. Stephen A. Douglas was at one time district attorney for this district, but he was a memory when Judge Scott came.

In 1848, the year of his arrival, such familiar names as George W. Minier, John W. Ewing, and A. J. Merriman appear in the list of trustees. The same year John M. Scott became the clerk of the board.

The local annals of that time are very interesting reading. The temptation to recall to your minds many a pioneer is very strong, but must be resisted in this brief article.

The little city grew rapidly. In 1850 William McCullough, the official census taker, reported 1,611 names. John M. Scott was again city clerk, and added to his former dignity that of city attorney. He was evidently moving on in his chosen profession. The confidence which he had inspired in the public mind is attested by his occupancy of several offices, one of the earliest having been commissioner of schools, a position corresponding to that of the present county superintendent of schools. In 1852 he was chosen to his first judicial position, having been elected county judge. The duties of this position were probate in their character and demanded those sterling qualities of integrity and faithfulness to details that always marked his life.

In 1853 he was married to Miss Charlotte Perry, daughter of Rev. David I. Perry, for several years a resident of Bloomington. Soon after he began housekeeping in the well-known home on South Main street, where he died, and where his life companion for nearly forty-five years still resides. Their two children, a boy and a girl, died in infancy.

At different times he was associated in the practice of law with two well known attorneys, Messrs. Holmes and Hanna. The Bloomington bar has long been held in deserved esteem on account of the strong men who from time to time reflected honor upon its membership. I remember with great distinctness the energetic and nervous Wickizer, the clear-headed and intrepid Hanna, the graceful and eloquent Swett, and the gallant and attractive Orme. Time would fail me were I to attempt the muster roll of those who merit especial mention. It is enough to say that any lawyer of extended practice in our court would then, as now, find himself competing with men who would develop whatever of legal acumen, resolute purpose, and skillful manipulation of testimony and professional power that he might possess. I well remember the remark of a former practitioner at our local bar to the effect that anyone who had crossed swords successfully with the leading lawyers of McLean county need have no fear about holding his own wherever his lot might be cast. The education which Judge Scott received from these forensic encounters prepared him in no mean way for the honorable places which were to come to him in the mutations of time.

Meanwhile great events were beginning to crowd the historic stage. A proud and sensitive people determined to submit the perpetuity of its "peculiar institution" to the dread arbitrament of battle. The long centuries of struggle between Puritan and Cavalier, between the awakened conscience of a race that had pledged itself to the

cause of human rights, and the incarnated selfishness of the slave oligarchy were at last to culminate in a conflict which should mark the nineteenth century with a dignity and glory unequaled in all the tireless annals of the world. The simple, unostentatious Lincoln was to disclose the matchless qualities that had been masked by the unobtrusive life of a country barrister. Out of the great deeps of that mysterious personality were to emerge those commanding energies for which the patient years had been calmly waiting. How marvelous are the inscrutable decrees of fate! Who ever dreamed that the homely figure, so familiar to the habitues of the old court room in the brooding years from '50 to '60, was to stand against the background of the later ages in the colossal outlines which it has permanently assumed?

To Judge Scott the wild chaos of the times brought his opportunity. Happy is the man who is prepared when the occasion calls. To how many it came who little suspected how the interactions of great events were shaping their destinies. Mr. Lincoln called to a higher estate the distinguished jurist, Judge Davis, whose career honors our beloved Bloomington, and John M. Scott donned the ermine which he was to wear without spot or blemish for more than a quarter of a century. In 1862, he succeeded Judge Davis and for eight years he presided over the circuit court of this district with that distinguished fairness, courtesy, and wisdom which have become proverbial. In 1870, he was promoted to the supreme bench, whose labors he shared for eighteen year and until his voluntary retirement in the full tide of his matured powers.

Standing outside the profession in which he spent his life it will not be expected that I shall do full justice to the long and arduous services which he rendered in his high office. Yet I was early attracted to the man and observed his career with greater interest than the average layman feels in one who is removed by his occupation from the possibility of close personal relations. It was in the early summer of 1863 that a curious boy listened with eager attention to the conversation of a group of men, who had already attained eminence, as they were discussing the pressing questions of the time. They were Judge Dickey, Judge Davis, and Judge Scott. The interest in the latter. awakened on that occasion, increased with the passing years and became more than usually strong when I was admitted to an intimate and highly agreeable companionship. In consequence of this fact, the estimates of his life and services that I have heard have always had for me a high degree of interest, and it is no small pleasure to have the privilege of recording here what appear to me to be the qualities which gave distinctive form to his personality.

For what did he stand? What forceful ideas were incarnated in the life that passed before your eyes and mine in the years of his mature manhood, when fundamental and determining convictions were fully ripened, and when he had thought himself clear to a substantial philosophy respecting the attitude which a soul that had

come to a full consciousness should hold toward the problem of existence?

A primary article in his social creed was the law of courtesy. He was what in common phrase is called a polite man. Politeness is far more significant than is commonly supposed. It is indeed a ceremonial form, but ceremonnial forms that are seriously adopted celebrate a profound conviction. If they are more than the veneer of a thrifty and calculating mind which submits itself to their tyranny for ulterior purposes we shall find in them a recognition of the substantial dignity of man as man. They assert that whatever may be true of external conditions,

"A man's a man for a' that."

His eulogists are of one voice respecting this estimable quality. "He was the soul of courtesy and his manners were of the 'old school' polite to a fault," is the remark of one who knew him well. Is there indeed a "new school" which has outgrown the delightful quality of urbanity? Judge Benjamin says of him, "as a lawyer with his fellow lawyers he was always courteous." Mr. R. E. Williams, who was on terms of peculiar intimacy with him for many years emphasizes the same fact: "He was the mildest mannered man I ever knew and was courteous under the most trying circumstances." Hon. James S. Ewing continues in the same strain: "His manner on the bench was courteous and kind, polite and dignified." In Major Packard's affectionate tribute to the memory of his dear friend he says: "His uniform urbanity and easy approachability endeared him to all classes, the high as well as the lowly, the rich as well as the poor, and many an unseen, silent tear will pay an eloquent tribute to his kindness and tenderness of heart."

A plain, hardworking man, whose modesty is equalled only by his inestimable worth, has often spoken to me with much feeling of the considerate politeness with which Judge Scott always treated him when in his employ. And why not? You ask. Certainly, why not? Yet alas! such treatment is the exception and not the rule. It would be an easy task to find concurrent testimony from men in every condition of life wherever they came in contact with the thoughtful and considerate man who was always larger than the advocate or the jurist. There was no taint of class distinction in his political philosophy. In the recognition of his own personal dignity he discovered a similar quality in every wholesome and worthy citizen of the land of which he was so proud.

Doubtless we here find at least a partial explanation of his political affiliations when a man's party betrayed his view of the sweep of the fundamental principle of western civilization. In his early life he was a whig, but when the line was sharply drawn upon the question of human slavery he stepped into the ranks of those who stood for freedom and civil liberty for all and there he found a congenial home for the remainder of his life.

By the side of this phase of his personality was another which is sometimes regarded as its opposite but only by those who analyze character superficially. I allude to the quality which we call pride, with which I believe him to have been endowed to a somewhat unusual degree. The term has unfortunate complications but the presence of the substance is necessary to any high development of manhood. As an eminent writer has fitly said, "Pride is a sense of our own worth compared with a personality not ourselves. It may be self-respect. As such it is the feeling that we *are* personalities; that there is embodied in us the infinite value of a self which is worthy of respect wherever found; it is not a feeling of our particular separate qualities: it is a feeling of our universal nature, that we have in common with all personalities." As I have said, he was proud of the noble ancestry from which he sprung. He was proud of the recognition which his fellow citizens had accorded him in his elevation to offices of great dignity and trust. He was too proud of his honorable name to do a mean or dishonest deed. And in the later years of his long life he was justly proud of a notable public career in which the most unfriendly critic could find no suggestion of dishonor. Would that more of those who are called to conspicuous places in the service of the state were proud as he was proud. He valued himself too highly to barter his great dignities for the passing applause of an indiscriminating populace or for the glittering bauble of personal gain. To my mind it was one of the elements of his personality upon which ambitious youth, eager for fame and power, may reflect with immeasurable profit. Let them set over against the shameless profligacy which wastes the calm judgment of an approving public sentiment, the frugality with which he husbanded the good opinions of those whose estimation is also the estimation of the just and impartial years.

It thus goes without saying that he was scrupulously honest, that "Justice" Scott was no misnomer, that he tried to find the great equities and employ them in the adjudication of differences which it was his function to compose, and that to secure these results no toil was too severe, no research too laborious.

His decisions rendered while a member of the Supreme Court form conspicuous parts of seventy-three volumes. As to their character no finer tribute can be rendered than that embodied in the resolutions adopted by the McLean County Bar and prepared by a committee consisting of R. E. Williams, Thomas F. Tipton, J. H. Rowell, James S. Ewing, and Joseph W. Fifer. Of the competency of these distinguished gentlemen to form a correct estimate no one will doubt. Their candor and sincerity were alike pledged to a faithful report to the historian of the future. And this is what they say:

"In his judicial career he exemplified the things which Socrates said 'belong to a judge. To hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially.' His decisions, commenc-

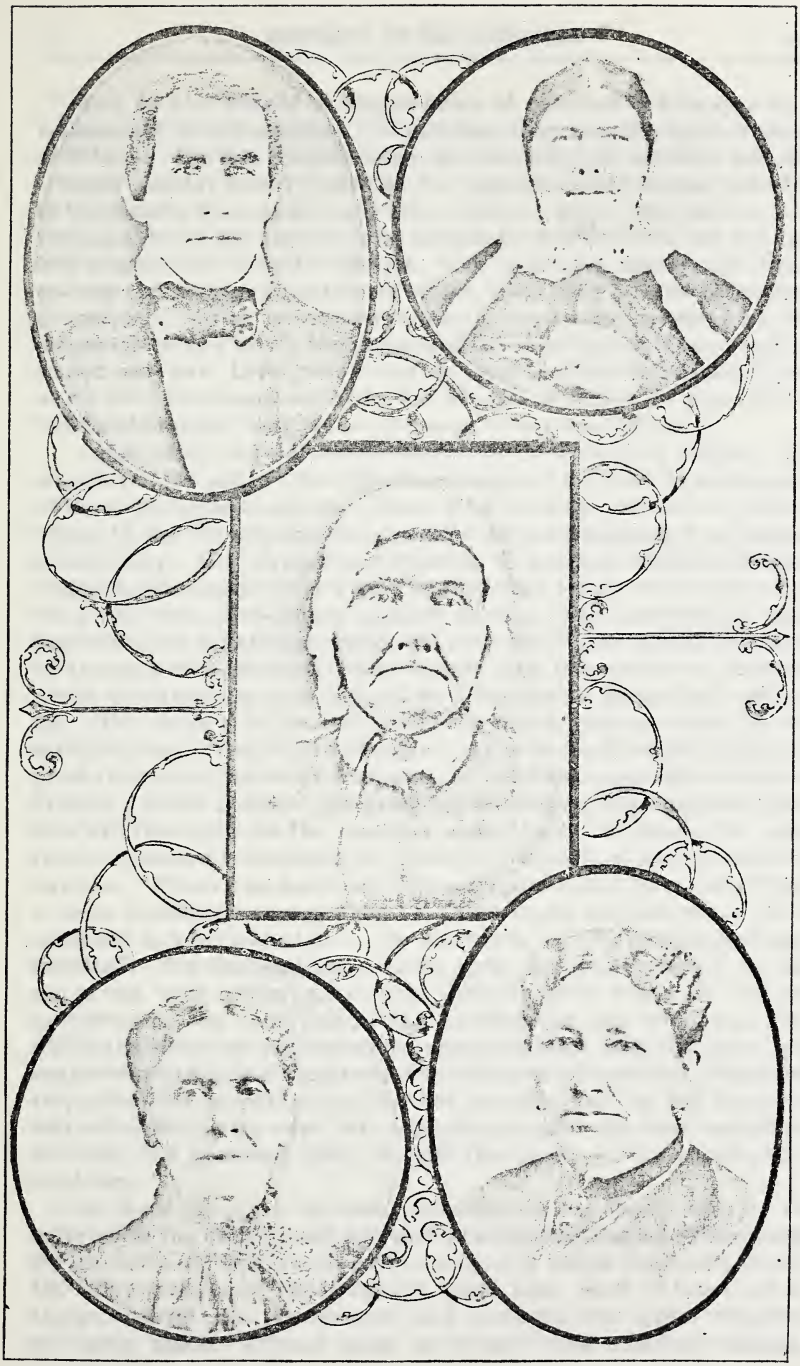
ing with volume fifty-four, of the Illinois reports, end with the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

"They speak for themselves. They are models of judicial interpretations. The statement of the facts is carefully abstracted, the essential point in the controversy is clearly stated, the law applicable is briefly, logically, cogently expressed in plain, strong, terse language.

"He strove to get at the justice of the case in the simplest and most direct manner, mere technicalities and legal subtleties having little attraction for him."

To this simple and comprehensive statement I have nothing to add. If the characterization is a just one, and I do not doubt that it is, it is enough to satisfy the most exacting demand.

Upon his retirement from office he exemplified the rare genius of our popular institutions. He was still at the high level of his intellectual power. His tireless pen was no longer to make precedents for future courts, to entrench the rights of citizenship within the safe limitations of the just interpretations of legislative statutes. True to his conserving instincts, he turned to other fields and laboriously garnered the priceless treasures of which history is made and which lie scattered in the fading memories of a rapidly passing generation. The ranks of the local pioneers were already pathetically broken and the survivors were hastening to the shadowy land of tradition. Realizing the inestimable worth of much that would soon be lost he took a profound interest in the organization and maintenance of the McLean County Historical Society. He accepted the duties of presiding officer, which he discharged with his characteristic urbanity and elegance, and became at once the chief inspiration of the movement. Aided by such painstaking students as Ezra M. Prince. Capt. J. H. Burnham, Richard Edwards, Judge Weldon, and other well known citizens, including also some of our most intelligent women, he began the collection of a body of rare material respecting the early settlement of the county, the men and women who laid the foundations of our wonderful prosperity, and those historic characters who dwelt in our midst but who stood in vital relations to the state at large or to the nation. He has thus won the gratitude of the distant annalist who in some far off future years will string these gathered pearls upon the thread of substantial history, and will thus preserve from oblivion the heroic faith and the matchless fortitude of the pioneers of Central Illinois. Judge Scott richly appreciated the value of these fascinating details. He knew how they would illumine the past with their romantic adventures and would furnish inspiring themes to the historian, novelist, and poet in the coming years when these once vacant plains should be populous with the coming millions, and when countless men and women and little children, weary with the dust and noise of crowded cities, should turn for their refreshing to the simple lives of the founders of a mighty empire.



Matthew Robb *Mrs. Matthew Robb*

But he also turned to larger fields of research and projected a volume on the Ordinance of 1787 and four others on the early history of Illinois. His fine literary sense, his unsurpassed fairness, and his tireless industry rarely fitted him for this task which he had intended as the closing work of his busy life. But the angel that soon or late knocks alike at the door of cabin and palace touched him and he sank into solemn and pathetic silence. One charming monograph, illustrating the gracious gentleness of his inner life, he was permitted to complete. To his generous thoughtfulness we are indebted for the memorial volume which has preserved the brief life of that exquisite singer, our own Litta, whose matin song thrilled the heart of the world for a brief morning hour, but which was stilled by the relentless hand of death long before the noon of her beautiful life.

Judge Scott was not indifferent to the real value of wealth. He recognized the added force which a character acquires by a mastery of those material conditions which give leverage to mental power. While he did not acquire great wealth he accumulated a generous competency. His scrupulous attention to business matters and his frugal habits appeared as a part of the large design of his life when the disposition of his estate became known. The commodious residence with its beautiful grounds will eventually pass into the custody of trustees who are directed to devote it to the uses of a hospital whose doors shall be shut against no sufferer who needs their ministry. The residue of his estate will furnish a generous fund for its maintenance. And he will thus live again in his familiar haunts to press the cooling hands of sympathetic helpfulness upon the hot brow of pain. What a rebuke the grateful shade and the spacious mansion will then offer to the prodigal spendthrift who wastes his substance in ostentatious display or in the gratification of merely personal vanities. When you and I have passed into forgetfulness he will be a more beneficent energy than his three score and ten years could manifest as a personal force. To such as he society is immeasurably indebted. The fine sentiments that warm our hearts testify to our sympathy with suffering, but how little do they really do toward ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate, the wreckage with which the merciless sea strews the shores of time. But this quiet and simple-hearted man did not reveal to his closest friends his intentions respecting the property which he had accumulated by his economy and self-denial. He went into the silences with the word unspoken and left his generous deed to still the harsh voices of unkindly criticism.

He lived much in the companionship of the inner voices. He believed in the abiding and eternal. The insistent noises of the world did not seriously disturb the calm retirement where he chiefly dwelt. He early recognized the pregnant truth that back of the show of things, behind the phenomenal and temporal the great realities of being abide. Toward them he turned with reverent thought

and against them he pressed his soul to receive their shaping energies. He was deeply religious in this profoundly significant sense. He adopted the theological views with which his ancestors were so long indentified and which they made so influential in the religious world. And he accepted them in no half-hearted way. Their logic satisfied his intellect and their imperative doctrines furnished a scope for that determining will which lays a firm hand upon life and saves it from that flippancy and lack of seriousness for which he had no patient recognition. Presbyterianism in America, as in its early home, has always stood for the highest conceptions of duty in the church and in the state. And into its system he fitted perfectly because of his early disciplines and all the predispositions of his intensely earnest nature.

I trust that it will not be regarded as an intrusion if I convey to her who sits alone in the sacred privacy of the home from which he was so lately borne by loving friends, my appreciation of the worth of the life with which she was so closely identified. That he was profoundly indebted to her I do not doubt. In speaking of him we are also thinking of her. Into the open view of the world he carried the sanctities which were largely developed through her ministries. Such men and women are the "salt of the earth" of which the Master spoke in his hill-side sermon in far Judea. They arrest the social forces that are going wrong, that breed decay and dissolution, and release the great conserving and health-giving agencies of the world. Let society learn from their wholesome lives the great lessons that shall keep the springs of our national life clean and invigorating and thus save us from the blighting degeneracy which has made the ages the sepulcher of states.

Memorial on Jesse W. Fell.

By Judge Lawrence Weldon.

To recount the incidents of the early settlement of McLean county, and the development and improvement of the city of Bloomington, and omit the name of Jesse W. Fell, would be to falsify history, and unjust to the memory of one who is entitled to the everlasting gratitude and remembrance of the whole people.

It is for that reason that his name has been made prominent in the early pages of the work intended by the Historical Society of McLean County. This is no disparagement to the individual merits of other men who have contributed to the successful development of our resources, both as a county and city.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to go into details, so as to present an extended biography of Mr. Fell, but to deal with the incidents

of his life that are particularly connected with the early and recent history of the community and city of which he was so important a factor. In doing this we must deal with his personal traits of character, from which sprang his many acts of public enterprise and his individual acts of personal and unselfish friendship.

Mr. Fell descended from a long line of honorable ancestors, living first in England, and as early as the commencement of the eighteenth century identifying themselves with the birth and growth of that stalwart American race which laid deep the foundations of liberty and civilization in this country. The great, great grandfather of Mr. Fell emigrated to America from the county of Cumberland, England, in 1705, and settled in the state of Pennsylvania, not far from Philadelphia.

His family resided in this country more than one hundred years before his birth, and had become thoroughly imbued with those sentiments of freedom and liberty which marked the characteristics of the early inhabitants. The ancestors of Mr. Fell not only believed in liberty in the abstract for the people, but they believed in the individual freedom of man, and as a result of that belief, they had an inveterate hatred of the human bondage as they found it in the form of African slavery, not only in the south, but in all the colonies of the then settled parts of the present United States.

The traits of his early ancestry and education were seen and felt in him through all the vicissitudes and changes of political parties from the time he came onto the stage of responsible action to the close of his life.

He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1808, in a country home, and during his youth and early manhood his life was spent in the purity of a rural atmosphere, so well calculated to give vigor to mind and body, and inspire the purpose of life with the noblest ambition. Here again we find in his career the landmarks of his youthful environment. Although the most of his life was spent in town and city, he never lost his taste for trees and shrubs and flowers, and "The Evergreen City," as we are called, is a lasting memorial of his devotion to that beauty that gleams in opening bud and blooming flower. Tree planting was with him a passion and a joy, and wherever he touched his hand with the power of an owner, may be seen today in Bloomington and Normal the evidences of that taste and toil which has transformed the bare landscape into groves of beauty.

Mr. Fell, in his condition of childhood and youth, was not embarrassed by the privations of want, nor was he subjected to that enervating condition, the prospect of hereditary riches; but knew from the beginning that he should have to depend upon his own exertion for his success and support in life. From his earliest years he was endowed with the spirit of industry and the sense of the necessity of action and effort.

He had no common or high schools to give him even the rudiments of an early education, but had to depend upon his own individual ex-

ertion, assisted to a limited extent by his father, for his success as a scholar. Pennsylvania, at that time, had no common school system, and resources for an education were limited to what private schools might be established and maintained by the individual exertion of the inhabitants. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation, he equipped himself in what was then regarded as a substantial education.

Like a great many young men of that and this age, he became a school teacher, and was the first in all of that country to eliminate from the school-room the barbarous practice of punishing scholars by physical chastisement. He always found some other means to bring into obedience the unruly scholar.

While in the profession of teaching he had an inclination to become a writer, and while journalism was not then as now a distinct profession, it was regarded with great favor by those having an ambition to discuss public measures. This inclination Mr. Fell manifested through his whole life, and by becoming the proprietor of a newspaper at an early day in the town of Bloomington and his disposition and aptitude in writing articles for the press, in the discussion of a public improvement or a political measure.

At about the age of twenty he caught that inspiration of "going west," which many years afterwards became, by the expression of his intimate and personal friend, Horace Greeley, a household phrase. In the year 1828, being less than 21 years old, he quit the scenes of childhood and youth and crossed the mountains to mingle in the busy bustle which was then in its incipient stages in the great Mississippi valley.

After spending a short time at Pittsburg, he settled temporarily at Steubenville, Ohio, and commenced the study of law in the office of Stokely & Marsh, then the leading lawyers in Ohio. In the prosecution of his studies it is safe to assume that he was diligent in that as he ever was in every employment and business of life. Industry and action were the marked characteristics of his being. He was never idle; he worked with mind and body in whatever he was engaged with enthusiasm. Industry and action to him were necessities and luxuries, and he always found something to do. If he was not engaged in out-door physical labor, he had some thought of improvement or benefaction which he was seeking to develop by directing the public mind in the proper channel of action. His dear old mother, who was a woman of uncommon endowment, described him exactly when she said to a friend: "My son, Jesse, all his life, even from his infancy, has been a person of action."

Upon his being admitted to the bar, although Ohio and Indiana was then a new country, abounding in opportunities of business, he was fascinated by the reports he had heard of Illinois, and following the line of empire westward, he came to this state in 1832.

The practice of the law at that time was his objective point, but he was mistaken in his true character. While he had the ability to

be a fine lawyer, and the industry to practice law with great success, a law office and the courts were too circumscribed for the restlessness and broadness of his taste and disposition. He wanted to deal with the improvement and development of physical things, as well as moral and political questions, and as a result of that enlarged scope of purpose, but few years of his life were spent in the duties of his profession.

Danville, in the year 1832 (the date of Mr. Fell's settlement in Illinois), was a place of much more relative importance than at present. It was on the great line of travel from the east for all the country of Central Pennsylvania, Maryland, Central and Southern Ohio, and a large portion of Indiana; and besides, the seat of the land office for a large district of the state, which gave it a local importance. Mr. Fell first heard of Bloomington from some of his friends at Danville; this was in the autumn of 1832, only about eighteen months after the location of Bloomington and within two years of the organization of the county of McLean.

The reputation of this portion of the state as the home and habitation of a large and populous community was not then first-class, to say the least about it. The western portion of the Grand Prairie, as it was called, was a little too conspicuous in the territory of McLean, and it was thought that a scarcity of timber would be a great drawback to the successful development of this portion of the state. That the Grand Prairie was to become settled "from shore to shore" was never dreamed of in the philosophy of that age. It was to be reserved for large herding pastures, without home and habitation, except in the ranch and bivouac of the cowboy.

Mr. Fell came to Bloomington in November, 1832, the town at that time being but about eighteen months old. There was no lawyer in the county, and in that particular it was a first-class location for a barrister, but unfortunately for the situation, there was nothing else here but woods and prairies and grass and solitude.

The condition was enough to bring to the mind, with melancholy recollection, the supposed poverty of Robinson Crusoe:

"Oh, Solitude! where are the charms
That sages oft see in thy face?
Better dwell in the midsts of alarms
Than reign in this horrible place."

While this country was not horrible in the sense of this poem, it was lonesome in the extreme; but Mr. Fell liked a country life.

At the time he made Bloomington his home General Gridley and Mr. James Allin were the principal men of the town, the General being a merchant and Mr. Allin being the proprietor of the town. Mr. Fell being the only lawyer, he had full sway of the unlitigated, and did one-half of the litigated business. The county, although it was at that time one-third larger in territory than at present, had a sparse population, and without people there could be no litigation. Mr. Fell, upon his arrival, directed his attention to the land business,

and for several years was engaged in the location and entry of land, both for himself and other parties; he, therefore, made many trips to Danville, riding night and day over trackless prairies and swimming streams in early spring time, there being no roads, there were no bridges, and the traveler had to depend upon his own daring and judgment for the success of his trip.

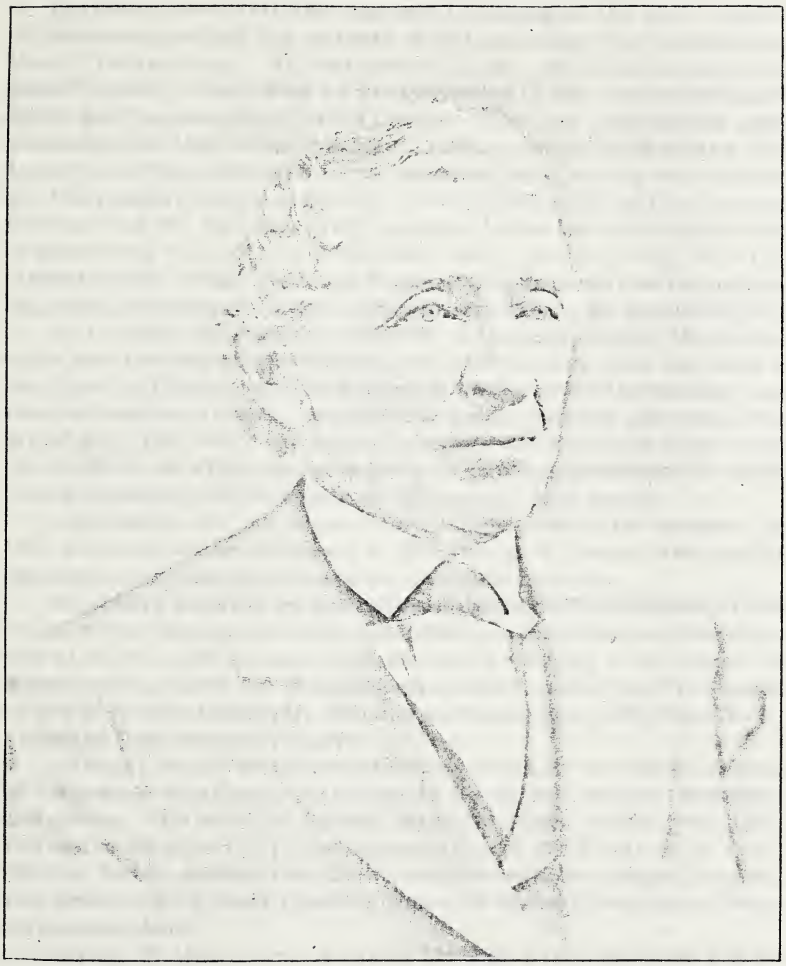
Mr. Fell, while not anticipating the extraordinary development and growth of Illinois, had great confidence in its success, and his mind was specially directed to Chicago as being the most eligible site for the metropolis city of the northwest.

As an earnest of his confidence in that behalf, he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land near the junction of two rivers, which today is in the very heart and most populous part of Chicago. In consequence of his enthusiasm as to the outcome of the country, he became largely interested in lands, but as a result of his purchases on credit, the hard times incident to the crash of 1837, compelled him to sacrifice and surrender property which would have made him one of the richest men of Illinois.

The failure of the venture which he made in land, although disastrous in the extreme, did not dampen the enthusiasm of spirit which from his childhood to his old age marked the characteristics of his being. He always looked for the bright side of every condition of life and never lost faith in the ultimate fruits of industry and honesty. He never had the ambition to be rich, and his failure to make a great fortune did not cast him down nor lessen his appreciation of the opportunities in life to be happy, comfortable, and useful.

There was one strange peculiarity in his life and character. While he was not a most active partisan, identifying himself with whatever political organization best suited the condition and necessity of the country, he never held a political or judicial position in his life, and no importunity or entreaty of his friends could induce him to allow his name to be used as a candidate. In the commencement of the civil war, being ardently attached to the success of Mr. Lincoln's administration and the preservation of the Union, he served as paymaster for about a year, with the rank of major. He was never a neutral upon any question or upon any condition, but was always for something and some person actively and openly. While his career in politics embraced that variety of political affiliation which most frequently marks the course of an honest man, he had interwoven, as the result of his early education and his own individual conviction, into his political action and principles, the fundamental thought that all men are created equal, and as a result of that equality that all are entitled to personal freedom.

His parents being Quakers, he was taught that human slavery was wrong, and although sufficiently conservative to belong to the Whig party until its dissolution, he was, through all the vicissitudes of political changes, the steadfast friend of the colored race.



JESSE W. FELL

Being the only lawyer in McLean county for several years after his location here, he was selected as the representative of public interest in the protection of the territory of the county from change, by the creation of new counties.

In the winter of 1834-5 he was sent to Vandalia, the then capital of the state, to watch the interest of McLean county in the preservation of its territory. At that session he met Mr. Lincoln and Maj. John T. Stuart, upon whom he greatly relied in the accomplishment of the purpose and object of his mission. That was probably the commencement of that friendship which subsisted between him and Mr. Lincoln, and from which, in some measure, have sprung some of the most important results of history. To Judge David Davis, Gen. Asahel Gridley, and Mr. Fell, in a great measure, is due the honor and credit of preserving the outlines of McLean county, so that today it is the largest county in the state, and larger than any county of the adjoining states, except a few counties in northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

At the time of his early residence in McLean county, Mr. James Allin, the founder of Bloomington, General Gridley, who was then a merchant in Illinois, and Mr. William T. Major, were the leading and most influential citizens. General Gridley was here on and before the 4th of July, 1831, when the first sale of lots was held, and bought the lot on which, in after years, he built his banking house and in which he did business until his death, in 1881, nearly fifty years.

Judge Davis did not come to Bloomington until the summer of 1836, and became the successor of Mr. Fell as a lawyer, who sought the more congenial life of out-door and rural activity.

He always believed in newspapers and periodicals as one of the means to develop and advance the interest of a country and the race, and as early as 1836 he was instrumental in starting a newspaper in Bloomington, called the Bloomington *Observer*, which was first issued on the 14th day of January, 1837, and continued until 1839, when it disappeared from want of support.

Although he did not return to Pennsylvania, he never lost interest of the most sympathetic character, in his father, mother, brothers, and sisters. His brother, Kersey, came to Illinois in the year 1835, and as the result of their joint appreciation of the situation, in June, 1837, the father, mother, two sisters, and his brothers, Joshua, Thomas, and Robert, with their families, came to make Bloomington their permanent home.

During all this time of activity Mr. Fell was unmarried, and in the year 1838 was verging on the line of bachelorhood, so his thoughts turned seriously to the consideration of that question so material to human happiness and success.

In the years of his infancy and boyhood he had known in Pennsylvania Mr. William Brown and his family, of Lancaster county, and when he came to Illinois that acquaintance was renewed, which hap-

pily culminated, on the 26th of January, 1838, in the marriage of Jesse W. Fell and Hester V. Brown, the third daughter of his old friend. Miss Brown was a young lady well worthy to be the wife of such a man, and although eleven years his junior, she had all the qualifications to fit her for the responsibilities of her new situation.

At the time of the marriage, the shadows which involved him in financial ruin, were gathering about him: but Mrs. Fell was of that heroic mould of character which could endure the storm or enjoy the sunshine as the situation required or permitted. As she started, so she endured, the faithful wife and fond mother through the changing scenes and shifting fortunes of nearly a half century. Of that marriage have been born Henry C., William B., who died in 1841; Eliza B., Clara V., Flora M., who died in 1855; Alice C., Rachel M., and Fannie C. Fell.

After the crash of 1837, and at its height in 1841, Mr. Fell engaged in the practice of the law for a short time, and was very successful in getting business, but he found the law office too circumscribed for the restlessness of his disposition, and in the year 1844 he opened a farm about four miles east of the present village of Normal. The distance from habitation and timber was so great that the place by the public was called "Fort Jesse," the forerunner of civilization.

In 1845 he moved to a farm in Adams county and engaged in the nursery business, following that fascinating inclination which he had always had for the cultivation of trees and shrubbery.

He never lost his taste for the school room as a teacher, and was always identified with the cause of education, and in going to Adams county he soon became interested in the common schools of that locality. In 1850 he delivered an address (which was published in full) before the first Teachers' Institute held in that part of the state, and it is safe to assume he was the instigator of that movement.

In 1851, having traded his nursery farm for a farm near Bloomington, he returned after an absence of about five years to spend the rest of his days in and near Bloomington. After his return he lived for thirty-seven years to work and assist in that growth and beauty of city, town, and country which has so wonderfully changed the landscape and locality.

On his return he again identified himself with a newspaper, having purchased an interest in *The Western Whig*, established in 1846. Mr. Fell changed the name of the paper to the Bloomington *Intelligencer;* in about a year he sold his interest to Mr. C. P. Merriman, who owned already one-half. Mr. Merriman, being a very fine scholar, changed the name to *Pantagraph* derived from the Greek words signifying to write all, or in the order they appear in the name, "all write."

Mr. Fell returned to McLean county in a short time after the passage of the act granting land to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Cairo to Galena,

and that was, perhaps, one of the reasons of his return to his old home. At the time of its definite location General Gridley was a senator in the legislature from a large district, including the counties of McLean, DeWitt, Macon, Logan, and Tazewell, and to their united efforts and ability is due the fact of the location of the road through Bloomington.

There was a determined effort to locate the road through Springfield and Peoria, but they succeeded in inserting in the bill a provision that the road should be located within five miles of the northeast corner of township 21, range 2 east: that provision secured the location at Decatur, Clinton, and Bloomington, which subserved very much the largest portion of the General's constituency.

The year 1850 was the commencement of a new era in the history of the Northwest and especially in Illinois, and many schemes of railroad building sprang into being about that time. Among other railroads talked of was an east and west road from Lafayette, Ind., west by the way of Bloomington. Mr. Fell was at that time one of the owners and editors of the only newspaper published in McLean county: in the paper and public addresses he urged the adoption of such measures as would secure the location through the county, so as to make Bloomington one of the points. Without disparagement to the efforts of other men it may with truth be said that he was the most conspicuous and ardent friend of the railroad, but other influences and considerations were too strong, and the result was that ultimately the railroad was located in the north part of the county, and is now the line of the T., P. & W. road. Although the effort to bring the road through Bloomington was not successful, Mr. Fell and other friends of the measure are entitled to the credit of their earnest action and purpose. About the same time the Chicago & Mississippi road, which became the Chicago & Alton, was located through Bloomington, and to that, in common with other gentlemen, Mr. Fell contributed his share.

The distinguishing traits of Mr. Fell, earnestness, energy, judgment, and industry always made him conspicuous in all enterprises identified with the public improvement and the development of the resources of the city and county. He was ready and willing to go on any mission, and for any distance, and the leading men, Judge David Davis, General Gridley, Mr. James Allin, Mr. Wm. H. Allin, Mr. John W. Ewing, Judge John M. Scott, Mr. Hamilton Spencer, Judge McClun, Wm. T. Major, John Magoun, Kersey H. Fell, Doctor Stipp, Mr. Wm. F. Flagg, Dr. T. P. Rogers, Mr. George W. Parke, Mr. Swett, General Orme, Mr. William H. Hanna, Mr. William Dimmitt, Colonel McCullough, Dr. E. R. Roe, and many others interested in the welfare of the town, were always willing and anxious that he be selected to do whatever was to be done in the way of negotiation or interviewing the parties interested.

He attended every meeting and was most generally prepared with a series of resolutions, which were often adopted without amendment. He had no pride of opinion, and was ready and willing to adopt any suggestions that might be made or amendments offered.

When it was a matter of policy he was as yielding as a child to the suggestions of his coadjutors; when it was a matter of principle, he was steadfast and uncompromising.

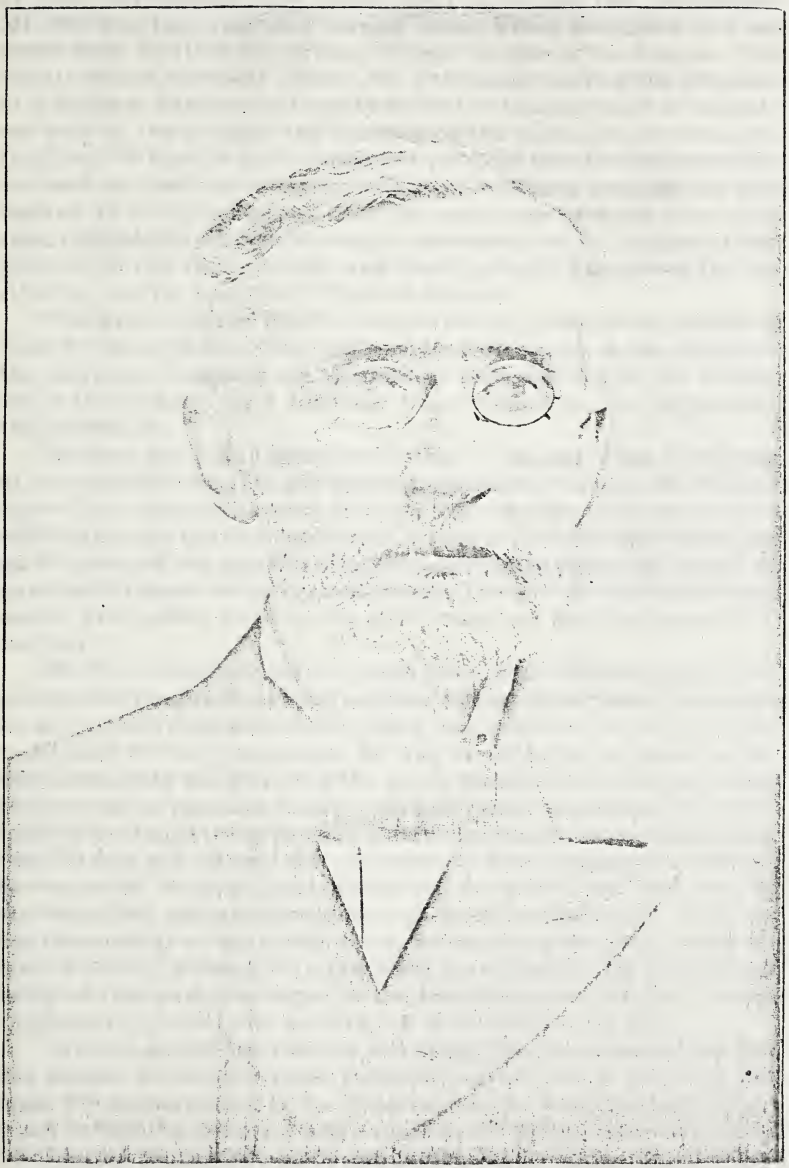
He had a most happy faculty of persuasion. A very good story is told of him and Judge Davis in that connection. While the Judge was always willing to be liberal and even enthusiastic in all schemes of public development, and relied upon Mr. Fell as a most efficient power to accomplish ends, he found it pretty hard to keep up with his friend in all measures of public improvement. Mr. Fell called at the office (while the Judge was home on a vacation from Washington), having in his hand a large bundle of papers, and as he came in the Judge said: "Oh, here is Fell again." "No," said he, "I can't do it; but it is no use to talk; you will have me before you go away." It is useless to say after that concession of the Judge, his friend Fell departed in a very short time, having fully accomplished the purpose of his mission.

In this place and along that line it is proper to quote what Governor Oglesby said about him. When the Governor was a State Senator, in 1861, he represented McLean county, and inasmuch as the Normal University was in his district, he was relied on to see that the institution was liberally and properly provided for in the way of appropriation. Mr. Fell having been the most conspicuous friend of the school, he was selected, by the friends of the institution, to go to Springfield to look after the legislation.

The necessity of his mission required that he should call often and stay long at the Governor's room, and of him, in that connection, the Governor, talking to one of Mr. Fell's friends, said, "I never met such a man as Jesse Fell. It makes no difference how often he comes or how long he stays, I never get tired of him. He never bores me; he is so sensible, honest, interesting, and earnest, that I never tire of him."

Mr. Fell, commencing with 1833, when he went to Vandalia in the interest of the county, up to a short time before his death, appeared many times before committees of the legislature, but it was always in the interest of a public measure, in which the whole state or his immediate locality was interested. He had no private schemes to advocate as a champion, and no corrupt, vicious legislation to carry through the legislature.

The compass of this paper will not permit, even in a general way, a reference to the many subjects and interests of a public character, with which the name of Jesse Fell is identified. The most conspicuous are the Normal University and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which have contributed to Bloomington in a very substantial way, in making it one of the educational centers of the state. Without the danger



JUDGE OWEN T. REEVES

of being invidious, it may be said, that as to these two institutions Mr. Fell was the great and moving cause, which instigated and secured their location at Normal. When the site of the Normal University was an unbroken prairie, Mr. Fell was advocating the adoption of a policy of having a university where the teacher could be taught, not only in the science and learning of the books, but in the art of teaching. When the public mind and policy of the state became ripe for such an institution, and it was to be definitely provided for and located, he inaugurated and, with the assistance of many other citizens, carried to a successful issue, a movement for its location at the junction of the two railroads, and from that seed has sprung the institution and the beautiful village of Normal.

When the result of the Civil war made it necessary to provide a home for the orphans of the soldiers, Mr. Fell again, as the leader of the movement, secured the location of that institution, his friend. Judge Davis, donating a sufficient tract of land for the purposes of the institution.

Without going into details as to what he accomplished in the way of having improvements and institutions located in and near Bloomington, and the great efforts he made to have other institutions, it is sufficient to say that he was always foremost in every effort that was made to secure the location of other public institutions; he spared no pains and stopped at no reasonable sacrifice to accomplish the success of every effort made by the public to secure the advancement of the city.

Mr. Fell having settled in Illinois as early as 1832 was closely connected with the public men and political history of the state. Although he never was a candidate for any office, and would not permit his name to be used in that connection, he was, nevertheless, a power in the state, moulding and directing the public sentiment of the people and the policies of political parties. In and from the home of his childhood he was taught that freedom was the heritage of man: that liberty was the rule and slavery the exception of man's existence, whether he was white or black; that liberty was to be enlarged and slavery circumscribed and ultimately extinguished and destroyed. That being the trend of his early education, he was yet sufficiently conservative to identify himself with the Whig party, and during the life and being of that party, belonged to the anti-slavery or free soil branch, represented by Governor Seward and other northern Whigs.

As early as 1840 Mr. Lincoln and Judge Douglas were regarded as the leaders of the two great political parties, and as Mr. Fell had made the acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln while he was in the legislature years before, the intimacy and attachment became more marked as Mr. Lincoln became the champion of the Whig party. The slavery question, although already the subject of more or less agitation, assumed in the year 1854 unwonted proportions, because of the repeal of what was known as the "Missouri Compromise."

By the passage of the act organizing Kansas, Judge Douglas, as chairman of Committee on Territories in the United States Senate, became the champion of the policy of repeal.

The excitement incident to the passage of the act repealing the "Missouri Compromise" commenced with the introduction of the bill for that purpose, and continued to grow in force and power until it culminated, in 1861, in the Civil war. The anti-slavery sentiment of Mr. Fell was fully aroused during the campaign of 1854, and his attachment to Mr. Lincoln, from that time, became more intense, and continued until his death by assassination in 1865.

In the recollections of public men of Mr. Lincoln, published by the *North American Review* a few years ago, the writer of this sketch has detailed the incidents of the first time he met Mr. Lincoln, Judge Douglas, and Mr. Fell. It was on the 12th day of September, 1854, in what was called the "Clouds House," situated on the north side of Front street, between Main and Center streets. Mr. Lincoln was attending the circuit court, then in session, The Kansas-Nebraska act was passed in the latter part of May, 1854, and congress adjourned some time during the summer. September 12th was the first time Judge Douglas had been to Bloomington for several years. He practiced law in McLean county before he became Senator, but this was the first time he was in Bloomington for the purpose of making a speech, since he became distinguished as one of the great leaders of the Democratic party. A very large per cent of the population, including men and women of every shade of political opinion, was in the city to hear his speech. Mr. Fell conceived the idea that a joint discussion between him and Mr. Lincoln would be acceptable to the people and productive of public good. So (it is presumed by the acquiescence of Mr. Lincoln) Mr. Fell called on Judge Douglas and made a proposition, inasmuch as there was a very large crowd in town and the public mind was very much excited on the question of slavery, that the Judge and Mr. Lincoln have a joint discussion, on the plan of the memorable debates which they held four years after. As soon as the proposition was made (as related by a person present) the Judge rather petulantly inquired of Mr. Fell to what political party Mr. Lincoln belonged, to which Mr. Fell replied, "Why, the Whig party, of course." "Not of course," said the Judge, "in this day of fanaticism and disturbance, he might belong to some other party." The Judge continued, "I find on coming to Illinois a very strange condition; in the north part of the state I am assailed by an old line Abolitionist; in the center I am beset by an old line Whig; in the south I presume I shall have to encounter an anti-Nebraska Democrat. I can't hold any of the parties accountable for what the others say, and it looks to me like dogging a man all over the state. If Mr. Lincoln wants to make a speech, he must get his own crowd. The people have come to hear me, and I therefore decline to have a debate as you propose." Mr. Fell was exceedingly polite, and while Judge

Douglas most peremptorily declined to divide the time with Mr. Lincoln, he was very cordial in his manner to Mr. Fell; and after the close of the question as to the debate, they talked of the old times in McLean. In a short time Mr. Lincoln came in and he and the Judge had a very pleasant reunion of old friendships.

While Mr. Fell had been most active in the cause of human freedom while a member of the Whig party, he became more active in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and was among the founders of the Republican party in the state of Illinois.

Although he did not take the "stump" extensively as one of the orators, he was one of the most active members in the organization of the party in different parts of the state, and in 1857 was commissioned by the Central Committee as Corresponding Secretary to visit different parts of the state for the purpose of conferring with the leading Republicans in the interest of the party.

While from his first acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln he had a great admiration for him and unbounded confidence in the wisdom of his judgment, the modesty of his own nature and that of Mr. Lincoln's, forbade that they should have premature aspirations for the presidency until in the fullness of time and the development of events such an ambition was proper.

The contest of 1858, between Mr. Lincoln and Judge Douglas, developed in Mr. Lincoln's character the possession of rare qualities of statesmanship, and enlarged the boundary of his fame into the broad expanse of the union. Mr. Fell, having great friendship for Mr. Lincoln, and being thoroughly impressed by his ability in the contest with Judge Douglas, he was among the very first who discovered in him the "logical candidate" of the Republican party for the presidency in the coming campaign of 1860. Although Mr. Lincoln was defeated in 1858, it was by a small majority, and Mr. Fell saw in the condition of the defeat the opportunity for better success and higher honor. Mr. Lincoln himself was very slow to believe that it was possible for him to be President of the United States, and it was only by the enthusiasm of such friends as Mr. Fell that he became inspired with the hope that he would attain to that distinguished position in the politics of the world.

Shortly after the campaign in 1858 Mr. Lincoln was attending court in Bloomington, and as Mr. Fell had conceived the idea that it would be a good policy to have something in the form of a short biography of him for publication in the eastern papers, he called on him at the court room and suggested to him the propriety of preparing a statement of the leading incidents of his life for publication in the east. The result was that at the instance of Mr. Fell, Mr. Lincoln, while sitting at a desk in the old court room, prepared that short yet comprehensive autobiography, as it may be called, which has been so extensively published since his death. It is the only thing left on record by Mr. Lincoln giving the facts of that early life and career which culminated in the lasting glory of his name.

The autobiography was first used by Mr. Fell in being published by Mr. Joseph J. Lewis in his paper at West Chester, Penn., and was extensively copied in all the papers of the state and throughout the east.

The careful and sagacious modes of Mr. Fell are illustrated by this incident, in showing his diligence and good judgment in the preparation for the great struggle in which Mr. Lincoln was nominated and in which he was elected.

During the campaign of 1860 he was most efficient in counseling and conducting the delicate situations which often arise during a contest of that magnitude. His devotion to Mr. Lincoln, while he had great appreciation of his moral worth, arose from his devotion to the cause of freedom and liberty.

With Mr. Fell men were but the creatures of a day while principles were eternal, and the obligations of personal friendship were often subordinated to his devotion to what he thought was his duty on the higher plane of public good. Although he changed his political relations to parties, and did not hesitate to do so when convinced of the necessity of the change, he was never inconsistent with the obligations to freedom and liberty.

When slavery was abolished and the South acquiesced in that condition, he was broad and liberal in his views of reconstruction, and supported his old time friend, Horace Greeley, under whose banner he had fought as a free soil Whig, with as much enthusiasm as he supported Lincoln in 1860 and '64.

With the close of the campaign of 1872, Mr. Fell closed his great activity in politics. He was advancing toward that period in life when the conservatism of action and thought take possession of the being, new men and new measures had come to the front, and while he did not lose interest in the situation, the enthusiasm of other days had gone.

Mr. Fell's family were Quakers, and in that faith he was taught lessons of charity and kindness, and those lessons he never forgot in any and all the relations of life. He and his brother Kersey became identified with the Hicksites, a branch of the Quaker denomination, and as a result of that affiliation they were largely instrumental in the organization of the Free Congregational church, which was the predecessor of the present Unitarian church of Bloomington. He was a constant member upon the meetings of that church, and spent his money and time freely in its prosperity and success.

Mr. Fell, through his whole life, was a devoted brother, as he has been as a son, a husband and a father. This was especially so with his brother Kersey, who was one of the most accomplished gentleman of his times. It was a most delightful picture to see them together in old age; there never was a time in the cheery days of childhood when their affection was purer or deeper. In the later days of Mr. Fell's life he was still busy in acts of kindness and goodness, still taking de

light in beautifying home and habitation, not with costly ornament, but with that beauty which the hand of industry reaps so bountifully from the resources of nature. In the winter of 1887 he was approaching four score years, and that busy body and active mind were growing worn and weary with the toils of life; nearly all of those who had shared with him the triumphs and defeats of other days, had gone before; in obedience to that inexorable law of the race, on the 25th day February, Jesse W. Fell died the old, old fashioned death,

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

His name is a household word in the community in which he lived so long, and of which he was so honored a member, Although he served in the army with the rank of major, no person thought of referring to him by his title. He had made the name "Jesse W. Fell" royal in the love of his people, and it needed no title of honor or dignity.

There is a living called the dead, and he lives among that living in the gratitude of men for what he has done. He needs no monument of marble or bronze to prepetuate his memory; the coronal of trees and shrubs, as it shines in the dew drop or glistens in the icicle is the best monument of his life and work. Let the grateful remembrance of the people plant a grove to his memory where the freshness of spring, the music of summer and the glow of autumn may cheer the heart of old and young, in the enjoyment of that beauty which cheered him in infancy, manhood, and old age.

Quoting the language of that great master of poetic thought, whose verse he loved so well, it may be said:

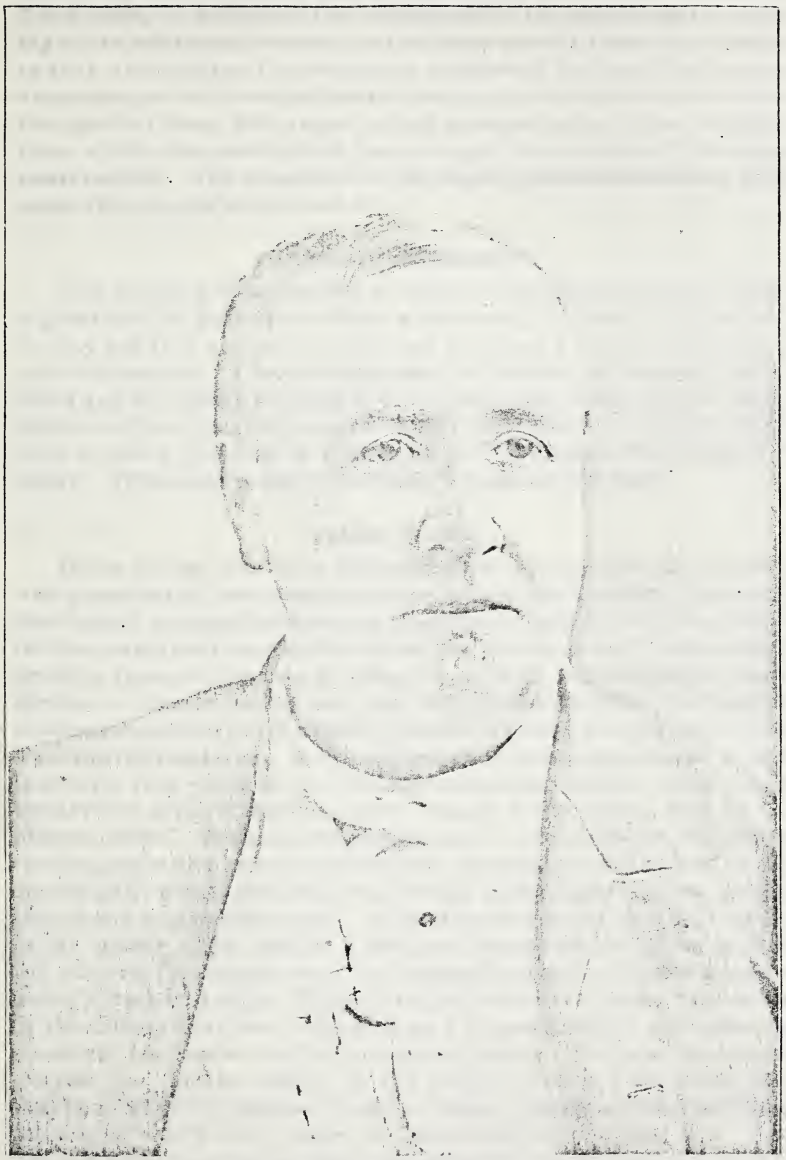
"Today we make the poet's words our own,
And utter them in plaintive undertone;
Nor to the living only be they said,
But to the other living, called the dead,
Whose dear paternal images appear,
Not wrapped in gloom, but robed in sunshine here.
Whose simple lines complete and without flaw
Were part and parcel of great Nature's law;
Who said not to the Lord as if afraid,
'Here is thy talent in a napkin laid,'
But labored in their sphere as men who live
In the delight which work alone can give.
Peace be to them! Eternal rest!
And the fulfillment of that great behest,
'Ye have been faithful over a few things,'
Over ten cities shall ye reign as kings."

Sports and Pastimes of the Pioneers.

By Judge Thomas F. Tipton.

IN the early settlement of the county, there were necessarily but few sports or amusements, and for this reason the history of the early sports and amusements is very meager. The country was sparsely settled, the settlements being in and along the timber; the prairies were supposed to be uninhabitable, thus it will be observed that opportunities for sports of any kind were few. Pitching horse-shoes, horse racing, foot racing, jumping, wrestling, the hunt, the dance, and a few of the simpler games, such as bushel checkers, marbles, etc., were the principal diversion. There were but few books, and these were read by still fewer men or people: but few families were subscribers to a newspaper. There was no telegraph and the mails were not carried in magnificent cars, but on horse-back and in the old stage coach. House raisings, corn huskings, quiltings, and wool pickings are so closely allied to the early sports, that I have taken the liberty of including these gatherings as amongst the sports of the county. Card playing was not tolerated by any respectable people and the fiddle, to the church people, was supposed to be the devil painted red. Spelling schools were a luxury enjoyed only during school months in the winter. There were no theaters, lectures, or other entertainments. A circus was cause for rejoicing.

Information and knowledge of what was going on was obtained not through the medium of newspapers, but was conveyed orally from neighbor to neighbor. Religous meetings were but seldom held, but when held the whole community attended. These sports were carried on largely to kill time; the people lived and moved slowly; they were not in a hurry. A man had plenty of spare time, at any season of the year, except in corn planting season, to hitch up a yoke of cattle to a wagon or cart and spend a week visiting his friends. The social climate was better than now. The marital tie was then knotted much stronger than now; the family ties were stronger, as a rule, than now. The certified copy of a decree of divorce then would have created such consternation in a neighborhood, as would have called out the people of the precinct, to witness its reading. We of today may well wonder how these people spent their time when not at work, but the answer is simple; they retired early in the evening, many families retiring as early as six o'clock in the winter, and at early dusk in the summer, and a few later than seven in the winter and early dawn in summer, and during the day, instead of reading newspapers or books, the time was spent in visiting, walking over the farm, or in conversation—at that time the source of nearly all information. On the occasion of visitors, conversation was frequently carried on until midnight. The trend of the conversation was very different from the ordinary conversation of today. The Revolutionary war was then fresh in the minds of the people, and they loved to talk



JUDGE THOMAS F. TIPTON

about the Revolutionary and Indian fights and Indian massacres. The burning by Indians of the little homes of the people and the scalping of the white men, women, and children were of recent occurrence; in fact, the blood of the people yet dampened the earth, and nearly everybody had either relatives or friends that had met their death at the hands of these wild assassins, and necessarily the Indian troubles, from which the country had just emerged, was a source of common conversation. The simplicity of the people, unlettered as they were, made their sports simple and few.

Pitching Horseshoes.

The pitching of horseshoes or quoits is familiar to all, but it takes a great deal of practice to make a successful pitcher. It takes tact to play and it is wonderful with what accuracy a trained pitcher can toss a horseshoe. I have known men to become so intensely interested and the games running so close, that they would play for hours almost without speaking a word, except as to the count, and seemingly with as much pride as to success, as the champion chess player of today. This game is now practically a game of the past.

Horse Racing.

Horse racing was truly an early sport, and for this purpose only was it conducted; it was not carried on with a view to profit. Thorough bred horses were not numerous in those days—in fact, there were none in this county; but men had horses of fine breeding and took as much pride in them as the men of today do in their thorough-bred stock. Betting on horse racing was well nigh universal; the bets were of small sums, scarcely ever exceeding one dollar, and a bet of five dollars was regarded as large. It was necessary to properly interest a man in a horse race—that he have at least something staked on the result; twenty-five cents staked was quite enough to interest a man to the highest pitch. Trotting and pacing races were unknown; they were running races and generally from three hundred to six hundred yards; occasionally a mile race was run, but the most common race was what was known as a quarter race. In fact, there were but few mile horses in the county. The race of a mile and repeat or the three best in five was practically unknown. Occasionally there was a hurdle race—a single dash of a mile. While it may be true that there was no horse in the county that was registered as a thorough-bred, yet notwithstanding this fact we had some very fine horses. Perhaps the fastest quarter nag in the county in the early days was "Old Clear the Kitchen," owned by Samuel Ogden, of Money Creek; and the best mile horse was "Old Uncus," owned by James Gambrel, of this city. The coming horse race was as much the subject of conversation and anxiety as the coming of Barnum's show is to the small boy of today.

Foot Racing.

Here came the dividing line between the church and the world. The line of demarcation between the church and the "beggarly elements" was much more marked and more clearly defined then than now: but upon the question of foot racing the church people were somewhat divided. None of the church people would attend a horse race, but a few would attend a foot race. Foot racing was practiced largely by men and boys, and on almost every public occasion it was an essential part of the program to have two or three foot races. If a foot racer had then been called a sprinter it would have paralyzed the whole business. Foot races were frequent, and I think the average bets on each did not exceed one dollar. The purpose was to have just enough money up on the race to make it, in the language of the day, "interesting."

We had men in the county as fast as any of the traveling sprinters of today, of which I have any knowledge. Harmon Bunn, now of Danvers, and Jesse Stretch, of Towanda, who are both still living, were, in my judgment, the equal of any traveling sprinters of today, and for thirty yards Allin Hendrix, now deceased, was the equal of any. Foot racing was then respectable, and respected by almost the entire community.

Jumping.

Jumping was a great sport and men would engage in it for hours, and a man that could not stand and at three jumps jump from thirty-six to forty feet, was not in it. The run-hop-step-and-jump was great fun, but took wonderful nerve. It was expected that a good hopper, as this jump was called, could jump from forty-two to forty-four feet, but few men could reach forty-five feet. Ethan McAferty, afterwards Doctor McAferty, was the only man that the writer personally knew that could perform this wonderful feat.

Wrestling.

Wrestling was not practiced to any great extent, yet there were a few men in the county that were regarded as good wrestlers. A gentleman who resided in Randolph Grove, George W. McHenry, was perhaps the most celebrated, being reputed the best wrestler in the state. Our people never took to wrestling, and it was rarely practiced, except occasionally among the boys.

Shooting Matches.

This was a sport of the late fall and early winter, most generally about the holidays. The shooting was generally for turkeys, occasionally a beef would be slaughtered and the shooting was for the quarters. There were rules governing these shooting matches that were strictly observed. Distance was agreed upon and fixed, and under the rules there was shooting off-hand, so called, and with a rest under the

rules of the shooting match, and which were well defined and understood the best shot in the various ways of shooting, and with and without a rest or off-hand and distance, were the winners.

The Hunt and Hunters.

In the very early settlement of the county there were a great many hunters, but as the country settled up, many of these people were crowded west, some going to Wisconsin in quest of better hunting grounds, but a few of them who had succeeded in obtaining homes, remained. There were deer hunters, turkey hunters, squirrel and bee hunters. In very early times and even after the Indians left the county, there was considerable honey in the county, and bee trees were to be found in every strip of timber. These old hunters were great story tellers, and were given a little, as then believed, to exaggerating. The writer remembers to have heard one of these old hunters say that on a certain occasion he missed his log chain, but thought nothing further about it, supposing that some of his neighbors had got it; and that shortly afterwards he went out on the prairie to hunt for deer and at some little distance ahead of him he saw a wolf. He said he took after the wolf and saw that the wolf could not run fast: he ran up on it and killed it. He said he scalped the wolf and thought he would cut it open and see what the trouble was; on doing so he found in the stomach of the wolf about four feet of his log chain.

Again another: The writer heard another hunter say that he had been out of meat for two months, so he thought he would go out to the Sangamon, east of Cheney's Grove and kill a deer or two, and thinking he might find a bee tree, he took a barrel in the cart so as to take care of the honey, if he found any. He got to Cheney's Grove and thought he would unhitch his oxen and let them drink out of a pond, and discovering bees, he knew a bee tree was near. Looking for it, he soon found it, cut it down and filled his barrel with honey, supposing that he had got all the honey; that when he came back from his hunt he stopped to get his barrel of honey and thought he would take a drink out of the pond; on doing so, he found that the water in the pond was the purest kind of metheglin.

Fox and wolf hunting was a sport that all engaged in and all enjoyed. The spring wolf hunt was the day of days, and as the chase went on, the women and children along the line of the chase, would reach the highest state of excitement. Wild game and wild bees can not endure civilization and with the march of civilization, the game and bees passed on to the west, and this class of sports was lost to the present. Coon hunting was then, as now, great fun and many men enjoyed it.

The Dance.

The dance was enjoyed by the old and young alike. Men and women far above fifty years would engage in these dances with all the

energy of the young and were usually the better dancers. The people did not go to these dances in buggies or carriages, but horses and wagons were brought into requisition, young men frequently taking their girls behind them on horseback. The schottische was not danced. Dances were then of the most polite character and the square eight, the French four, the Money Musk, the old Virginia reel and other similar dances were in vogue at that time, and an invitation to a dance was to the recipient happiness supreme. The dance of that day was enjoyed by a greater number of people than the dances of today.

SPARKING.

While sparking, as conducted in early times, perhaps ought not to be classed as a sport, yet it certainly was a luxury, and so, closely allied to that of sport. I do not know that it can be truthfully said that the practice of that day has been improved by modern or later civilization. Virtue was not on the market and Christian purity was almost universal. The relation of husband and wife was regarded with the greatest sacredness and their home was pure.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The spelling school was regarded as a rare luxury and was conducted as follows: On the assembling of the school two of the scholars were selected and designated as captains. The captains would divide the school, the one having the first right of choice would choose one, then the other would choose one and so alternately, until all who were going to spell were chosen. Then the contest would begin; after this contest was decided, then usually came the contest to determine who was the best speller, and to decide this all would stand up, and whenever a scholar missed a word, such scholar would take a seat, and when all were down but one, the contest ended and the honor of the evening awarded. These spelling schools were productive of great good and encouraged the scholars to learn to spell.

These were the principal sports of early days. There was another class of amusements or source of entertainment that I hardly think comes within the scope of this paper, but by permission I will refer to the house raising, corn husking, the quilting, and wool picking. These, as they were not of every day occurrence can not technically be called sports, yet they certainly may be regarded as amusements. They were sources of great amusement and fun. The man that could carry up the straightest corner to a log house was a big man and the giant of the occasion. The woman that could pick the most wool or who was the best at quilting was high up in social circles. At the house raising and the corn husking the men enjoyed themselves to overflowing and the woman who could not enjoy herself at a quilting or a wool picking had but little appreciation of life. Those were festal days and on the occasion of their gathering at a wool picking or a quilting.

I am told, and this is undoubtedly true, that the women present never spoke ill of an absent person, lady or gentleman.

In order to understand more fully the enjoyment and supreme happiness of this wonderful people, it is necessary to know that they lived practically without trouble. They knew nothing of the great questions and contests of today. They aimed to raise ample to live on and to always have plenty, and the surplus, if any, was invested in land at one dollar and a quarter per acre. These people were not an educated people; they lived in their log houses with plenty to eat and to wear; they worked in the summer and did whatever feeding they had to do in the winter, laboring as a rule barely sufficient to give them a good and wholesome appetite. They did not dress as people do now, yet they were comfortably clothed with goods manufactured by the honest toil of the women. The late General Gridley, in the last argument he ever made to a jury, gave a description of these men. While the description may be somewhat colored, yet it will give his idea of men and things. The occasion of this phillipic by the General was the trial of a case for the right of way of what is now the Lake Erie road. The company had taken two acres of land for right of way from a man by the name of Broderick, who lived near where the village of Holder now stands, and the commissioners appointed to assess his damages had only allowed him $3 for his land when the conceded value of the two acres was $80. The General was attempting to, and in fact did prove that the benefit to his other land by the construction of the road, was equal to $77, the difference between the award and the value of the land. A large number of witnesses had testified for Broderick that the construction of the road was no benefit to the land but was a great damage. The General, in describing what this county would have been without railroads, said in substance, I can not give his exact words—that before railroads were constructed in this country that everybody came to town on Saturday with their linsey-woolsey clothes on and would stand around, talk a little, drink a little, and swear a little, until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when each crowd would begin to gather together and when the crowds were ready, they would get on their horses and first would come the crowd from Stout's Grove: they would ride up in front of a grocery, then standing on the south side of Front street between Center and Main, where they would all get off and go in and take a drink, then remount their horses and start out the Peoria road on a gallop, some yelling, others singing. Then he said would come the crowd from Mount Hope, Randolph, Buckles' Grove, and Salt Creek; and last, but not least, would come the crowd from Money Creek and Mackinaw, each crowd alighting from their horses and taking a drink, remounting and starting with a yell. Whether the General's description was correct or not, he won his case before the jury, composed of the sons of these men he had so eloquently described; but whatever may be said of these men, they were men of the

strictest integrity. A Charivari was regarded as not only proper and legitimate, but a necessary adjunct to a wedding. Under the new order of things a charivari is no part of a wedding or a wedding outfit.

There were no entertainments and but few religious meetings.

The first menagerie or animal show that rose to the dignity of a show, to the knowledge of the writer here, was on the 4th day of July, 1845; the entire population of the county, with a few rare exceptions, was in town that day. I think in proportion to the population, more people were in town on that day than any day since. The first circus was here, I think, in 1836. These shows were moved in wagons and not in magnificent railway trains as today.

The First Fire-works.

On the election of General Taylor to the presidency in 1848 the Whigs determined to celebrate the event with fire works and other demonstrations. The day was fixed and everybody was in town before noon. A cannon was taken to a pasture near the west side of the old cemetery ground and a gentleman was proffering to fire three times a minute or twenty-seven times in nine minutes; this he failed to do and the cannon went off while loading, with the rammer in, the rammer striking the lintel of a door to the log way in a saw-mill near where the Lake Erie depot now stands. At night the fire-works proved a great success. They had been prepared by a man by the name of James Dodson, who was then a citizen of the county. In addition to the fire works they had perhaps a hundred cotton balls saturated with turpentine and on fire; these were thrown by the crowd back and forward, keeping them almost constantly in the air. In addition to the fire works they had sixty men on horseback, each carrying a staff with a cotton ball on the end saturated with turpentine on fire and making a very brilliant light. This was the first ratification day in Bloomington as I am advised.

In the process of time, railroads came to us and with these roads came a new civilization and without a ripple we passed from under the old and came under the new, resulting in a change of dress, change of habit, change of sports; in other words, in a moment the world around us changed and we were completely under the new order of things.

JOHN FLOURNOY HENRY.

BY E. M. PRINCE.

DR. JOHN FLOURNOY HENRY was born on a farm at Henry's Mills, Scott county, Ky., January 17, 1793. He came of a distinguished ancestry, the Henrys being one of those Huguenot families who for conscience' sake fled from sunny France to the wilderness of the new world that they might worship God in their own way and not after priestly dictation. His grandfather, Rev. Robert Henry, settled in Charlotte county, Va., in 1755, and was the pastor of Cub Creek and Briary churches there. His fourth son was a soldier in the Continental army, having fought under General Greene at the battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781. Like so many other adventurous Virginians, he was attracted to the beautiful land across the mountains, and in the fall of 1781 he moved to Lincoln county, Ky., where he was married, October 12, 1786, to Elizabeth Julia, the second daughter of Mathews Flournoy, also of Huguenot descent, who was killed by the Indians at Cumberland Gap. He soon became a leading man in the new commonwealth, and at a time when every man in this "dark and bloody ground" was an "Indian fighter," he became so noted for his courage and skillful leadership that at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, when Tecumseh was killed and the power of the Indian tribes in the Northwest Territory completely broken, he was a Major-General and commanded one wing of General Harrison's army.

With such an ancestry and under such environments, John F. Henry grew to manhood, a strong, athletic, fearless, patriotic, intelligent, God-fearing young man. His parents appreciated the advantages of an education, and he received the best his state afforded. He studied medicine, and in 1813, at the age of 20, he was commissioned by President Madison as surgeon's mate in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, and immediately entered upon active service in the campaign under Colonel Boswell, of Kentucky. At his own request he was transferred to the command of Gen. William Henry Harrison, and was actively engaged in his campaign against Canada, and took part in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. When the United States pensioned the soldiers of the war of 1812, Doctor Henry's name was placed on that "roll of honor," and he continued until his death, November 12, 1873, to draw a pension, which he always devoted to benevolent uses. After the close of the war of 1812 he returned to the practice of his profession, but not satisfied with the professional education his native state afforded him, he went east, and in 1817 attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and early in 1818 graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. May 7, 1818, he married Mary Wilson Duke, daughter of Dr. Basil Duke, of Washington, Mason county, Ky., where he located and practiced his profession in company with his father-in-law and Doctor Shackleford. In the autumn of 1820 he removed with his family to

Bois Brule, Perry county, Mo., where, in the fall of 1821, his wife and daughter died. Doctor Henry returned to Kentucky and resumed the practice of his profession in Hopkinsville. In 1826 he was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Robert. He issued "an address to the voters" of his district, which "in purity of language, clearness of style, and elevation of sentiment is a model production." His tastes did not lead him to political life, and on the expiration of the term he resumed the practice of his profession.

On the first of January, 1828, Dr. Henry married Lucy S. Ridgely, the daughter of Dr. Frederick Ridgely of Lexington, Ky. Their children were Mary and William, who died in their infancy. Greenbery R., born September 12, 1828, died May 14, 1885: Mary B., born August 16, 1835, died August 21, 1894: John Flournoy, born June 22, 1839, and still living, a leading business man of Louisville, Ky.: and Flora, born September 19, 1842, died June 8, 1862. In the spring of 1831 Dr. Henry became Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, which necessitated the removal of his family from their Hopkinsville home. He delivered the introductory lecture of the course November 4, 1831. While residing there, in 1832, the cholera scourge visited that city. Dr. Henry was a faithful physician and friend to the suffering masses throughout its prevalence, always ready, day and night, to attend the stricken victims, knowing neither fatigue, hunger, nor any personal want, going from house to house doing all in human power and skill to arrest the dreadful epidemic. Subsequently he published a "Treatise Upon the Causes and Treatment of Cholera," which became a leading authority on that subject. Notwithstanding he was very pleasantly situated in Cincinnati, a professor in the leading medical college of the west, and sure of a large and lucrative practice in the near future, city life did not suit him, he was a lover of nature, and as his father had been drawn by his adventurous spirit from his old home to the west, so Dr. Henry was drawn to the beautiful prairies of Illinois, where he could impress his life and character upon the new and plasitic community. So he resigned his professorship, gave up the cultured society of the then western metropolis, and in the spring of 1833 moved to Illinois, going by steamer to St. Louis and from there by a river steamer to Pekin, and from there by stage to Bloomington, then a village of some three hundred inhabitants, where he settled.

He was already a man of considerable property, and brought with him his servants, also the first covered riding carriage in the county, probably doctor's gig, and what was of more importance, a goodly supply of good books, then scarce in the little village, and what was of the most importance to the little community, he brought the high culture that comes from distinguished birth, large knowledge of the world's best literature, and a wide acquaintance with the most distinguished men and women in the country. He was a man of fine presence, six feet in height, muscular build, weighing usually about one hun-

dred and eighty-five to ninety pounds, with the courtly bearing of a "gentleman of the old school;" although affable to all, and a man to whom one never appealed in vain, he had little of the free and easy familiarity of the frontier. Some of the uncultured took umbrage at this natural reserve and called him an aristocrat, but if so, it was the aristocracy of good breeding, of education, of high character, and the usage of polite society. He soon acquired an extensive practice, reckoning among his patrons such men as James Miller, afterwards state treasurer; David Davis, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and many others of the first families of the county. They first lived on Main street, but the fall of 1834 he bought lots 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 in the original town of Bloomington, on the north side of the square. On lot 12 was his office, a two room building, and on lot 11 his residence, a modest house of five rooms, but perhaps as good as that of any one else in the village. Here they commenced housekeeping December 24, 1834, and continued to reside there until 1845, when they moved to Burlington, Iowa. Mrs. Henry was a finely educated, cultured woman, stately in appearance, and elegant manners, and their house became the natural center of the best society in the county. One lady, still living, then a girl of 21, who was a frequent visitor at the Henrys, says Mrs. Henry was the mentor of the young ladies of Bloomington, encouraging and directing them in their efforts for self culture and initiating them into the customs of good society as practiced in Lexington, Cincinnati, and Washington.

Dr. Henry had a high sense of professional honor and courage. In 1834 Major Moore and Mr. Crow, with their families moved from Hopkinsville to Bloomington. They put up at the "Bloomington Caravansary," a small hotel at No.—— West Front street. Soon after their arrival Martha Crow, a little girl eight years old, was taken sick. Dr. Henry being sent for pronounced it smallpox: the people greatly alarmed, notified both families to leave town at once, but Dr. Henry said "No," and he and his wife fitted up the back room of the doctor's office and the little girl was taken there and cared for until she died. Dr. Henry, Allen Withers, and James Miller dug her grave and buried little Martha Crow. Mrs. Crow was then taken down with the same dread disease. Some of the frightened people were very angry that the stricken families were not expelled from the town and in their angry fright said the doctor wanted the smallpox to spread that he might get more practice, but Dr. Henry's humanity prevailed over their cowardly fear and unreason.

Mrs. Allen Withers, on account of whose benefactions the "Withers Public Library of Bloomington" was named, and who by her will endowed most liberally a public library at Nicholasville, Kentucky, her native town, in a sketch of Dr. Henry, says of Mr. and Mrs. Henry, "They entertained all strangers that came to Bloomington and I think their hospitality gave a tone to Bloomington it has never lost. Dr. Henry was fond of gardening and always shared its products with his friends.

He planted all those clumps of trees in George P. Davis's grounds east of town. He also planted groves west of town. He was a high tempered man, and one peculiarity about him was the more angry he got the lower grew his voice, and his wife used to laugh about his losing his voice. I never heard him use a harsh word to any one and he was the most polite man to servants I ever knew and in and out of his family was a moral man. I knew the doctor and Mrs. Henry intimately, and have never known any of God's people more charitable to humanity. The law of kindness was their watchword."

Dr. Henry was a cotemporary, admirer and follower of Henry Clay. In 1826 and 1827 he represented the Hopkinsville district in the United States congress, but voluntarily retired from a field of activity in which he would doubtless have achieved a great success. In a letter from Bloomington, October. 14, 1842, he says "heretofore I have resisted all solicitations to become an office seeking politician. * * * I am too domestic to desire to leave home without my family, and too poor to take them with me." In 1836 he took an active part in the campaign in behalf of Mr. Clay, and again in 1840 in behalf of his old commander, Gen. William Henry Harrison. He was thoroughly acquainted with all the public questions of his day; was the best whig speaker in this part of the state and was in great demand on the stump, among other places making speeches at the big "Tippecanoe' meetings at Peoria and Springfield in 1840. It was largely through his labors that McLean county, from a democratic became a whig county which fact probably largely determined that it should be strongly republican, when that party was formed, as nearly all the whigs in this county went into the republican party. Like Henry Clay he was an emancipationist and emancipated his own slaves, two of whom, Henry and William Wells, came with him to Illinois and lived with him until he moved to Iowa, and were paid liberal wages. One of them, Henry, over a hundred years old, as he claims, lived until within a few months and spoke affectionately of his old master and mistress. But Dr. Henry had no sympathy with the abolitionists, "of whom," in a letter from Bloomington dated March 26, 1843, he says "there are a good many bad specimens hereabouts" and in 1860 still clinging to conservatism then no longer popular, he suffered the little element of that party in Iowa, to nominate him for governor, but declined to take an active part in the campaign.

He was the first to organize a temperance society in Hopkinsville, while living there, and from that hour was a strict tetotaler, though previously seldom touching liquor of any kind. In January, 1887, for the first time, liquor prohibition was established in Hopkinsville—thus after sixty years, for nearly one-fourth of which he had been in his grave, this early effort of his bore fruit. He never used tobacco in any form, and was never known to utter an oath. He always attended the Presbyterian church, the church of his ancestors, and contributed liberally to its support, and about 1850 connected himself formally with that church.

He was a great lover of nature. In a letter dated at Bloomington, November 18,1835, to his friend Dr. C. W. Short, of Lexington, Ky., he writes: "All my arrangements are made with a view to have ample range and space enough. I cannot relinquish my fondness for the garden, the orchard, and the forest:" and he hopes he will be able to transplant to the west a taste for horticulture and ornamental planting. It was probably this ardent love of nature in its primeval aspects that induced him to leave the congenial society of the then metropolis of the west for a humble village in the midst of the uncultivated prairies. He was the pioneer tree planter in central Illinois. In a letter of November 18,1836, he says: "I had ten acres prepared for forest but professional engagements have suspended my labors after planting two acres only. * * * After much effort I have procured a few chestnut seeds which I hope to have growing in the spring. I have about 5,000 black locust scions from one to six feet in height—the product of the present year. * * * My trees are growing rapidly and I feel encouraged to make several additions to my planting, both of fruit and forest trees." October 14, 1842: "In addition to my professional engagements in the spring and summer my time is entirely consumed in attention to my garden and my trees. I do my own planting and that is no little matter, as it rarely falls short of five hundred trees a year and often greatly exceeds that number. I do, also, my own grafting, budding, and pruning." And February 3, 1843, he writes that he has, "some four or five thousand locusts, which are doing well," * * * and "in addition to my locust, one thousand walnuts, black and white. * * * I contemplate planting this year, at least three thousand trees, some six hundred of which will be of the sugar maple, ash, hickory, walnut, black cherry, etc., and the remainder of black walnut principally, with an occasional admixture of Lombardy poplar, and cottonwood. * * * I am trying the beech, but not extensively. I would be much obliged to you for a few of the seeds of the yellow wood of Virginia."

Some Pioneers of Randolph.

Gardner Randolph.

By His Neighbor, A. E. Stewart.

IN attempting to write the life of any of the pioneers of Illinois, the writer finds himself hampered by the want of material. The men who braved the perils and hardships of a pioneer's life, were not, generally, men of words. They were men of *deeds*. They were not, generally, men of education, men who would be apt to leave some record of their lives in the written history of the country they had redeemed from savagery, or who would be apt to write autobiographies, or accounts of their own daring or endurance; but rather, the

straight-forward, common, every-day, men of their time; who were heroes without knowing it, and whose lives were graced by a delightful simplicity, and unconsciousness of self, which renders what we *do* know, doubly interesting, from the knowlege that much more is lost to us from the modesty of the actors, or the carelessness of their descendants.

This is the more to be regretted, because nearly all of these men were men of strong individuality. In a sense, the pioneers were the picked men of the communities they left behind. It required more than ordinary nerve and resolution to leave comfortable, and, in may cases, luxurious, homes, in the East, to brave the Indians, the wild-beasts and the malaria of the West, and hence, as a general rule, the bravest, most adventurous and hardiest men furnished the early settlers of our own, as of other states. But the very qualities that fitted the pioneers for their task, prevented the cultivation of those tastes and habits which would lead them to record in writing, their adventures and experiences, or even to leave dates, and other important facts in such a shape as to be available to those who, with more leisure and a more thorough appreciation of their labors, would now gladly tell the story of their sacrifices, their adventures, their toils, and their triumphs.

While this is the case with the average pioneer, it is peculiarly the case with the subject of this sketch, who was entirely wanting in the education derived from books, and who owed his prominence, his usefulness, and his successes, entirely to his native strength of character, strong individuality, and a personal integrity, unquestioned during his long and adventurous career.

One of the most beautiful legends connected with the early settlement of this continent, is that of the rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas, the youthful daughter of King Powhatan, chief of the combined tribes of Virginia. Whatever may be the truth concerning the story as usually told in the histories, it is certain, at least, that Pocahontas was married to an Englishman, and that the most prominent citizens of Virginia are proud to claim their descent from the *quasi* royal woman who, at a critical moment, saved the infant colony from destruction.

Among these families was that of Randolph, whose most distinguished representative, "John Randolph, of Roanoke," for so many years enlivened the otherwise dull debates of congress, with the scintillations of a wit so bright and a satire so keen that he was popularly called "the meteor of the lower house." This eminent man always claimed, probably with truth, that he was a direct descendant of the royal Pocahontas; a claim rendered more probable, by his erect bearing, swarthy complexion, and piercing black eyes.

However much we, at this day, may sneer at a claim so shadowy, from so shadowy a princess, it is not to be denied that the pride of ancestry, leading to a resolution to do nothing unworthy of his family

honor and dignity, is a potent factor in maintaining a high standard of personal character, and though we may smile at the incentive, we can scarcely fail to respect the result. In a country like this, where there is no rank to confer obligation, the maxim "*noblesse oblige*" has fallen into disuse, but where it obtains, its influence, both in stimulating and restraining those subject to its operation, can hardly be over-estimated. It is the operation, in the individual, of that sentiment which, when developed in the community, is called "patriotism," and leads to the highest deeds of daring and endurance, rather than do anything unworthy of the ancestry they revere. At any rate, whatever may be the advantages of a royal descent, they were enjoyed by the subject of this sketch, who was a first cousin of the "Randolph of Roanoke," according to the traditions of his family, no documentary evidence of the fact being in existence, owing to the ignorance, the carelessness, or the poverty of his immediate ancestors.

Gardner Randolph, one of the earliest, if not the earliest, settler of McLean county, was born on March 16, 1796, in the mountain regions of North Carolina, the exact location not being known, and was the only son in a family of six. Left an orphan at the age of five, he was taken into the family of his uncle, whose discipline was so severe that at the age of about fourteen, he turned his back upon relatives and such civilization as had then been attained, and took refuge in what was then the wilderness of North Carolina. Of his life and adventures for several years subsequent to this, we have no account whatever, except that in 1814, he took part, under the immediate command of Major Peacock, in the expedition organized by General Andrew Jackson to defeat, or rather exterminate, the Creek Indians, which was accomplished at the bloody battle of "Horse Shoe Bend," where out of a total of nine hundred Indians, seven hundred and fifty were slain before the carnage was over and the fury of the assailants had abated from sheer exhaustion. In this encounter, young Randolph, then only eighteen years of age, took an active part, and used to relate with great gusto how he had grappled with an Indian in close combat, both their guns being empty, and after a long and fierce struggle, had wrested the tomahawk from his antagonist's grasp and dashed out his brains with his own weapon. He was fond, also, in relating the affair to strangers, of dwelling upon his own marvelous escape in the same battle, finding himself at the close with sixteen bullet holes through his shirt, while his person was entirely unhurt. After the stranger had been duly impressed with the miraculous nature of the escape, he would explain with great glee, that the shirt in question was rolled up in his knapsack, and that one bullet had made all the holes. It was a good story and it gave Mr. Randolph great pleasure to tell it, but the extreme improbability of anybody on that expedition possessing two shirts, has always inclined me to believe that he was indulging in a sort of mild romance. Shortly after this he was discharged, on the ground of ill-health, and drifted

into Kentucky, where, on January 5, 1818, he married Miss Elizabeth Ann Stringfield, returning soon afterward to Alabama.

The family which began to spring up around him reminded young Randolph of the necessity of providing a home for the young brood, and several moves and changes seem to have taken place, involving residence in the three states of Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee, but no record was made of his migrations, and, indeed, he seems to have belonged, at that time, to that class, so common in those days, of happy-go-lucky people, with no fixed habitation, depending mainly on hunting and fishing for subsistence, idle and shiftless, but contented and happy.

However, in 1819, a consultation was held among the relatives of the Stringfield family, which seems to have decided upon trying their fortunes in the then unknown country of Illinois, then just admitted to the union, and of which little was known, except that there was good hunting and plenty of elbow room.

The result was that in 1819 the families of John Stringfield, with his three sons, James, Alfred, and Sevier, and his two sons-in-law, Randolph and Burleson, loaded their scanty household goods into two wagons and a cart and turned their faces northward. Coming by easy stages, probably by the way of Shawneetown, a comparatively old settlement, and thence, by more easy stages, through White county, where they stopped for some length of time, they at last, in the latter part of 1820, located about nine miles northeast of where the city of Springfield now stands, and soon after the elder Stringfield died there, leaving his widow and three sons, mere lads of from twelve to eighteen, to get along as best they could.

One would think that our travelers had now reached the goal of their ambition. Here was plenty of cheap land; indeed land had not yet come into the market, and they could locate a claim anywhere they chose with the certainty that, under the rude ethics then prevailing, their claim would be respected by all others; and there was certainly elbow room enough, for there were not more than a dozen families in that vicinity, while to the north stretched a vast wilderness, utterly uninhabited; but the emigrants, especially Randolph, were unsatisfied. The land was fertile, certainly, but, to his critical taste, it was too wet. Indeed, at that time the greater part of the surface was utterly undrained, the streams rising in vast morasses of upland, flat as a floor, covered with a coarse grass from four to ten feet high, the breeding place of countless mosquitoes and flies, wherein no one ventured in daylight, in "fly-time," for fear of the bloodthirsty "green-head," nor in the night, for fear of the hardly less bloodthirsty "gallinipper." It happened, too, to be a particularly wet season, and Randolph, accustomed to the dry, piny regions of Alabama, declared he would push forward towards the North Star until he found higher ground, or, as he expressed it, "stuck fast in a snow drift." As it happened he did both. Accordingly, he and his brother-in-law, Burleson,

loaded their scanty effects, the one in a cart drawn by a lame, "bald-faced" mare, and the other in a home-made wagon, drawn by a pair of wild-eyed steers, and, leaving the old father-in-law, Stringfield, who died shortly after somewhat unexpectedly, struck out boldly across the trackless prairies.

The exact date of this *hegira* has been a fruitful source of controversy between the Randolphs and Stringfields for twenty-five years, for it was not until about that time that the matter came up, and, unfortunately, not until the chief person concerned, Randolph, was dead. The Randolphs, basing their belief upon an entry in an old family Bible, that the second son, William, was born December 10, 1822, and insisting that the said William was the first white child born in Randolph township.

But if he was so born, of course his parents were here at that time and therefore the settlement was made at least as early as 1822. This contention is strongly upheld by the only representative of the Randolph family now living in this state, Mrs. Sarah Welch, the second daughter of Gardner Randolph, to whom I am largely indebted for material in preparing this paper. Mrs. Welch, indeed, claims that her father arrived in Randolph's Grove in December, 1821, which would make him the earliest settler in McLean county, as the Hendrix and Dawson families did not come to Blooming Grove until May, 1822, but as Randolph, so far as is known, made no such claim in his life time, it seems likely that it was not until December, 1822, that the event took place. Upon the other hand, A. M. Stringfield, Randolph's brother-in-law, at that time a lad of twelve, has always held that he and his brother Sevier, came with Randolph upon an exploring expedition in 1823, and that the latter's settlement was not made until the fall of that year, and so the matter stands at present.

To us of the present day, it seems curious that any uncertainty could prevail about so important an event, but our surprise will disappear when we reflect that in those days very little writing was done, none at all in Randolph's family, that there were absolutely no newspapers or public records of any kind, and that the average pioneer would have hesitated some time if any one had asked him what the present year was, much less the month or day. * * * Upon important occasons, such as a birth, a marriage, or a death, a consultation was held, and after due argument and dispute, a date approximately correct was fixed upon, and the event duly registered in the family Bible, if they were so fortunate as to possess one, by some one who could write with a quill pen and ink made of copperas or polk-berry juice, but, ordinarily, they troubled themselves very little about dates, and not unfrequently lost their reckoning so that each neighborhood had its story of the pious class leader, who worked all day Sunday, to the great scandal of the church, or of the equally pious old lady who duly scrubbed and dressed her flock in their best and drove twenty miles under a blazing sun to meeting, only to find, to her dismay, that

it was Saturday and not Sunday after all. Again, it must be remembered that these people were, literally, living on the road. For three years they had wandered from Alabama up through Tennessee and Kentucky, no doubt with many zig-zags, and stop overs for rest, depending almost entirely on their rifles for subsistence, eked out with a little corn meal and hominy, obtained by trading pelts or wild meat, and so on into Illinois. A leisurely journey, (people *had* leisure in those days), they moved when they got ready, and stopped when they were tired; a regular gypsy life, with very little responsibility, or care, or anxiety for the future, except a vague idea that some day they would come to their ideal country. Meantime the weeks and months and years slipped by, and it is no wonder that, with so many stops and starts, the date of any *particular* stop or start was not considered important.

When Randolph and Burleson separated from Stringfield, it was only considered a temporary arrangement, and it was expected that the one party would soon drift back, or that the other would move up, and so no particular importance was attached to the date. The death of the elder Stringfield, and the coming on of winter, disarranged their plans, if they can be said to have had any, and the ox-wagon and the cart moved off up Salt creek and Sugar creek, each without a name.

Coming by easy stages up through Funk's Grove, they made a detour to the east, and, probably late in December, camped in the northwest edge of what has since been known as Randolph's Grove, a fine body of timber, growing along the Kickapoo, and a favorite camping place for the Kickapoo and Delaware Indians, whose wigwams, to the number of forty or more, were scattered along the creek, which at that time, was fed by numerous springs, all located on the west side of the stream and its tributaries, which, with the abundant shelter, afforded by the low, thick-set white oaks, which retained their leaves throughout the winter, making an effective windbreak, rendered it a model camping place, and exactly suiting the fancies of Randolph, who fell in love with the place at first sight. "Here," he exclaimed, "is exactly the spot I am looking for. Rolling land, plenty of good spring water, perfect shelter, abundance of game, and plenty of wild pea vines for my mare."

Penetrating about two hundred yards into the woods, upon the edge of a little ravine, with a fine spring flowing from its banks, he found four elm trees growing in a square, at just the right distance apart to fit the cover of his cart. He built a fire, hobbled his old mare, and turned her out to grass, shot a prairie chicken for supper, and the first permanent settlement in Randolphs Grove, if not in McLean county, was an accomplished fact. * * *

Just here I may be permitted to pause for a moment to explain what used to be a great deal of a mystery to me, until I was enlightened by one of the pioneers; namely, upon what did the old settler's

horses and cows subsist during the winter? They put up no hay, oats was unheard of, and it was as much as they could do to raise enough corn to feed their children, much less their stock. They simply did as the Indians did with their ponies, "let them rustle." In that early day, with the buffalo just gone and the cattle not come, the coarse, wild grass had full sway, and, although it killed down with the first freeze, and blue grass was as yet unknown, yet such was the luxuriance of the grass, that, even in the deepest snows, and coldest weather, there were bits of green grass left at the roots of the clumps of wild grass, sheltered by the falling stems, and in every sheltered glade and ravine in the forest, a species of wild pea, now entirely extinct, flourished, and furnished for the few animals besides the deer, a food plentiful, and reasonably nutritious, so that, unlikely as it seems to us at the present day, owing to the extensive range, and the few grazing animals, the horses and cows of the early settlers got through the winter pretty well. Indeed it was not until about 1830, that it became necessary to regularly provide wild hay and fodder for stock, and about that time, the deep snow furnished the pioneers a valuable, if expensive, lesson on the importance of providing feed for their stock, not a few domestic animals having perished by starvation that winter, together with countless deer.

It is impossible not to admire the "nerve" displayed by Randolph and Burleson in thus cooly sitting down to endure the unknown rigor of our northern winter, comparatively without shelter, and with tender children in each family. They came from a southern state, and knew only by inference how biting the cold gets to be in central Illinois, even in a mild winter. Their clothing was ill-adapted for this climate, being entirely of cotton and skins, and a scant supply of that. The childre[illegible] only provided with mocca[illegible] dryness and warmth, an[illegible] s and storms. The men ha[illegible] ar them with the peak in f[illegible] faces, and in winter to turn it backward, to keep the snow out of the back of their necks, while the women tied up their heads with cotton handkerchiefs, and nobody thought of furnishing their children's heads with any other covering than that provided by nature.

Mrs. Welch is able to furnish a pretty complete inventory of the contents of her father's cart, which were a few coarse blankets, and quilts, a little salt, a little hominy and meal, or rather a mixture of the two. As is well known, the principal grain food of that day consisted of corn grains pounded in a wooden mortar, with a pestle, until they were crushed to a greater or less degree of fineness, after which it was sifted, the portion going through the coarse sieve being called meal, while the rest continued plain hominy. Usually the sifting was done by the primitive method of running the meal through the fingers, but Randolph had progressed so far in civilization that he had become

the proud possessor of a sieve, made of horse hair, upon which he prided himself very much, and which did duty for all the neighborhood for several years, when there got to be a neighborhood. An old-fashioned Dutch oven, with a lid and a missing leg, for baking and boiling; a long-handled frying pan, a few pewter plates, and wooden spoons, two tincups and a gourd completed the outfit.

Of furniture, such as tables, and bedsteads, they had absolutely none. They slept on the floor, or rather, on the ground, and when they sat it was either on the mother earth or on rough blocks of wood squared off with an axe, which, with an iron wedge and a fro, composed the outfit of tools and implements. It will readily be seen that when you add two children you had as much as the old mare could pull. Of course there was a dog, but he was a foot-passenger.

Such was the sum of worldly goods which this young couple, now four years married, had accumulated, and they regarded it with pardonable pride, for it was quite equal to the average of their associates, the possession of the horse hair sieve being, indeed, quite an evidence of superior worldly prosperity. They slept under the cart the first night, but Randolph, now fully resolved to settle permanently, at once set about preparing his winter quarters. He took the cover off the cart, stretched it with a slant between the four elm trees for a roof, filled in the spaces on three sides of the square with boughs and grass, leaving the south side open, built a fire opposite the open front, and was ready in a few hours to receive company, which, indeed. was not long in calling upon the new comers, with every evidence of friendly interest and welcome.

Whether it was from the dash of Indian blood in his veins, or simply from native ta[illegible] ndolph was always a prime favorite with t[illegible] l him frequently, enjoyed his hospitality, a[illegible] nd stole his pigs and chicken, when he came [illegible] ost charming friendliness. Their children [illegible]. Welch recalls with lively interest, her Indian playmates, who were entirely unhampered with clothing, except, indeed, their native innocence and a skim-coat of mud. These friendly relations existed as long as the Indians remained in the vicinity, about eight years, and for several years afterward. Randolph's house was a favorite stopping-place, for bands of visiting savages, drifting through the country on hunting trips, or excursions between villages. * * * They were always made welcome, and Mrs. Welch has often seen a row of a dozen red men, stretched on the floor, in front of the fire-place, snoring through the night, with a hearty appreciation of their luxurious surroundings.

This, however, was years afterwards, when they had attained to the dignity of a cabin, with a puncheon floor, and a fire-place, both luxuries highly appreciated by the noble redman, who likes comfort as well as anybody, when it can be had without effort, and at the expense of somebody else.

One of the few instances of humor among the Indians, is related by Mrs. Welch, as an incident of the Black-Hawk war. Randolph was talking to one of his dusky neighbors about the probability of an incursion into the grove, by the hostiles, and that he might be killed and scalped during the foray, adding, joking, "I don't mind being killed, so much as being scalped afterwards." "Never mind," said his neighbor, with friendly zeal, "If I hear they are coming, I'll come over and kill you myself, and hide your body, so that you can go to the 'happy hunting grounds' with your scalp in its proper place." Fortunately the winter was a mild one, and with the help of the ax, and his shiftless neighbors, and possibly, also, from his neighbors in Blooming Grove, though this is doubted by Mrs. Welch, who declares that she never heard of any white neighbors during the first winter, the new-comers soon had a small cabin put up, into which they moved, from their first camp.

This building was about twelve feet square, with a dirt floor and a "mud-and-stick" chimney, extending, however, only just above the jambs. It had, though, what Randolph found to be indispensable, namely, a door made of puncheons, split from a linn log, hung on wooden hinges, and secured by a strong bar across the inside. This was made necessary by the fact that the Indians sometimes came in when they were not wanted, never taking the trouble to knock, and more than once he caught them pilfering some trifling article, and hunting parties returning late in the night, preferred the shelter of the settler's rude camp, to their own wigwams, and had an awkward habit of stalking in and making themselves at home at all hours. There was a log step in front of the door, which made a noise when trodden on, and many a time Mrs. Welch has heard that step creak, in the middle of the night, and heard an Indian softly trying the door in search of shelter. They never attempted to force an entrance, however, and their relations with the new-comers were always friendly and pleasant.

In the new house an attempt at house-furnishing was begun. Holes were made in the logs at the proper height, and pins put in as long as the width of a bed, supported at the outer end by forks driven into the ground. Upon these puncheons were laid, and, behold! the first bedstead. A sort of bench of clay was made in front of the fireplace, which answered the double purpose of a fender to warm feet upon and to furnish a slope upon which the ash-cake was laid to bake by the reflected heat.

Mrs. Welch describes a novel method of baking bread among the children of that day. They wound a strip of dough around the lower end of a round stick, like a broomstick, set the end in a hole in the ledge aforesaid, and then by gradually twirling the stick in front of the fire soon had a neatly browned morsel ready for their sharp, young teeth.

Meanwhile the brother-in-law, Burleson, made a similar settlement on section 25, on the opposite side of the grove, and these two

were the sole occupants of that vicinity for one and possibly two winters, according as we follow the Randolph or the Stringfield chronology.

At any rate a short experience of our northern winters seems to have convinced Burleson that the climate was too severe for him, and he returned to Alabama, leaving as his only memento his name attached to a small stream near which he settled, and which is called "The Burleson" to the present day. He subsequently removed to Texas and became Colonel of a regiment of "Texas Rangers" in the war for independence between Texas and Mexico.

In the spring of 1823 the Stringfield family came on from Sangamon county and stopped at Randolph's cabin, where the aged mother was left while he, the Stringfield boys, and Burleson made a tour of the different groves, Blooming Grove, Old Town, and Mackinaw, searching for a more inviting location, but returned, after some days' absence, convinced that their choice could not be bettered, whereupon all hands went to work near a spring upon what is now the "Stewart homestead," and made what is called a half-camp for the Stringfield people. This was done by setting strong forks in the ground, supporting a ridge-pole, and laying logs from that to the ground, open to the south, as Randolph's first camp had been. It was really a shed, reaching to the ground, and, with a fire in front, served their purpose until they had time to build the cabin in which the writer of the present sketch was born.

So far no cows had been brought into the country, but next year Randolph went back to "the Sangamon," as it was called, for meal, a mill having been built there, and found a man who had a cow to sell for $20. Randolph had absolutely no money, nor, indeed, had anybody else, but he had plenty of grit and muscle, and was determined to have that cow. After much dickering he finally made a bargain with the owner, made a camp, and cut and split four thousand rails in the Sangamon bottom as the price of the cow, and led her home behind his cart in triumph. It is provoking to have to add that after all this labor the perverse brute died within a week after he got her home, and it was a long time before they again enjoyed the luxuries of milk and butter.

In 1825, finding his family increasing, he aspired to roomier quarters, drove back to Springfield, the headquarters for everything in those days, and borrowed a "whip-saw," a sort of cross-cut, but made to cut lengthwise of the log, and operated in a very primitive manner. Some stout logs were laid across a ravine, or "hollow," as it was called, forming a scaffold, upon which the log to be sawed was fastened, having been previously squared with a broad-ax and the lines of the boards marked out on the upper surface. Then one man went below into the "saw-pit," as it was called, with a coarse cloth over his face, to keep the saw dust out of his eyes, and taking hold of one end of the saw, laboriously pushed and pulled up and down, while the other, who was called the "top sawyer," tugged at *his* end and guided the saw

along the marks to the end of the log. As may be supposed, it was hard work, and the two changed positions frequently, the lower being much the harder place, but time was not so much of an object in those days, and a few boards were made to suffice.

Randolph now built a double cabin, keeping the old one for a smoke house, and while it had a puncheon floor—that is, logs split into as flat pieces as practicable, and dressed down with a broad axe, the doors, windows, frames, etc., were made of real boards, the first ever seen in the grove.

Besides taking advantage of his enlarged facilities, he had some rude furniture made out of his new sawn boards, and the family rose to the dignity of possessing a table, a cupboard, and a bedstead not fastened to the wall.

In this commodious residence he brought up a family of twelve children, one dying in infancy, viz: James B., Temperance, William, Sarah, Thomas, Samuel, Alfred, Caroline, John S., Matilda, Sinclair, and Minerva, all of whom grew up sturdy, self-reliant, and successful men and women.

Randolph was a devoted Methodist, and for many years his house was the place, the only place, indeed, of meeting for worship in all the grove. Services were held there regularly for many years, as often as the circuit elder, whose circuit extended for hundreds of miles, could arrange to be present. When he heard of his approach the old Methodist would mount one of his boys on a horse and send word to everybody within twenty miles, and, when the preacher came, he was sure of a large audience, all of whom enjoyed Randolph's hospitality while the meeting lasted. The celebrated Peter Cartwright preached here often, and many others equally zealous if not so eccentric. Frequently class meetings and prayer meetings served to keep up their religious zeal until the preacher had time to arrive on his round again. All such meetings were held in Randolph's house as a sort of matter of course. His hospitality was not confined, as the term is now understood, to inviting guests to a formal dinner or supper. His house was absolutely at the service of any one needing shelter, and this habit lasted during his lifetime.

When a new-comer arrived at the grove, whether on horseback or in a "prairie-schooner," as the large Tennessee wagons, made with framed boxes, turned up at the ends, were called, or with the more humble cart, containing all his worldly goods, and not crowded at that, he headed as if by instinct, or if not, was directed to Randolph's, where he and his family were at once made at home, taken into the cabin, no matter how many there were, or how many the building already contained, and told to stay there as long as they pleased. "Uncle Gardner," as everybody called him, having made the family comfortable, would, as soon as his guest was sufficiently rested, mount his old bald-faced mare, and guide his new found friend all over the country, sometimes being absent several days at a time, until they

found a spot that suited the views of the stranger, and all his extensive and accurate knowledge of section lines and "original corners," was entirely at the service of his guest to help him in selecting a location. This having been done, he summoned his sturdy sons, all hands turned to with a will, to put up a cabin for the new-comer, nor did they cease their efforts until their friends were safely housed and provided for a season with means of subsistence.

In this way he sheltered, within the recollection of Mrs. Welch, thirty-seven different families, besides those coming before her recollection. Sometimes there were three or four families all living in the house at once upon the best of terms without a thought of being crowded or that there was any imposition upon the original tenant. Certainly Randolph was the last one into whose head such a thought ever entered, and he really seemed to think himself under obligations to those who shared his shelter and suppiles.

As soon as he had any stock to shelter, probably about 1825, he built a log barn for his horses: nobody thought of sheltering cattle in those days, and I remember as a curious circumstance, though nobody thought so at the time, that when the manure in the course of years, accumulated in and around the barn so as to be in the way, he simply pulled the logs down and put them up in another place. The idea of moving the manure away, or of hauling it out upon his farm, does not seem to have occurred to him, and his actions seem to have been approved by his neighbors as the obvious solution of the difficulty.

As the land came into the market he gradually acquired quite a body, mostly in the timber, comprising in all about 500 acres, but he never seems to have been seized with the hunger for more land that afflicted some of his neighbors. So little value did he attach to its possession, that when his neighbor on the east built a division fence between them, he allowed him to "hedge over" upon his land for quite a number of rods, and the fence remains to this day running at a very decided slant to the northwest.

Perhaps in 1825 an event took place which aptly illustrates the primitive character of life in those early days. A young man named Satterfield, coming up from Sangamon along Kickapoo Creek, on horseback, somewhere below where Heyworth now stands, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His body was discovered some days after, and as it was the first death of an adult in the new settlement, it caused quite an excitement. No boards for making a coffin were to be had, at least not short of Springfield, but the citizens were equal to the emergency. They felled a smooth linn tree, skillfully removed a section of bark, of the proper length, entirely around the trunk and, tying the corpse up in this primitive casket, buried it in perhaps the first grave of an adult in the county, in what is now known as the Stewart cemetery.

Mrs. Randolph was in some respects a notable woman, quite worthy, by her energy and self-reliance to be the companion of a

pioneer. The Stringfield family all believed in the Thompsonian school of medicine, a system which depended entirely upon sweating, and the use of native herbs, especially lobelia and elder bark. Mrs. Randolph, in addition to the scanty outfit enumerated a while ago brought in the cart an assortment of dried herbs, a bottle of "Number Six," a villianous compound of pepper, camphor, and other hot substances, administered in alcohol, and quite capable of taking the skin off an ordinary throat, as I know to my sorrow, and the seeds of numerous other herbal remedies, such as thyme, madder, comfrey, elecampane, catnip, hoarhound, and a variety of other nauseous plants, which soon spread over the neighborhood, and all of which she administered without stint or hesitation, to such unfortunate victims as fell in her power. She was, besides, a notable midwife and rode on horseback for miles on the darkest nights to visit such families as needed her services. Whatever may be thought of her method, it is not to be denied that her own family were fine specimens of rugged health and vigor, the boys noted as horse-breakers, and the girls equally active and industrious. It was a neighborhood saying that "you couldn't hurt a Randolph," and the many escapes of the boys from perilous encounters seem to have justified the proverb. In illustration, it is told that one day the eldest boy in mowing some prairie grass, accidentally cut the second boy so severely across the abdomen, that the entrails fell out and dragged on the ground, as his brother carried him home. One can easily imagine the turmoil such an event would make now-a-days: the summons of surgeons, the wise consultations, and sage prognostications, the array of anesthetics and antiseptic dressings, the trained nurses, the inevitable newspaper report, and the equally inevitable bill. They managed things differently in those days. Mrs. Randolph quietly laid the urchin across her knees, wiped off the blood and dirt, rubbed a little soot on the edges of the wound, returned the intestines, sewed up the cut with her darning needle, and sent him out for chips. Such, at least, is the legend, and considering the intrepid spirit of the mother, and the hardy constitution of the boys, it is probably substantially correct.

During the "Deep Snow" of 1830-1, Randolph was confined to his bed with a slow fever, and his neighbor, John Moore, provided wood, for his family as well as for his own, and pounded the hominy for the subsistence of the two families "on shares." Until quite recently the stumps of trees cut off from ten to fifteen feet high, could be seen in the grove, marking the depth to which the snow drifted in the woods during that awful winter.

It is curious that the pioneers seem to have encountered worse weather than has fallen to the lot of their descendants. One can almost imagine the sylvan deities, who presided over the native groves, foreseeing the havoc which the descendants of the pioneers would make of their favorite retreats, summoning all the powers of wind and frost and snow, to beat back the hardy invaders. No such cyclone

has ravaged this county as that of 1827, which cut a clean path through Old Town timber, absolutely not leaving a tree standing in its track. No such snow has ever fallen as that of 1830-31, four feet on a level, and staying on for four long months, and no such, "sudden change" or "blizzard" has ever swept across the country, as that of 1836. The forces of nature seem to have exhausted themselves, but when they had done so, the pioneers remained. The grim, resolute, bull-dog spirit of the puritans, was fully equalled if not surpassed by the pioneers of McLean county, whose names are in danger of being lost in oblivion.

As the country settled up, and organization began, Randolph was called upon to do his share in such duties as could be performed by one totally devoid of book-learning. He was one of the viewers of the first public road laid out in the county, that running through Bloomington from Mackinaw and Money Creek, down to the county line on the south, near Jesse Funk's. He was, at the same time, made road supervisor of two townships, 22 and 23. This was in 1831. In 1832 he was a member of the first grand jury organized in McLean county, serving with such men as Isaac Funk, Asahel Gridley, and Aaron Foster, and he frequently served as commissioner in the settlement of estates. Ordinarily, however, he confined himself strictly to private duties, farming in rather a ship-shod fashion, and raising and trading in stock, driving frequently to Chicago and Galena for a market, and doing his full share in the laborious undertaking of bringing the wilderness into civilization.

Upon the breaking out of the "Black Hawk war," he, with E. Rhodes and one of the Dawsons, was appointed a committee to visit the Indian settlements at Lexington and Pleasant Hill, to try the temper of the red men there, as to their intention of taking a part in the conflict, but soon ascertained that they had wisely concluded to remain neutral, and that the settlers in Randolph's Grove were in no danger.

In the ensuing winter, with his accustomed hospitality, he took in a fugitive from the fatal "Stillman's Hunt," who repaid his favor by breaking out with measles, and turning his house into a hospital for the entire winter, but such little incidents were not sufficient to make him swerve from his habit, of entertaining any one who applied, and for as long as they chose to stay.

Meantime his family grew up around him, and three of them married, and three others, in 1849, took the overland trip to California, where they remained permanently. His neighbors began to fence up the land about him, depriving him of the "range," upon which he had always counted during the summer. The Illinois Central Railroad surveyed a line through his place, to his great disgust; an epidemic killed off his grey squirrels, and the new Circuit rider made his advent into the neighborhood wearing a "plug hat!" These ominous signs of civilization convinced the old pioneer that it was time for him to be gone.

He sold part of his land to Mr. Houser, and in 1854 parted with the rest of his possessions, and took up his march to Kansas for the same reason that had led him to Illinois, cheap land and more elbow-room.

A few years in Kansas satisfied him that he was still too near civilization, and he started again, this time for California, where, in the vicinity of his son's residence, he spent the remaining years of his life in peace and quietude, dying December 7, 1866, having just completed his allotted three-score-and-ten. At his request, upon his tombstone was inscribed "Gardner Randolph of Illinois."

In person, Mr. Randolph was slender, though large boned. He was six feet high, weighed 175 pounds; and his Indian ancestry, of which he was not a little proud, showed itself in his erect bearing, high cheek bones, straight black hair, and particularly in his eyes, which had that peculiar glitter, sometimes seen in wild animals, and which had a strong fascination for me at any rate, seeming to hold me as a bird is said to be fascinated by a snake. In character, he had all the virtues of the typical pioneer, with none of their vices. He was generous, open-hearted, and child-like in his disposition the soul of hospitality, and probably had not an enemy in the world. He was not an aggressive man, or one who would be a leader in any case, but rather a plain, unpretending, unsophisticated frontiersman, careless of the future, inclined to be shiftless, lacking in those elements of character which make the positive and successful man of business, but amply making up for their absence by a sweetness of disposition, and hearty sympathy with others, which made him a model husband, father, neighbor, and friend.

His piety was simple and unaffected, and had the sincere undoubting faith of infancy. He took all mankind for his neighbor, and literally loved his neighbor as himself. I remember, especially, his prayers at the family altar, which by their pungency, directness, and earnestness made a deep impression on my youthful mind. If ever a man "talked with God face to face" it was this old pioneer, whose ignorance, crudeness, and want of cultivation were amply atoned for by his unquestioning faith and entire earnestness.

He had a poor opinion of those who could not indicate the exact moment of their conversion, saying that when *he* was converted he felt it as distinctly as if some one had thrown a bucket of cold water over him, an illustration a little odd-sounding, but made in the very best of faith. While a life-long Democrat he never obtruded his opinions upon his neighbors, and lived in the most harmonious relations with men of all beliefs.

I remember when the first out-spoken abolitionist came into the neighborhood, how the boys at school united to make the lives of his children miserable by taunting them with opprobrious epithets. Mr. Randolph severely rebuked his own boys for such conduct, saying that however reprehensible their father's opinions might be, his children must not be tormented on his account, thus setting an example of toleration which, I am sorry to say, was not widely imitated.

His integrity was like his piety, ingrained in his very nature. In his long life it was never questioned, and his word was literally as good as his bond. His charitable instincts were never appealed to in vain. He gave freely to the support of the destitute, and his ear was ever open to the appeal of the needy. As has been remarked his hospitality was proverbial, even at the time and among a people who boasted of it as their chief virtue. It was so hearty, so genuine, and so unaffected that no one ever had the least hesitation in accepting it, and he had the happy faculty of making his guests feel that they were conferring rather than accepting a favor. Never did an Arab chief in his tent dispense his hospitality with a more royal hand than did this old frontiersman in his log cabin, and he did it with a dignity, a heartiness, and a grace, entirely his own.

And so in the fullness of time, like a sheaf ripe for the harvest, this good man was gathered to his fathers, leaving to his children the priceless legacy of an unsullied name, and to his friends the sweet savor of a blameless life, full of good deeds, of kindness, of gentleness, and of good will to all mankind.

Since writing the above sketch, I have come into possession of some additional information, conclusive to my mind at least, as to the time of Randolph's first arrival in McLean county. It will be remembered that in the controversy between the Randolphs and the Stringfields as to the year in which the settlement was made, they differed as to whether it was in 1822, or 1823, but agreed that it was the year in which the elder Stringfield (John), died in Sangamon county, and that his death took place just a few days after Randolph and Burleson started on their final move. The elder Stringfield's family bible, it seems, was lost or mislaid for many years, and hence no definite method of settling the dispute was known to be in existence. Since Mrs. Welch returned to California in November, 1897, however, she has written me that she has found the book in the possession of her brother Alfred, one of the boys mentioned as having gone to California in 1849. Upon examining this bible, Mrs. Welch states she has ascertained the date of the death of her grandfather to be January 5, 1822, and as that was the date agreed upon by all parties as decisive of the dispute, she claims, apparently justly, that her father, Gardner Randolph, came to Randolph's Grove early in January, 1822, making him thus precede Dawson and Hendrix three or four months.

It seems certain at least from Mrs. Welch's recollection of her father's account, that when Randolph *did* come he knew of no settlers north of him, and to my mind, nothing would be more natural than for him to settle down among his Indian neighbors, indifferent as to whether any white man was near or not, and perfectly at home, as indeed he had been all his life, wherever he made his camp or built his fire. So little importance was attached to the question of priority of settlement, until recent years, that no steps were taken to fix defi-

nitely the date of his arrival, if indeed Randolph had been able to fix it for reasons before stated, but for my own part I have little doubt that when Hendrix and Dawson first arrived in Blooming Grove in May, 1822, Gardner Randolph had been for some time time hunting and trapping with his dusky neighbors, a few miles farther south, and that to him, rather than to them, belongs the distinction of being the first permanent white settler of McLean county.

The Old Bar of McLean County.

By Major W. Packard, September, 1894.

I WAS requested by your Secretary to write a paper on the old bar of McLean county, and in response to that request have prepared what I shall now read you:

When I arrived in Bloomington fifty years ago the current August, the bar of this county was composed of the following named gentlemen: David Davis and his partner, Wells Colton, Asahel Gridley, Kersey H. Fell, and Jesse W. Fell, who had not yet entirely abandoned the practice. Welcome P. Brown had just before left Bloomington and settled in Metamora, Woodford county, and a young man from the east, named Albert Dodd, was drowned in the Mackinaw the month previous on his return from the Democratic Congressional Convention at Ottawa that nominated John Wentworth for congress for the first time. This young man was held in very high esteem among the people of our *then* quiet little village, both as a lawyer and a gentleman of culture, and his future was bright with promise, as was evinced by the frequent and kindly mention of his name for years after, by all classes of our citizens of both sexes. David Davis was then comparatively young in years and in the practice of his profession. He was a diligent worker, a sound lawyer of good reputation even then, a safe adviser and counselor, and a successful practitioner, but he was never considered an eloquent advocate. On the bench or presiding at any public meeting David Davis was an easy and ready talker, but on his feet he always seemed to feel more or less embarrassed. He was eminent as a judge or presiding officer.

Wells Colton was also a man of education and fine legal attainments; industrious in his office, and ready in practice: a better advocate than his eminent partner: serious and taciturn in his disposition, but withal something of a wag. He enjoyed a joke passing well, and possessed a fund of good stories, which he related on proper occasions admirably. His favorite expression, either of surprise, disgust, pleasure, or anger was "Holy Saints!" and he used it so often, and with such a variety of expressions of face and tone, that it became a part of his character and to some extent his sobriquet.

The firm of Davis & Colton was a strong one, and a leading one in ne state. They transacted a large amount of very important busiess, and were very careful and exact in its preparation and execuon. It was the custom of Mr. Davis in those early times to record ll his most important orders and decrees himself, which he did very apidly, and in a remarkably neat, legible, and even hand. Wells olton removed to St. Louis, Mo., and established himself there as a awyer sometime in 1846 or 1847, but met an early and violent death y the blowing up of some buildings to stay the course of a great fire n that city; not to exceed two or three years after he became a resient there. He was walking in the street during the fire and was ctually pierced through and through by a huge splinter of wood hurled ith great force by the explosion.

Jesse W. Fell abandoned the practice of his profession about the ear 1844 and followed other, and to him, more congenial pursuits. Ie was a restless man, of great activity, always in motion, and could ot sit in his office and wait for clients to come to him. It was literlly impossible with his temperment and disposition. But he was a nan of rare ability, and versatile attainments; pure of life, honest in is dealings, and honorable in all his transactions; earnest in whatver he undertook to do; and no man was more public spirited. His ecord is a public one, and the fairest page it contains is written in he living green of the trees he planted, and the places he adorned nd made beautiful with his own hands.

Kersey H. Fell remained at the bar only a few years longer. He lso quit practicing law and took to other business pursuits in which e was quite successful, and by which he soon acquired a competence, t one time amounting to a snug fortune. But I am sorry to record hat it was all swept away in later years, through a series of business everses, which seemed unavoidable. Mr. Fell committed a very comnon error among men of a speculative turn of mind, having money. Ie embarked in business he did not understand, and other men who *id* understand took unfair advantage of his want of knowledge. This, believe, was the main cause of his misfortunes.

Asahel Gridley was the only remaining local member of the bar hen I arrived here in August, 1844. Mr. Gridley was not bred to the ar in early life. He came to Bloomington as a merchant, and during he disastrous times of 1840 he failed in business, and with thousands f others alike unfortunate, he went into bankruptcy, and with the nowledge he acquired of the proceedings, in conducting his own case, e began to assist others to go through the bankrupt mill, and in this ay he entered upon his career as a lawyer. Of course, he read law ooks, and was duly admitted to the bar, and in 1844, when I first met im, he was in full and successful practice. Mr. Gridley was eminently trial lawyer, and no man in his time, or that I have known since, was is superior as a tactician, strategist, or manager in a law suit before petit jury. He was eloquent, full of fire and force, and concentrated

his whole power upon the strong points in his case. He never became tiresome, nor tedious. His eloquence was of the cyclonic order, came without preparation or notice, swept everything before it while it lasted, spent its fury quickly, and passed away. But it generally left the marks of its course in the discomfiture of his adversary and the complete capture of the jury. It was my fortune to commence reading law in Mr. Gridley's office, and I knew him well. I practiced with him after being admitted to the bar, and met him often in legal combat. Our business relations were many and intimate for many years, and I was honored by the bar in being selected to present the customary resolutions to the court on the occasion of his death, and it is a pleasure now to pay this simple tribute of respect to his memory. Mr. Gridley was not a man without faults, and his temperament was so ardent, and his disposition so intense and full of fire, that the faults he had were very apparent. But, while he was a hot and fierce antagonist, he was at the same time a generous opponent, and never sacrificed personal friendship upon the altar of professional disagreement; and above all, and with all his power of invective—of which he was a born master, he never bore malice. Our personal relations were not at all times quite serene and harmonious, for we met often in the early days in legal conflict, and sometimes it became well nigh personal as well. But whatever was said or done on such occasions, when the smoke of battle cleared away we were friends still, and we remained so to the day of his death; and I was one of the chosen six that bore him to his last earthly resting place.

Mr. Gridley could outdo me in wordy abuse, or, indeed, any other man I ever met; but he could also forget it all quicker and more completely, and resume his usual suave, gentlemanly demeanor in much less time than it was possible for me to do: and the sufficient reason, perhaps, was the fact that I always felt the sting of coming out second best in the wordy battle. But Mr. Gridley also left the bar for the more lucrative business of banking, in which he accumulated a handsome fortune, which his widow and children are left to enjoy.

William H. Holmes was a somewhat later acquisition to the bar of this county, having removed here from Pekin, Ill., about the year 1848, where he remained as long as he continued in active practice. He had been a member of the constitutional convention of 1848, from Tazewell county. Mr. Holmes was a fine lawyer, an eminent special pleader, and a successful practitioner, and while his talents were not of a brilliant order, he was an antagonist it was well to look out for. Mr. Lincoln once said of him, "If Holmes had to get through a fence, and there was an open gate and an opening in the fence just big enough to squeeze through, Holmes would crawl through the crack every time." And like most of Lincoln's sayings there was a point to it. John M. Scott became the law partner of Wm. H. Holmes, I think, about 1850, and the partnership lasted for several years, and on his elevation to the bench he appointed his old partner, Holmes,

aster in chancery. The firm stood well in the profession and with ie people, too, as the court records will disclose.

William H. Hanna came to our city a little earlier than Mr. olmes, I think, in 1846, and remained here, one of the bar's most ninent and successful members, until the unfortunate event that bbed us of his genial and helpful presence, and deprived his mily of as kind and generous a father, and as gentle and loyal a isband as ever lived. Mr. Hanna possessed a well-balanced legal ind, well stored with legal knowledge; he loved the law, and pracced it honorably and well. Keen of perception, and sound of judgent, he readily grasped the strong points in a case, and held on to iem with unyielding tenacity. He was not a great orator, as men enerally count oratory, but his arguments to the court were clear, gical, well put, and convincing. Indeed, he was considered by the ar, one of the soundest, clearest, and safest lawyers of his time, nong them, and at the time of his death he stood in the very front ink of the profession. His was a bright future so far as mortals ould see, but the lightning's stroke changed it all in a moment, and the full strength and glory of young manhood, and the full tide of his efulness and success, he was called to undergo the change we call death" without a moment's warning or chance for preparation, while eeping, and perchance dreaming pleasant dreams. For a number of ears Mr. Hanna's law partner was John M. Scott, afterwards circuit dge, and still later one of the judges of the supreme court of the ate, for eighteen years, when he retired to a quiet and honorable rivate life. The firm of Hanna & Scott was one of the leading law rms of its day, as the records of the circuit, as well as those of the ipreme court of the state will abundantly show. As a man and tizen Mr. Hanna was genial, open hearted, honest and honorable, id much beloved. As a friend he was kind, confiding, tender-hearted, id as true as steel. I loved William H. Hanna for he was one of the est friends I ever had, and I am glad of the opportunity to speak iese true words in his memory.

The first session of the circuit court for this county that I ever ttended was held in the old brick court house in the spring of 1845. amuel H. Treat presided as judge, Merrit L. Covel was clerk, Richrd Edwards, was sheriff, and Josiah Lamburn was state's attorney. he bar consisted of Davis, Gridley, Fell, Ned Jones, of Pekin; Abraam Lincoln, and John T. Stuart, from Springfield; perhaps Kirby enedict, of Macon county, and the State's Attorney, so far as I can emember. I was then acting as deputy clerk under Covel, and puring my law studies with Mr. Gridley. The business of the term was oncluded in three days, and court adjourned till "court in course."

Josiah Lamburn was finishing up the business of his term of office, hich had just expired, and James A. McDougal had been elected in is place. McDougal afterwards removed to California, was elected ttorney-General under her *first* Constitution in 1850. Afterwards

was sent to Congress from that state, and later, became one of her United States Senators, succeeded himself as Senator, and finally died while still holding that high position.

I desire to say of McDougal, that he was a man of marked ability by nature, and his legal acquirements were second to none; he was a strong prosecutor; and became one of the leading lawyers of the Golden State. I had the pleasure of voting for him, both for Attorney General and for Congress, in California, and the greater pleasure of numbering him among my personal friends,

But I must not dismiss Lamburn without a further word. He was a man to attract attention anywhere. Dark, heavy set, broad shouldered and square browed and using one crutch, everyone noticed him and looked the second time. He was a strong man mentally, and a relentless prosecutor. He was a very forcible, but not a prolific talker, and earnestly carried out the later injunction, "let no guilty man escape," to the letter, or he tried to do so with all his might. Mr. Lamburn possessed the rare ability of using just the words necessary for his purpose, and no more, and never repeating a proposition. His speeches to a jury were rare specimens of clearness, force, brevity, and strength, and were delivered in a conversational tone and manner.

I must venture to tell one anecdote to better illustrate his style and method, but I am not certain whether I witnessed the episode, or it was related to me, by one who did. Lamburn was prosecuting a fellow for stealing a hat, out of a retail store. He proved the venue, the taking, the value of the goods taken, which was five dollars, and rested. This was grand larceny under the statute as it then stood, but stealing goods of any less value than five dollars, was petit larceny. The defense proved by the owner of the goods stolen, that five dollars was the retail price of the hat, but the wholesale price, which he paid for it, was only *four dollars*, of course the defense contended this must be the measure of value in order to save their client from the penitentiary, and they made a very learned and earnest argument to that effect, in his behalf. Lamburn's reply was short, to the point and characteristic of the man. He arose slowly, swung himself around on his crutch before the jury, and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, if either of you, or I had gone into that merchant's store, and bought that hat, and paid our money for it, like honest men, we would have had to pay five dollars for it, the retail price: but this scoundrel thinks because he *stole the hat*, he ought to be allowed to do so at the wholesale price," and sat down. The jury retired, and convicted the prisoner of grand larceny.

McDougal's successor as States Attorney was David Campbell of Springfield, then a part of this judicial circuit. Mr. Campbell was a gentleman whom it was a pleasure to remember, and of whom it is a greater pleasure to speak. In addition to his acknowledged ability as a lawyer, he was a genial gentleman and a companionable man; a great admirer of a good horse, and a cultivated musician. His reper-

toire of songs was ample and well chosen, he sung them in good taste and accompanied himself on the violin, admirably. This of course made him a more than welcome companion on the circuit where the long evenings were sometimes extremely dull and tiresome. Mr. Lincoln, who never sang himself as I ever heard off, was yet a passionate lover of music, especially of the vocal variety; and he was generally the first to call on Campbell for a song, and his favorites were those of a serious, sad, or pathetic nature. Often have I seen him sit, with eyes half closed, and in them that faraway look peculiar with him, and listen in absolute silence until the close of the song; seemingly, completely absorbed or entranced by the melody, or by the influences it brought about him. This brings me down to 1850 in the spring of which year I went to California, and returned in the spring of 1855, when I found Amzi McWilliams acting as States Attorney, and David Davis still on the bench. In 1856, Ward H. Lamon was elected State's Attorney, as I have good cause to remember, for he defeated me by a satisfactory majority.

About the years 1848 and 1849 the bar of this county was increased by the advent of several new members, Mr. McWilliams being one of them; also John H. Wickizer, John M. Scott, Leonard Swett, and Levi Hite. One of them is now your venerable and respected president, while the others have all passed over to the silent majority. It would not be an unpleasing task to give my reminiscences of these gentlemen, but it is not allowable to mingle ancient with modern history, and the proper limits of this paper will not permit the indulgence. I shall therefore leave that task for the pen of some younger and abler brother.

The McLean county bench has been occupied by some eminent men. Jesse B. Thomas sat there before my time, and I never saw him on the bench, but if what *all* lawyers, jurors, and court officers say of a judge is a criterion of his character, Jesse B. Thomas was eminent *in fact*. Samuel H. Treat was his successor, and no better judge ever held the scales of justice than he. I have heard many good lawyers, and among them Lincoln, Davis, and John T. Stuart say "as an all-round judge," Treat was the best they ever practiced before. He was taken from us as circuit judge, by an appointment as United States district judge, by President Polk, which position he held until he was called up *still higher*.

David Davis was Treat's successor on our circuit bench, which position he held about fourteen years and until Mr. Lincoln became President and appointed him one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. John M. Scott became his successor and occupied that honorable and honored seat for eight years, and until he was promoted by the people to the position of Supreme Judge of the state of Illinois. Stephen T. Logan, T. L. Dickey, Oliver L. Davis, and Charles Emerson, have also held court here occasionally within my remembrance.

Many eminent lawyers have also practiced at this bar besides the local bar. The clarion tones of Edward Baker and the more deliberate and solid arguments of Stephen A. Douglas, have often been heard in the old brick court house, whose very dust was eloquent with unwritten history. The soft, easy, persuasive voice of John T. Stuart has been used to beguile court or jury, and the pathetic appeals and laughable anecdotes of Lincoln have brought tears and smiles in turn to both, and our own Leonard Swett, the peer and equal of any one of them all, has gathered up his facts, woven them into a legal bludgeon and used the same with fierce shoulder thrusts and swinging blows to knock out many and many a legal adversary, here in our midst.

For myself, as a member of the old bar, I desire to say I read law here in Bloomington, was admitted to practice in the winter of 1846, my certificate was signed by Samuel H. Treat and Samuel D. Lockwood, then judges of the Supreme Court of the state; and the oath as attorney was administered by Ebenezer Peck, then its clerk. I practiced my profession, so far as a new beginner can be said to practice, up to a short time before leaving for California, as before stated, and resumed it on my return in 1855, and would still be found at the bar were it not for a defect in my hearing which renders it very unpleasant and well nigh impossible. I shall never cease to regret the time lost to me in practice by reason of the California trip; for a lawyer, to be successful, must never lose sight of his profession for a single day; and I also regret, more than I can tell you, the infirmity which takes me out of the noble profession of my choice, and renders me almost a stranger today among its active members, and an unwilling attendant in the court room. It would have been my pride, as it was my intention, to die in the harness: but it seems otherwise ordered and I must submit. It matters little to you, to others, to the great world, whatever it may mean to your humble servant.

There is, to me, a melancholy pleasure in writing this paper. The flood of memory that pours over and around me brings with it recollections both joyous and sad. When I remember that I am recounting events and speaking of the men of fifty years ago, with which and whom I was personally familiar, it cannot fail to remind me of swiftly passing time, and that I, too, am getting well along in years. Of the old bar, only as far back as 1850, two only remain--your honored president, and the one who now stands before you. While of that earlier bar of 1846, I stand solitary and alone, the only remaining member. My worthy friend and brother who presides over the deliberations of this society with such ease and dignity was accused some years ago, when still on the circuit bench, by a disappointed suitor of being "superannuated." The charge was then so ludicrous as to create a fund of amusement for the bar and court officers, but today, I fear me, that if the charge were renewed against either or both of us, a motion to quash would not avail, and the final finding would be against us,

Yes, we alone are left. David Davis, after years of toil and honorable competition as a successful lawyer, was called by the voice of the people to preside upon the circuit bench. His acknowledged honesty and ability in that position marked him as a fitting person for promotion, and after the election of Abraham Lincoln to the highest office in the gift of the American people in 1860, Judge Davis was duly elevated to the supreme bench of the United States as one of its justices. This position he held with marked ability and general satisfaction to the bar and people of the nation until the year 1876, when the memorable contest between Tilden and Hayes as to which was legally elected to the presidency occurred. Judge Davis then returned home, after resigning the high and honorable office of United States Supreme Judge, ostensibly to attend to his own private affairs; but he immediately became a candidate for United States Senator before the Legislature of Illinois, was duly elected, and took his seat in that august body.

His great ability as a presiding officer, coupled with his wonderful intuitive knowlege of character, and acknowledged popularity as a judge, very soon advanced him to the position of presiding officer of that branch of Congress in the absence of the Vice-president. Whereupon, after the assassination of President Garfield, and the consequent elevation of Vice-president Arthur to the presidency, Judge Davis became ex-officio Vice-president of the United States.

This was the culmination of the political advancement of our eminent townsman and highly honored citizen. But there are those, and not a few of them, who believe that had he remained upon the supreme bench he would have been selected as one of the members of that memorable electoral commission whose still more memorable eight to seven decision placed Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential chair and left Samuel J. Tilden in private life; and that his supposititious action in that notable contest would have eventuated in his election to the presidency, and thus filled the cup of his laudable ambition and the measure of his well-bestowed honors to the brim. But this was not to be. Judge Davis returned to private life after the expiration of his senatorial term, passed the remnant of his days among his old friends and neighbors, and his mortal remains now sleep in our beautiful city of the dead.

Wells Colton departed from us at an early day and removed to St. Louis, Mo., but went to an early grave in the southern city.

Asahel Gridley, after a successful career both as lawyer and banker. crowned with honors and riches died and was buried in our midst.

William H. Hanna received his call to come up higher in the night—a call that must be obeyed without delay. And he passed from among us without one word of farewell, leaving a void none other will ever be able to fill.

Mr. Holmes was bred a lawyer, lived the life of a lawyer, amassed a competence by legitimate practice, retired from practice, removed

to his native state, New York; died at a ripe, serene old age, and lies buried there.

Jesse W. Fell passed to a higher life some years ago, at a ripe age, crowned with honors, after an active life of great usefulness here; leaving little earthly riches for his children, but leaving them that which is far more to be prized, the heritage of an unsullied name.

Kersey H. Fell remained with us, in the city of his choice, to which he added much in the way of substantial improvement, in an earlier day, until he too was gathered to his fathers quite recently, I think in 1893. Mr. K. H. Fell was at one time one of our men of wealth and influence, and while he was never a great lawyer, either in his own estimation or in that of the people, he was a good citizen and a refined, cultured, amiable gentleman. His habits of industry, economy, and strict temperance coupled with his acknowledged business tact, could not fail to bring him success in any country or community, much less in the one he had helped to establish and build up. After retiring from the bar, Mr. Fell turned his attention to real estate, indeed he was our city's pioneer in that line of business, and he was successful. But in later life misfortunes overtook him, and his last days were only a few degrees removed from want; but he remained the same kind-hearted, liberal-minded, pleasant spoken gentleman to the very last. I knew him intimately in the early days, and renewed that intimacy in the few last years of his life, we having drifted somewhat apart in the interim: and it affords me a great degree of pleasure to bear this honest, well-deserved tribute to the memory of my friend, Kersey H. Fell.

But I must not close this bit of historical reminiscence without a slight reference to one other man and old time lawyer, Ned Jones of Pekin. He was a brother of John A. Jones, the late venerable and affable clerk of the Federal Court for the Southern District of Illinois, and for many years was a constant attendant upon the sessions of the Circuit Court for McLean county. Jones was a jolly, companionable man, just a trifle inclined to bibulousness, but withal an excellent lawyer, one of the best paper lawyers then at the bar. His pleadings were well and carefully drawn, and a demurrer rarely found a successful lodgment amongst them. Like Holmes and Hanna, Jones was not a brilliant orator, nor a great advocate, but he was nevertheless a very efficient and successful practitioner.

On the occasion of my application for admission to the bar, Mr. Jones and Mr. Gridley were the committee appointed by Judge Treat to make the examination. I appeared before them with much trepidation, for I knew very well that I knew but *little law*, and the little I did know would not be forthcoming. Gridley was my preceptor and would, I thought be merciless, while Ned Jones was the embodiment of legal technicality. The gentlemen looked very grave while I felt very blue. Gridley said to Jones, "You ask the questions: Mr. Packard studied in my office and I know he is all right." This revived me,

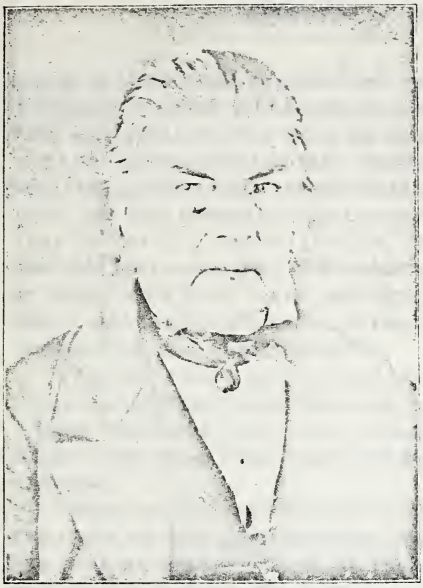
and I braced myself for the grand ordeal with a little more courage. Jones ran his fingers through his dark hair and seemed in deep reflection, then suddenly looking up, addressed me thus, "Packard, do you happen to know the proper ingredients of a whiskey toddy?" The question was so unexpected and so quizzically put that a great load fell from my shoulders in a moment, and I replied, "Mr. Jones, I do not, but Green Larison does, and as soon as you get through with the examination we will adjourn to his place and find out." And we did. But jovial, honest, convivial, Ned Jones has long since passed over to the silent majority, but the when, where, and how I do not know.

Of Abraham Lincoln, I can say very little that has not been said many times over, and in much better form than I can restate it; but along in the forties, he constituted so great a part of the Circuit Court proper, that I cannot refrain from offering a few words. Indeed the term was a very common place, unsatisfactory one when he was absent. His genial smile, ready wit, pleasant conversation, and acknowledged ability, not only gave him great popularity as a lawyer but it made him a general favorite among all classes, without regard to age or sex: and yet Mr. Lincoln was not much of a ladies' man.

His great ability, as well as his peculiarities as a lawyer you all know, and I can add nothing to increase the one or illustrate the other: and what I do say will be said because I love to think and speak of so great, and so good a man, of his life and acts in the early days before the world knew him, before he had entered upon, or even dreamed of that career, that placed his name upon the very topmost position on the scroll of fame, and wrote his history in the hearts of all civilized nations and peoples. Mr. Lincoln, at that time was the most natural, simple-hearted, unpretentious, and easily approached, *great* man I ever saw; for he *was great* even then. I never knew him when I did not recognize his superiority over all other men. He was careless in dress, but never untidy; and his clothing, especially his hat, had the appearance of being picked up, but not selected, at random from a cast off job-lot.

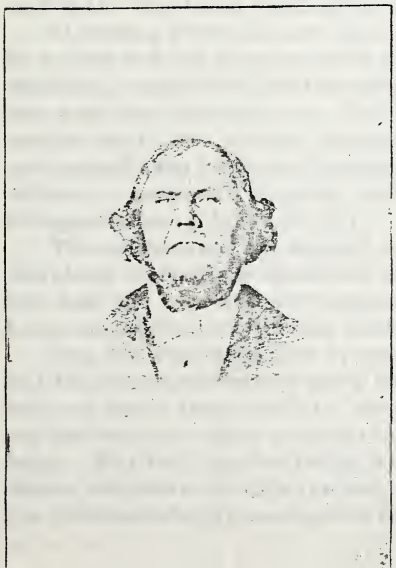
Mr. Lincoln's greatness was not confined to one element of character, as with most men of genius; but he was great in all, in everything; there was nothing mediocre or common about him except his dress, and that was forgotten the moment he began to talk. Whoever has heard him try a lawsuit, or address a jury in a case of sufficient magnitude to call him out, would never doubt his greatness, even if he had done or said nothing more to earn that title.

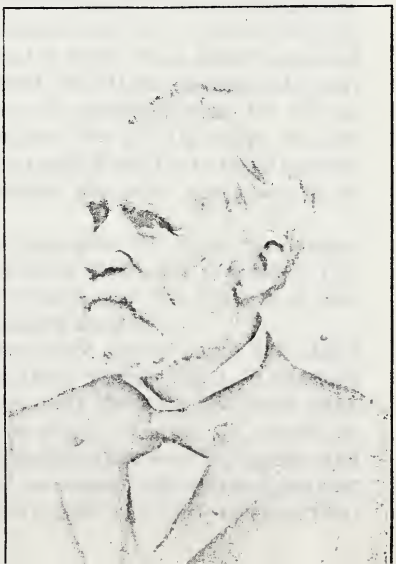
But the great lawyer became a great statesman; the writer of declarations, bills, answers, pleas, and demurrers, drafted the Emancipation Proclamation, that memorable document that struck the shackles of slavery from millions of calloused arms, and gave freedom to a million of immortal souls. He also wrote by the wayside, as it were, and quietly and unostentatiously read on the occasion of the dedication of the burial place of the nation's soldiers at Gettysburg, Penn., a short



DR. ISAAC BAKER

JAMES ALLIN





paper of twenty-one printed lines containing less than three hundred words, which alone would have immortalized his name. But his words, true and great as they were on that occasion in all other respects, were not quite correct in this. Speaking of the men "living and dead" who struggled in that terrific battle, he said: "The world will little note, nor long remember what *we say here;* but it can never forget what they did here." Ah, Mr. Lincoln, "the world will never forget" what you said there—on that November day; your brave, noble words are so linked with their brave, patriotic deeds, so much a part of the nation's, and the world's heritage that they will live together; "one and inseparable, now and forever."

That same hand drew up and his inspired lips delivered his second inaugural address—matchless and unapproachable by any of its kind —from beginning to end, but whose closing paragraph will live in history and inspire the hearts of all good men so long as humanity endures.

"With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan,—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

If ever words were inspired here is inspiration! A prayer in each sentence, an invocation in every word, and its very pauses immanent with the spirit of peace and good will. This was his last public address, and a most fitting one for the pure, noble spirit whose most earnest and heartfelt thought it represented, and left to the nation. and to the world as a most sacred and holy legacy for all coming time.

If coming events *do* cast their shadows before—he whose life was in accord and full harmony with all that is good, true, charitable, and forgiving, must have felt the dark cloud of bitterness and hate that was even then hovering over, and ready to enshroud him, for the assassin's knife was already sharpened, and the deadly bullet molded and pressed into its secret chamber, that would end his earthly career, without a moment's warning, and render him who was great in all things else also a great martyr.

The crisis came, the saddest blow that ever fell upon the people; Abraham Lincoln was murdered, the nation without a president, Illinois had lost her most distinguished citizen. and the old bar of McLean county its greatest and most honored member.

Yes, Mr. President, one by one they have passed from the stage of life's duties, and others have taken their places; until, of that old bar, you and I alone are left; and soon, very soon we too must take our departure to that untried clime to which all must go, sooner or later. May the Supreme Judge, whose decrees are ever righteous, and whose judgments are always just, and in whose infinite thought rest the destinies of all the creatures He has called into life—so order that

some good to others may result from the hours, days, months, or even years that remain to either of us.

To use Lincoln's words, "the world will little note, nor long remember" the little I have said or done as one of its members, but it will never entirely forget *all* of the old McLean County Bar.

Dr. William C. Hobbs.

By Mrs. Virginia F. Graves.

MY FIRST recollection of Doctor Hobbs is that he wore a white hat with a broad band of black crepe around it and large blue cloth circular cloak. That black crepe band represented a great sorrow. He was engaged to be married but the young lady died before the wedding day arrived. I once heard him deliver a temperance address in which he alluded to the great sorrow of his life when all his hopes of happiness were blasted. He, like many others, sought to drown his trouble in the wine cup, and became very dissipated and squandered quite a fortune. I think when he came to Bloomington he had just begun a life of reform. He lived true to his first love and never married. He came to Bloomington in 1838 or 1839 and opened a dental office, but did not make a success of it owing probably to the fact that he was not a professional dentist. There have been great improvements in dentistry since that time, as I know from experience. He did not "extract teeth," but twisted them out. People thought more about securing homes at that time than they did about taking care of their teeth, and dentists were not a successful class of business men. Soon after he came here he began "teaching school," a select school as he termed it at first, but this idea was soon abandoned. I think the tuition was always higher than other schools.

Doctor Hobbs was a finely educated gentleman, but not a broad, practical teacher. He first taught in the northwest room of the old court house, but as his school increased in numbers he had to take another room just south of the first. These two rooms soon filled and his his school was considered the most prominent in the county at that time; quite a number of the young men who were his pupils are now living in different parts of the United States, while others have gone to their "long home." He next taught in the First M. E. church built here and now located on the corner of South Main and Olive streets; afterwards in the old building on South Main known later on as "Not the Candle Factory." A few of his old scholars are still living in the city—Doctor Miller, T. J. Bunn, John Loving, Dr. Lee Allin, Mrs. Beard and Willmeth, and myself.

Dr. Hobbs was a polite, genial, liberal, and patriotic gentleman, generous to a fault. Nothing would arouse his indignation sooner than

to see a poor person imposed upon. His mode of teaching would be considered very unique in these days. School commenced at eight o'clock in the morning and closed at five o'clock in the afternoon. Morning recess lasted from ten to eleven o'clock, and in the afternoon from three to four. When he taught in the court house we would go strawberrying at recess and found the berries in the slough, as it was called, west of North Main street, between Market and Mulberry streets. We often forgot and wandered too far away, then the court house bell would call us back to duty. When he taught on South Main street we went blackberrying at recess, finding these berries quite plentiful where the electric light plant is now located, and the church bell was rung to recall our wandering footsteps in that direction. The only reprimand we would receive was "Young ladies, I know you would not stray so far away if you had not 'a ring leader,' Miss Virginia." The doctor's talent for imparting knowledge to children, and especially to small children, was meager indeed, and he did not understand how to adapt himself to different scholars. He had only one method which he followed year after year, teaching grammar just as he learned it twenty or thirty years before, and seeming to have a horror of changing books or introducing any new ones: the same books were used during the six years of my attendance at his school. McGuffey's first, second, and third reader's, Walker's dictionary, Kirkam's grammar, Smith's practical and Colburn's mental arithmetics; the last taught only to boys and bright, quick girls, the ordinary girl having no use for it. I do not remember of hearing him express his opinion so decidedly against any book as he did against Smith's grammar, he would not tolerate one in his school room.

At noon the closing exercise was spelling when all the scholars who were able to spell in more than two syllables, were arranged in one class. In the afternoon the exercise consisted of reading in geography or grammar, to break the monotony, I think. The doctor evinced a strong partiality for and enjoyed greatly "spelling matches" as they were called, which he conducted every Friday afternoon until the interest began to wane; then they would be abandoned for a time, only to be resumed when new interest in that direction could be revived. At these spelling matches two boys were always chosen as the leaders or captains, the choice invariably falling upon Mr. T. J. Bunn of this city, and Mr. C. E. Fell, now of Oregon. They were always to be relied on.

He was very distrustful of any new method in teaching and when singing was first introduced into schools was much amused over it, expressing himself as not knowing how to get it in without saying "Come, children, we will lay by our books, and sing a spell." I think there was only one history used during my attendance at the school. One of his scholars found a very old copy of the History of the United States and was granted the privilege of studying it, but was required to commit to memory the constitution, word for word, as it was found

in the text-book. Neither did he use a blackboard, considering that an entirely useless article in the school room. This routine was kept up from January 2 to December 24, with an occasional holiday of the Fourth of July or Thanksgiving. Through his persistent effort Independence day and Washington's birthday were observed in any manner that was considered suitable or agreeable.

Dr. Hobbs was educated in Georgetown, D.C., as a Catholic, but soon after making his home in Bloomington he joined the M.E. church and became an inspiration, both socially and financially, to the church. After the Episcopal church was organized he changed his church relations, uniting and continuing a member there during the remainder of his lifetime. He finally gave up his school and accepted a position in Dr. Warriner's store on the south side of Front street, between Main and Center, and later occupied a similar position in William Temple's store on Front street between Main and East streets. The doctor was elected county clerk in 1856 and held the position during the later years of his life and at the time of his death which occurred February 10, 1861.

Social Life in McLean County Prior to 1860.

By Mrs. W. W. Marmon.

SOCIAL life in Bloomington and the county at the very earliest, consisted of visiting and church going. In this way young and old found all the pleasure socially there was to be enjoyed. At the church the young people met and were invited home by some neighboring family to dinner: their elders likewise. There were also camp meetings, when there were enough people to meet in this way. By this means people were drawn together from far and near. As time wore on the young people grew to manhood and womanhood, and with the accession of new comers, corn huskings and quilting bees were introduced as an amusement and diversion in the rural districts. There was always a good dinner and a good supper served at these gatherings, as they were called. The manner of serving at table then differed in many ways from that now in vogue. All the various dishes prepared for the meal were placed before you; you were told to help yourself. The plates were never removed, and there were no side dishes nor serving in courses. You were expected to take meats and the various sauces, vegetables, pie, and fruit on the same plate, a mode greatly preferred by some of the older people of today. *Pie*, which I think is strictly an American feature of the meal, was on the table at breakfast, dinner, and supper. After partaking of the latter meal the young people indulged in such games as "Blind Man's Buff," "Drop the Handkerchief," "Sister Phoebe," etc. Pond selling and forfeits usually furnished the finale of these games. This kind of amusement

was entered into with the greatest zest and enjoyment possible. After the evening had been spent in this manner then came the home going. The young men at that time did not have the handsome equipages one sees now. They usually went on horseback. Very frequently the young man took his best girl on behind him and galloped away homeward. The young people became very well acquainted in this way.

One of the modes of visiting in those days, with the older people as well as the young, consisted of going on Saturday afternoon and spending Sunday. These visits among friends, separated by eight, ten, or twenty miles, were as frequent as they were enjoyable. Women who could be spared from their families often went alone on horseback all of these distances and made visits of two or three days duration. Apropos of this one of my grandmothers was going from Old Town Timber to Cheney's Grove. It was a cold, snowy day. She had her infant in her arms wrapped head and ears to keep warm. When half way across the prairie she met two gentlemen travelers. They said to her, "Madam, are you not afraid you will freeze to death?" She replied, "Oh, no, I reckon not; just going to the nearest neighbor."

Country and town mingled in social pastimes. There later developed from the rural amusement the dance. This was most vigorously opposed by the religious part of the community. It was thought that no one could be saved from everlasting perdition who indulged in such pleasure. There was one Methodist minister here at that time who especially gave the most scathing rebuke to this amusement. His name was Peter Cartwright. But the dance went on in spite of Uncle Peter's remonstrances.

Among the first violinists here were Mr. Green B. Larison and Mr. Bond. This was in the 30's. Mr. Bond taught dancing to the young people of the town and also to the younger married people, for there were many of the latter who enjoyed the dance and who added much to the pleasure of the younger members of society. Mr. Larison often played the violin and danced at the same time. The favorite, or in fact about the only figures danced in those days, were the French four and the Virginia reel, with occasionally the eight hand figure. It most frequently happened that there were not enough who knew how to dance the latter. The person who could jump the highest and light erect on his pedal extremities and cut the *pigeon wing* were experts in the art. Standing and dancing for a minute or more was called dancing "double shuffle" or "hoe down." Those who indulged in the latter seemed to enjoy it hugely. I do not think any other word expresses it as well. At that time there were not many who had dancing pumps. The gentlemen sometimes danced in their stocking feet. In "Joshua Whitcomb," the New England play, there is given a good illustration of this.

Among the very first society people when the country town began to take on more of city air, were B. F. Haines, Frank Provost, General and Ortville Covell, William Allin, General Gridley, Allin Withers,

William Dimmitt, Abram Stansbury, Ashley Horr, Judge David Davis, James H. Robinson, Jesse Fell, Owen Cheney, A. J. Merriman, the three Durley brothers. These gentlemen and their wives and the young ladies and gentlemen composed as handsome and brilliant a company as one would see in any country at any time. Witty and full of fun, a jollier set of young people could not be found. The ladies of this time were the Misses Wheeler, Miss Hannah Withers, Lydia Greenman, Mary and Milly Cheney, Matilda Haines, and the Misses Walker, and Maria Dawson.

Weddings were great events in those times. The members of the wedding party usually went horse back, the maid of honor riding with the groom. Frequently an escort party went out some miles to meet the coming groom. In going to parties or weddings, when they were at a distance, the ladies carried their best gown wrapped carefully and hung to the horn of the saddle.

Many well known people were added to Bloomington society in the 30's and 40's. Among these Mr. A. Brokaw, John Dawson, J.N. Ward, W. H. Temple, Joseph Duncan, James and William Macon, Mr. and Mrs. James Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bunn, Dr. Anderson, Dr. and and Mrs. Colburn, Miss Martha Tompkins, Miss Lizzie Hulsey, Matilda Withers, the Misses Major, Elizabeth Parke. These and many others made a most delightful society. Parties that partook of a public nature were then held at the hotels. The Eagle hotel and the National hotel, situated respectively on Front street, east and west of Main; the parties previous to this time being held at private houses. As the country became more thickly populated by the many people who were settling here and by the maturing of the young people whose fathers and mothers had long ago made this their home, society was materially enlarged both in town and country, made up of people from the south and east. The stately Virginian, the affable and dignified Kentuckian, the cordial Tennesseeian, the staid and practical New Englander, with the native and vivacious Westerner, mingled with a fraternal feeling known only in a new country. Among those who belonged to what might be called the third stage of Bloomington society were, Andy and Newton Hodge, James Withers, Steven Perkins, Captain Adams, Charles Lander, Dr. A. H. Luce, William Duncan, Joseph Foster, John Deitrich, Dr. Hoover, Dr. Short, Judge John M. Scott, Leonard Swett, J. H. Wickizer, Hite, Daniel Robinson, Dr. Dodson, Dr. W. C. Hobbs. Dr. Hobbs was a great epicure and critic, as well as an authority on all questions of style and etiquette. The young ladies were the Misses Caroline Enos, Adeline Elkins, Lizzie Foster, the Misses Perry, Miss Emeline Edwards, Jennie Stipp, Ann Allin, Lydia Butler, Mary Jane Larrison, Lucinda and Mary Dawson, Sarah Hawks, Rachel Price, Lizzie Wallace, Barbara Mainard, Misses McAboy, Mary Ann Haines, and Rebecca Thomas. The Young men of this time were young men of fine minds and capabilities. The young ladies were no less remarkable for their beauty and

grace. Those who were prominent in social life between '45 and '55 were, Dr. Crothers, Messrs. Richard Lander, Thomas Macon, Robert and William Miller, John Mott, Ed. Miller, James Hodge, Searl Thrasher, Henry Ferre, John F. Humphrey, Jacob Smith, W. W. Marmon, Wm. Rouse, Wm. Major, John Walton, General Orme, Colonel Morgan, Messrs. Funk, J. H. Cheney, William Keys, Dr. C. R. Parke, Adlai Stevenson, James Ewing, Whig Ewing, Judd Wilson, D. Tyler, Mr. Allee, A. A. Lamb, E. M. Prince, David Quigg, D. B. Harwood, B. F. Hoopes, B. F. Haines, T. J. Bunn, Alexander Miller, L. B. Thomas, G. W. Lichenthaler, C. S. Jones, Dr. Charles Elder, Henry Capen, and many others.

As Bloomington grew very fast at this time, the railroads brought many strangers during this decade. The young ladies of this time were the Misses Depew, Clarinda Dawson, Aurora Lawrence, Hawkes, Ferre, Perry, Warriner, Martha Dawson, Wilkinson, Laura Humphreys, Bettie Parke, Mary A. Cheney, the Misses Didlake, Juliette Gridley, Bettie and Belle McCart, Julia Holmes, Nannie and Fannie McCullough, Sue McClure, Ophelia Lander, Sue Kitchell, Kate Bunn, Lizzie Larrimore, Lizzie Powers, Mary Belle Anderson, Fannie Pike, Harriet Clark, Martin, Dimmitt, Richardson, and others. At this time society was most delightful. No shadows nor clouds had then obscured our country's horizon. All hearts were light and buoyant. This was a short time before the war. The parties were many and often brilliant, both public and private. The one at the opening of College Hall being particularly so, while the opening party at the completion of the Pike house was perhaps the finest entertainment of the kind that had been given in Bloomington up to that time. This hotel was a large frame structure, situa ed where the Phoenix hotel now stands. It burned down. At both of these parties we had an orchestra that furnished very good music.

Bloomington had also at that time an excellent brass band, composed of the leading young men of the place, Dr. Charles Elder, now of Chenoa, being one of its members, he afterward going to the war as a musician with Gen. Charles E. Hovey.

The private parties given at that time equalled in almost every way those of today. There was no caterer. Every host provided her own repast with the aid of her neighbors and friends. They had not then the comfortable mode of serving we have now, no small tables being used. I think the small tables originated in Bloomington. I never knew of guests of large numbers being seated at a table unless it was at Delmonico's. The guests were usually grouped around the dining room table, holding in their hands the plate and napkin, and stood and ate, no knives or forks being used or offered them. The families who were at that time particularly noted for their hospitality and entertainments were W. T. Major, who entertained in the old Kentucky style, Lewis Bunn, James Miller, the McClures, K. H. Fell and Squire Robbs of Stout's Grove; John Dawson and Owen Cheney, of Old

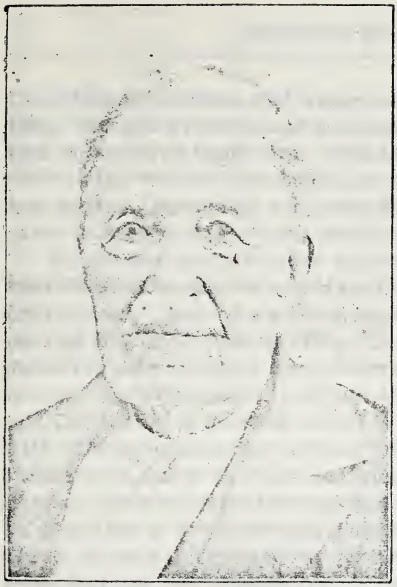
Town; Jonathan Cheney, of Cheney's Grove; the Browns, of Browns Grove; Isaac Funk, of Funk's Grove, and the Randolphs, of Randolph's Grove; the Prices and Hodges, of Blooming Grove. These were all substantial and generous people. In the fifties donation parties were greatly in favor. These were for the benefit of the churches and their pastors. At these parties light refreshments were served. A small fee was paid or donations of provisions were given. Dr. R. O. Warriner and his family were most generous in entertaining the young people as well as the older members of society at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Allin were also among the most hospitable entertainers in Bloomington at that time, and the reputation of the family has been fully maintained to this day by Mrs. George Bradner, formerly Mrs. Allin. Judge and Mrs. Davis entertained in a very delightful way at their beautiful home. General and Mrs. Gridley gave some notable entertainments that were not excelled at that time. Bloomington is indebted to this family for many elegant entertainments given at their palatial home on East Grove street. Perhaps the most fashionable wedding given in Bloomington up to that date was the marriage of their daughter, Juliette, to Mr. Tator in May, 1859, Bishop Whitehouse officiating. After a sumptuous repast an orchestra supplied the music for the dancing. The evening being warm and delightful, and the full moon shining in all its brilliancy, we danced on the lawn as well as in the parlors. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bunn also gave a brilliant reception when Mr. T. J. Bunn brought home his beautiful bride.

This brings me to 1860. It will be seen that our citizens have been people of prominence, no less in the higher attainments than in the social life. We have had successful farmers and merchants, eminent lawyers, able and honorable judges, statesmen that could wield the gavel with judgment and decision. We have had skillful physicians, brave generals on the field of battle; the respected citizens at home, bankers eminent in finance, and we have had those go from among us second only in the ruling of our national affairs; we have had beautiful and cultured women, and I yield the palm of our social life to none.

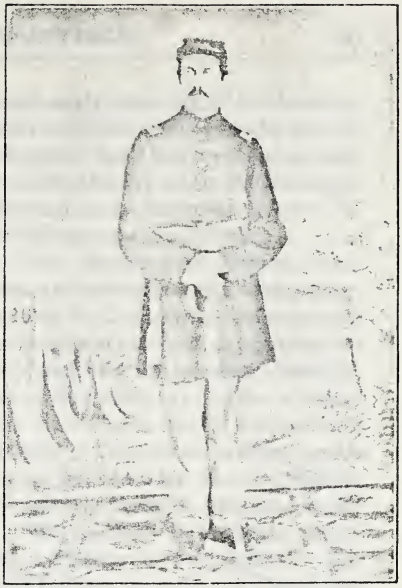
Friends of Liberty on the Mackinaw.

By Erastus Mahan.

MY FATHER, William Mahan, was born in Kentucky, in 1802. He had two brothers and two sisters. The family moved to southern Ohio about the time they were grown to manhood and womanhood. Both of his sisters married and raised families—one of them a large family. My father's youngest brother, Alexander Mahan, studied medicine and settled in a place called Jacktown in Adams county, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for three or four years, when he moved to McLean county in 1841 and resumed the prac-



MARTIN BATTERTON



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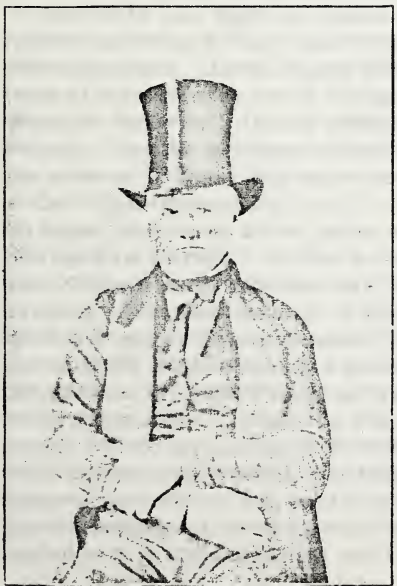

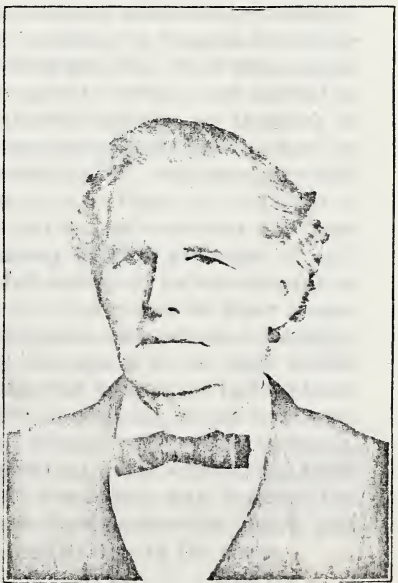

tice of his profession, and where he lived until the time of his death in 1870. He left five sons and five daughters. His daughters are all settled in homes of their own. The three older sons were volunteer soldiers in the war for the union, and served faithfully until the struggle was ended. His oldest son, John H. Mahan, is an eminent lawyer, located in Abiline, the county seat of Dickinson county, Kansas.

My father, and his older brother, John Bennington Mahan, married sisters, Cassandra and Mary Curtis, and settled on the same quarter section of land, on a little stream called Bell's Run, in the southern part of Highland county, Ohio. A few years afterward my father became the sole owner of the 160 acres of land and his brother, John B., moved into Brown county, about three miles from my father's home and settled on a stream called White Oak where he, in connection with others, located the town of Sardinica. These two brothers with their wives, early in their married lives, united with the Methodist church; but soon after his removal to Sardinica, John B. Mahan helped to organize a Presbyterian church. He became one of its members and soon afterward was ordained a Presbyterian minister. He preached and lectured on the subject of slavery in many of the towns of southern Ohio. He attended anti-slavery conventions; organized anti-slavery societies, and from the pulpit, in school houses, and wherever opportunity offered he entered boldly into the discussion of the subject, declaring that slavery was a sin against God, a crime against christianity and humanity, and the inveterate enemy of progress, civilization, and free government. He built a hotel and established a dry goods store in the town where he lived, and successfully conducted the two branches of business for ten or twelve years.

But with the flight of years, anti-slavery sentiment increased rapidly in southern Ohio; slaves were escaping to Canada in considerable numbers. About eighty miles from the Ohio river was a large tract of country once owned by the Wyandotte Indians and called the Western Reserve. It was settled almost entirely by Quakers or Friends. On the southern border of this settlement lived a man by the name of Nelson. His house was, virtually, the southern terminus of the "Underground Railroad." Hundreds of fugitives had slept in his house, and eaten at his table, and not one of them was ever carried back to slavery. If ever a "runaway nigger" got sight of "old man Nelson's broad brimmed hat" he felt sure that he was already in Canada. The slave-owners of Kentucky, chagrined at their losses, spotted every anti-slavery man of prominence and influence throughout southern Ohio, and began plotting the ruin of all of them within their reach. My father's brother was the first to feel the lash of their awful vengeance. About the year 1840, two slaves owned by a man named Greathouse, living in Kentucky, escaped. Traveling on horseback, respectably dressed, they stopped at my uncle's hotel, had their dinners, their horses fed, paid their bill, went their way, reached the Quaker settlement, took passage on the Underground Railroad, and landed safe in Canada, which was the land of liberty for them.

The miserable tools of the slave power, known in those times as "Nigger Hunters," stimulated by the promise of large rewards, were hard on their track; but the broad-brimmed hats worn by the Quakers of the Western Reserve sheltered the flying fugitives and the disappointed and crest-fallen human bloodhounds returned without their prey. Greathouse was baffled but not discouraged. He laid his case before the governor of Kentucky who promptly made a requisition on the governor of Ohio for the person of my uncle, charging him with abducting the slaves who had eaten dinner at his hotel. The requisition was issued without delay, and a sheriff from Kentucky soon appeared, with authority to enfore the demand of his governor. My uncle protested that he had not been in Kentucky for years. That he was a citizen of Ohio and was amenable to her laws and not to the laws of Kentucky. A large number of citizens of the town gathered at his house and declared it an outrage too great to be borne by a free people. That if he was to be tried he should be tried by a jury of his peers in the state and county where the offense had been committed, according to the laws and constitution of the state in which he lived. They declared that if he would give his consent that they would, by force, if necessary, prevent the enforcement of the writ, and would send the Kentucky sheriff home in a hurry. But my uncle declared that as he had committed no crime he could not be convicted of any. That he would go to Kentucky or anywhere else to be tried rather than be charged with resistance to law. But he evidently had much to learn yet as to the character of slavery. The sheriff carried him to Kentucky, threw him into a dirty and foul-smelling jail, put manacles on his limbs, and kept them there till the flesh was worn away to the bone. He lay in a foul prison for three months. His faithful wife visited him, but the jailer granted her but a few minutes for an interview. She tore up his underclothing and made an effort to dress the wounds the cruel irons had inflicted on his lacerated limbs. With a tearful face she appealed to the jailor, to the sheriff, and to the governor, to remove the manacles from her husbands limbs; but she might as well have appealed to the stones in the walls of the building that held him a prisoner.

After three months of intense suffering he was released from prison and sued before a Kentucky court for $2400, the estimated value of Greathouse's two slaves. My uncle returned home to the great joy of his family and friends. He procured able counsel and made the best defense possible as the trial dragged its weary length through more than a year; but the defense availed nothing. The long wished for opportunity had arrived: an Ohio Abolitionist was in their power and on trial, and Greathouse, the governor, the court, and the jury were determined to make an example of him. A verdict against him for $2400 and costs of suit, were the results of the trial. The judgment was paid in full; but the little hotel, the store and all my uncle's earthly possessions were swept away. My father, who had faithfully

stood by his brother through all his difficulties, now sold his farm, gave part of the proceeds to assist him out of his financial trouble and moved to McLean county, Illinois, in 1842. He arranged for my uncle to follow as soon as he could settle his affairs in Ohio; but before that time arrived death ended his career and cut off all his plans for the future. A year or two after his death my father went back to Ohio and assisted his wife to move with her family to McLean county. Some anti-slavery friends of her husband contributed funds to buy her a little home adjoining the town of Lexington where she resided during the remainder of her life. She lived to an advanced age, but the recollections of the sufferings inflicted upon her husband, herself, and her children, by the slave power, were never effaced from her memory. She never ceased to work in behalf of the slave and against his oppressor, and did some effective work in one instance at least.

Two of her four sons and three of her five daughters have crossed over the dark river. One of her daughters, Mrs. J. W. Myers, lives in Lexington. The other, Mrs. James Wells, lives in Dakota. One of her sons, R. B. Mahan, lives in Wellington, Kansas. The other, A. W. Mahan, lives with his sister, Mrs. Meyers, of Lexington. My father had intended settling in Tazewell county, but he stopped at Pleasant Hill to visit his brother who had settled there the year previous. Dr. Mahan urged him to settle at Pleasant Hill. A local Methodist preacher, by the name of Henry Maynard, had settled there, and with others had organized a Methodist church. Maynard spent whole days showing my father the many advantages Pleasant Hill offered over any other locality in Illinois; one of the greatest being its church privileges. My father finally yielded, purchased land one mile north of Pleasant Hill, made a farm and he and my mother united with the little church in the village.

Within the next two years this man Maynard, learned that my father was an anti-slavery man, and forthwith declared that the church could not tolerate an "Abolitionist," within its pale. From that time on for probably a year the persecution of my father became general by members of the church, Maynard leading. A minister by the name of Barr was in charge of the church at the time. He and my father were close friends and he often visited at our house. He openly and boldly declared that my father had violated no law of the church, and that the campaign of relentless persecution being carried on against him, was both unreasonable and wicked. But the breach grew wider and wider within the church. The minister, Barr, defending my father, and the implacable Maynard leading a large majority of the little church against him. But a crisis was certainly approaching. Dr. Mahan and wife and the widowed sister of the two brothers all belonged to the church and all now came in for a share of the general persecution. One Sabbath morning the people gathered as usual in the little old school house in Pleasant Hill, for wor-

ship. At the close of the services Maynard opened his batteries afresh, and poured their contents into the ranks of the little band of Abolitionists. He declared that the church could not tolerate within its pale the presence of members entertaining and promulgating anti-slavery sentiments. That they were a disturbing element in the church, and they ought to leave it. My father, as usual, made no reply, nor did any one. The people quietly dispersed to their homes as usual, but the next time the minister, Barr, visited at our house my father and mother applied for letters of withdrawal from the church. It was an affecting scene, I remember it well. There were tears on the minister's face when he handed them their letters. My father's widowed sister and Dr. A. Mahan and wife all withdrew from the church, and now that the disturbing element, the dispised Abolitionists, were gone, the sweet angel of peace once more spread her wings over the little church at Pleasant Hill. Not long after this, a Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized at Pleasant Hill and my parents became members. After their removal to Lexington they united with the Old School Presbyterian church, and remained members as long as they lived.

About the year 1844 or 1845, a man by the name of Thompson, living on Upper Mackinaw, in McLean county—a Kentuckian by birth and education—apprehended an escaping slave. The chivalrous Kentuckian read him a stern lecture upon the gross immorality of which he was guilty, in defrauding his Missouri owner of $1000—the value of the muscle, bone, and tissue contained in his ebony hide. No doubt the poor fellow took an entirely different view of the subject, but he was forced to yield to the inevitable. Thompson carried him to Bloomington, put him in the county jail and advertised for an owner, the same as he would a straying horse. But before an owner appeared the darkey was missing. How he escaped was known only to a few. A gentleman telling the news to my fathar declared that "the nigger had literally gnawed out, and was gone to Canada." The chivalrous Kentuckian was chagrined, but it was now his turn to yield to the inevitable. The next time my father was in Bloomington he was summoned to appear before an officer and make a sworn statement as to whether he knew of anyone aiding a "runaway nigger" to escape. Several other well-known anti-slavery men underwent the same ordeal—but he gained no information.

Not very long after the occurrence of the incident above related, the Rev. Levi Spencer, a Congregational minister living in Bloomington, came to Pleasant Hill, and organized an anti-slavery society. My father and mother, my aunt—now known as the Widow Mahan—with some of the older members of their families, Dr. Mahan and wife, Isaac Whicher and wife, and I think J. W. Myers and wife, also Mrs. Delilah Denham, constituted the first anti-slavery organization in northern McLean county. Mr. Spencer came at stated periods for some considerable time and lectured on the subject of slavery, and

generally stopped at our house. I remember him as a man of splendid address, a fine talker and an earnest Christian. He died at the high noon of manhood, and his memory was long cherished by the anti-slavery people of northern McLean county.

After Mr. Spencer came Owen Lovejoy. He lectured two or three times at Pleasant Hill, and at least once in the United Brethren church, in the timber south of Lexington. I think a room fifteen feet square would have furnished ample room for any of his audiences at that time, and they certainly were in marked contrast with his meetings from 1856 to 1860. He stopped at my father's house several times. During these visits he told us the story of his brother's tragic death at Alton. He interested us greatly detailing his experiences in his anti-slavery campaigns, and in aiding escaped slaves. Probably no man who ever lived in this country rose more rapidly in the estimation of the people than Owen Lovejoy. He was a despised and hated Abolitionist: the victim of mobs in 1850; in 1856 elected a member of congress—his career was certainly a grand one: but he, too, died just as the zenith of his manhood was reached.

About the year 1850 or 1851, the anti-slavery people of northern McLean county were re-inforced by the addition to their numbers of John and L. P. Scrogin, Thomas P. Kerr, S. S. Wright and some others whose names I cannot now recall.

Isaac Whicher taught school in Pleasant Hill in the winter of 1843 and 1844. He was a man of wonderful physical endurance, fine intellect, a conscientious, christian gentleman, and an earnest anti-slavery man. He soon became a great favorite in my father's home and often came to our house. He assisted my father in building a bridge across the Mackinaw south of Lexington. He lived about Pleasant Hill a year or two.

An incident in my early life created an impression on my mind in regard to the character of human slavery, that will never be eradicated. When I was eight or nine years old my father sent me to carry a little pail of drinking water to my oldest brother who was plowing in a field on a distant part of the farm. The road led through a wooded pasture. Curiosity prompted me to leave the main road, and follow a path which led through a dense thicket of polk berry stalks which grew very high, and in the center of which was an open space the size of an ordinary house. When I reached the open space, to my utter astonishment, I found it occupied with three stalwart negroes. At sight of me they became panic-stricken with fear. I was accustomed to the sight of negroes and had—and felt—no fear, and thought it strange that three stalwart men should be so frightened at sight of a little boy. Several minutes elapsed before a word was spoken by anyone; but finally one of them, a bright mulatto, found his tongue. He was a good talker when his tongue was unloosed. He made a clean breast of the whole affair. Said they were slaves and were running away, said they wanted to get to Canada where they would be free,

and that if I should reveal their hiding place they would probably be carried back to Kentucky, sold to the far south, and probably to perpetual slavery. The sight of their scared faces and their earnest appeal to me not to betray them, made a lasting impression upon my youthful mind. I hastened home and told my mother of my great discovery, when to my surprise I learned that she knew all about it, and that my father had conducted them to their hiding place. She gave me to understand something of the great wrongs of human slavery, charged me to faithfully keep my promise made to them, not to betray them, and sent me to carry them a small basket of peaches which I did every day for two or three weeks. We became good friends, and one of them insisted on dividing his very small store of money with me, and as I never had possessed any money, I accepted a small coin which I valued very highly for a long time. As soon as it was deemed safe to put them aboard the Underground, three young men came from Sardinia, took my father's team, and just as evening's twilight was fading, we bade them goodbye, and Godspeed and the next morning found them safe in the home of Quaker Nelson on the Western Reserve. They were never recaptured.

One evening during the summer of 1854 two colored people—bright mulattoes—a man and women, got off the north-bound train of the Chicago & Alton railroad in Lexington. They were fairly well dressed and attracted no unusual attention. They inquired if there were any colored people living in town, and were directed to the residence of the only colored family in town. Finding that the family were absent from home, they inquired where they could obtain a night's lodging at a private house, as they did not wish to stop at a hotel. They were directed to the residence of my aunt, known as the Widow Mahan. Just as the twilight was fading into night, I received a message from my aunt to come to her house immediately. I went and found my aunt somewhat excited. The colored people were there, the woman a little nervous, the man—her husband—apparently cool. My aunt had divined the situation at once, and when questioned they frankly admitted that they were "runaway slaves." I took them to the country that night, to the home of S. S. Wright, about three miles from town, where they remained a week or more until such time as we presumed the search for them would be abandoned. We counseled with some anti-slavery friends and as soon as we deemed it safe for the fugitives, John W. Mahan and myself carried them to the home of a man by the name of Richardson, an acquaintance of my father, who lived about nine miles south of Pontiac. During the night's ride the fugitives gave us the history of their escape. They lived below St. Louis. Both were owned by good masters. The man was allowed to visit his wife every Saturday and return by Monday morning. One Saturday night he visited his wife as usual, and found her ironing and her face wet with tears. She informed him that she was sold, to be delivered to the slave-trader Monday. He took a horse and saddle

from his wife's master's stable, took his wife behind him on the horse and started for Canada and freedom. He reached the Mississippi river, turned the horse loose, found a boat, crossed the river, and found a hiding place before daylight. They reached Cairo, found friends who bought them tickets to Chicago over the Illinois Central railroad. They made a mistake at Bloomington, got aboard the Chicago & Alton train, and their tickets being wrong, they were put off at Lexington.

He said he had never known the power of the master over the slave until his wife was sold, and but for that circumstance he probably should have remained in slavery all his life. We arrived at Richardson's just as he turned his feet out of bed. I asked him to show me the depot. He came to the door, peered through the foliage of the trees to get a glimpse of the Chicago & Alton depot. I told him it was not the Chicago & Alton depot I was hunting, but the depot to the "Underground." "Oh," he exclaimed, "this is it: bring in your freight." The harvest hands coming to help him harvest were already in sight, and danger was in the air. We hustled the poor fugitives into a little hot closet in the room where the men gathered for breakfast and dinner, and kept them there until night, carried them on to Pontiac, from there they went to Chicago and to Canada.

I cast my first vote in 1852 for John P. Hale, free soil and free men. My father's vote and mine were the only two he received in Pleasant Hill voting precinct. But soon after this the republican party was born, and it swept American slavery from the face of the earth: and from 1861 to 1865 the slaveholders of the south harvested an immense crop of whirlwind, the legitimate offspring of the wind they had been sowing for a century.

My father and mother have crossed over the dark river. They left four sons. Their only daughter, Mrs. Pauline McLean had preceded them. Jacob Curtis Mahan, the eldest, was a prominent business man in Lexington for more than forty years. He died at 65 years of age. Isaac Sanders Mahan was educated at Knox College. Was a minister in the Baptist church for more than thirty years. He was killed in an accident while boarding a train in Chicago on the last day of the great fair. W. Quincy was a volunteer soldier in the war for the union, in the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, and now lives in Nebraska.

My grandfather Mahan was a United Brethren minister and an anti-slavery man. All his children and all his children's children, so far as I know, were anti-slavery. John K. Wilson, son-in-law of the Widow Mahan, assisted more than a hundred slaves to escape, and not one was recaptured. J. W. Myers, another son-in-law, was also a conductor on the "Underground."

Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes.

By Mrs. W. J. Rhodes.

HE WAS born in Holland, 1780, and came with his parents while quite young to America, and settled in Maryland. About the year 1800 was married to a young and educated widow lady, a Mrs. Mary Starr, of Maryland: he moved from Maryland to Pennsylvania, and from thence to Ohio. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and acquitted himself with credit. And right here I wish to correct an error I find in "The Good Old Times of McLean County." It states that Reverend Rhodes and family, and son, John H. S. Rhodes and family, came to Sangamon county, Illinois, October, 1823, and thence to McLean county in 1824. This is a mistake, as verified by his children and many others, also according to the record in the old family bible owned by J. H. S. Rhodes, Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes and family and son John and family came to Sangamon county, Illinois, 1822, and thence to McLean county, April, 1823, when they settled in Blooming Grove.

In submitting to you this paper, I wish to say I think it will be more of an eulogy than a history of Reverend Rhodes, for he died as early as 1842, making his sojourn in this county embrace twenty years of the earliest pioneer history of McLean county. Most all of the people of that day with whom he was acquainted have, too, been laid away in the silent city of the dead, so that almost all means of procuring accurate information of deeds performed, to any great extent, is forever gone.

Arriving in Blooming Grove, April, 1823, he commenced to build himself a home. All around him was wild, undomesticated, unimproved, uncultivated, uncivilized. He was financially poor, with naught but muscle, brain, character, and will: these set down in so propitious a locality as Blooming Grove, all obstacles in the way of progress had to soon succumb. The log cabin was built with its great fireplace which took in a backlog four feet long, the puncheon floor was laid, which was soon worn smooth by the constant treading of the many busy feet, by the broom and scrub broom, for I am told that the great grandmother was cleanly and neat beyond criticism.

Breaking of sod and plowing was soon done, seeds were sown, land cultivated, and as he had now done his part, nature soon yielded an abundant harvest, which proved the wisdom of locating in so productive and sightly a locality. As soon as the rude cabin was built and the tenants ensconced therein, the family altar was set up for he had not forgotten the God of his fathers. Queen Victoria when once asked the secret of her successful reign, laid her hand upon the bible and said, "A firm belief in and close adherence to its precepts have guided all my actions."

So with the Reverend Rhodes, he came to this country with the law of God written in his heart, he carried it in his hand, he proclaimed it with his mouth, remembering that "righteousness exalteth a nation while sin is a reproach to any people."

When the labors of the day were completed and they sought their couch for rest, the vesper concert to lull them to sleep was the hooting of owls, the howling of wolves, the screaming of panthers, or perchance, the war cry of the savage red man; yet they were happy in their little log cabins and sang of God's goodness and mercy to men, for a soul filled with the love of God can sing as no one else can sing.

"Not as the conqueror comes they, the true hearted, came:
Not with the roll of the stirring drum, and the trumpet that sings of fame:
Not as the flying came, in silence and in fear:
They shook the depths of the desert's gloom with their hymns of holy cheer."

As soon as three or four families could be gathered together they met in private houses for worship, and often Mr. John Hendrix and Reverend Rhodes would read, sing, and pray together, the former a Methodist, the latter a Baptist.

While not engaged in his out-door pursuits, of evenings and rainy days, he was engaged in his old cherished avocation, that of cabinet maker. He made his own cupboards, bedsteads, tables, chairs, etc., soon the cabin was comfortably and handsomely furnished with his own handicraft; he also made the reels and wheels on which the women spun their flax, cotton, and wool.

A great many people pride themselves upon their ancestry, and they glory over the blood that pours through their arteries. In their line there is a senator or a president, or perchance a king, or a queen, but I come to you with no boasted earthly lineage, but of one who was the meek and humble follower of the meek and lowly Savior, of one who had entered the kingdom of God, and thereby had become a Child of the Ruler of All Nations, "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us that we should be called the children of God."

All his human endowments were consecrated to religious and moral ends; he was brave and fearless, possessing a great amount of stern inflexibility of character ready to meet all emergencies; he was wholly unostentatious, this was readily observed in the plain yet neat manner in which he garbed his person; he was meek and humble, never parading his virtues; he was often solicited to hold offices of trust and honor, but always unhesitatingly declined. Had he known his noble deeds would have been brought before the public as I speak of them today he would have chided rather than have been pleased. "How beautiful are the feet of them who preach the Gospel of Peace and bring glad tidings of good things."

In 1819 or 1820, Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes was ordained a preacher of the gospel of Separate Baptist denomination. But by careful and prayerful research of the Word of God he became convinced in his own mind that all creeds and articles of faith were superfluous, that they kept many from acknowleding their Savior who already believed

the Bible, but who could never subscribe to the doctrines of the creeds. Therefore (according to a manuscript I had in my possession) as early as 1824, Reverend Rhodes made a statement of his resolution on paper, in his own handwriting, which reads as follows:

"The Church of Christ at Blooming Grove agrees to take the direction God has given us for our rule of faith and practice. September 27, 1824."

Hence the organization of the first Christian church ever organized in this county. I have frequntly been told there were seven charter members, and names were added from time to time as they expressed desire for membership, until I think there were forty or fifty names added to the list. Reverend Rhodes preached to the people of this and adjoining counties for many years, or until 1841, when his health retarded his work in this line, for all these services he never received one cent, and never thought of receiving one cent. He preached in Hittle's Grove, Cheney's Grove, Sugar Grove, Long Point, Big Grove, Twin Grove, Dry Grove, head of Mackinaw, and various other places too numerous to mention.

Reverend Rhodes performed the first ceremony which united in wedlock the first white couple ever married in McLean county, October, 1824, Mr. Thomas Orendorff to Miss Mary Malinda Walker.

There is now and has been for twenty-four years a neat and comfortable house of worship and a prosperous organization within one-half mile of the place where the first organization was consummated, and in this county at the present time there are twenty-seven Christian churches—one at Anchor, Arrowsmith, Carlock, Chenoa, Colfax, Ellsworth, Money Creek, Normal, Normal (colored), Belleflower, Blooming Grove, Bloomington, Bloomington Mission, Blue Mound, Buck Creek, Oneida, Saybrook, Shirley, Gridley, Heyworth, Holder, Leroy, Lexington, Lytleville, Twin Grove, Weston, Stanford. And if I may be allowed one step farther will say, according to the statistics from the New York Independent Symposium, January 30, 1895, the Disciples of Christ (Christians) increased in the United States since 1890, 229,966, or thirty-five per cent. The Church of Christ now numbers about one million members, are increasing more rapidly than any other religious body in the United States, is dedicating three houses of worship every two days. It has over six thousand ministers, forty colleges and universities, five hundred general state and county missionaries, and has missionaries in India, China, Japan, Turkey, and other lands of the Old World.

But to return: the settlers were obliged to go long distances to mill, and took large loads. They went first to Attica on the Wabash river, a distance of 120 miles. Afterward they went to Green's mill, on Fox river, near where Ottawa now stands, about eighty miles distant. Reverend Rhodes had considerable of the spirit of public enterprise. The year 1824 was marked with some improvement. He and his son, John H. S., built a grist mill, the grinders being made of niggerheads from the prairie.

In 1832 he and his son, Samuel, built a saw mill on the land now known as the Catholic cemetery, west of Bloomington, on Sugar Creek, which they ran by water for two years. They made the mill, dug the race, and ran it together. But young Aaron Rhodes was drowned there while swimming in the pond, and this sad event so disheartened the old gentleman that he tore down his mill shortly afterward and sold his saw and the iron works with it.

In 1840 he met with an accident which finally resulted in his death. He was in the timber cutting down a tree. It fell on him, breaking his thigh and mashing the knee of the other leg. After this he always went on crutches and died two years later. Although Reverend Rhodes was philanthropic and generous for those early days of hardships, yet his mantle of charity was to fall upon him who should live after him, John H.S. Rhodes. I beg for this brief digression, as it will be my only opportunity of showing how the eldest son had imbibed the spirit of benevolence and charity which the father so largely possessed. John H. S. Rhodes was so unassuming, so unaffected, so unostentatious, so meek, so humble, so *natural*, always the same, yet some people who did not well know him may have thought him close and penurious, but I think no one was ever turned from his door empty handed; the poor were sought after and provisions made for their comfort, and from personal knowledge I can say, at the time of his death as I assisted in inventorying all his papers, he gave thousands of dollars in charity, and donations to public institutions, as Bloomington Wesleyan University, Eureka Theological College, etc. And there were $10,000, in notes that had become outlawed; his sons had often urged him to collect some of those notes; he replied, "No, the people are poor and need it more than I. I suppose when they get the money to spare they will pay me." He lived out the principle that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Come now all you people of this county, all prowess, all literature, all civilization, all religion, and help pay a tribute of honor to the first pioneer preacher of McLean county, Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes.

Reverend Rhodes, believing the success of a repulican government depends mainly upon the education of the people, that unless the citizens are intelligent a free government is always in danger, and that it is the character of the citizens that makes states and unmakes them, and as character is mainly formed by education, he believed it to be of first importance that all should be well educated, not alone an education of the head but of the heart also. Therefore with this principle so strongly rooted in his convictions, he donated freely to houses of worship, and houses of learning; yet nothwithstanding the numerous means and instrumentalities for eradicating ignorance, ungodliness, vice, and immorality, yet when his earthly labors ceased there were many who sat under the sound of his voice still living without Christ, or hope in the life to come.

The principal cause of this state of things was attributed largely to the habit of intoxicating drinks, which has always prevented the

progress of truth, and religion, in proportion to the extent of its use. As to the extent of its present use, we have but to open a newspaper and read of its terrible crimes, in every column, yet in the face of christendom, it is nourished, it is cherished, it is licensed, it is made legal. How long, oh Lord, how long. A learned physician once said the Devil first binds with a hair, then with a chain, and we read further;

"We are not worse all at once,
The course of evil begins so slowly,
And from each slight source, an infant hand
Might stop the breech with clay,
But let the stream grow wider, and philosophy
Aye and religion, too, may strive in vain
To stem the headlong current."

For the abolition of strong drink Reverend Rhodes was indefatigable in his denunciations, not only of strong drink, but also of the use of tobacco, and every other practice that defiled the man, that was demoralizing, that hindered the progress of christianity. I have every reason to believe that his great and godly efforts to annihilate these sinful practices, were so diffused and so permeated the minds and hearts of a greater portion of the people of that day, that these principles have been handed down to after generations and by Divine guidance those coming after have taken it up, and are still battling for God and humanity. May God speed the day when their work may prove effective and their prayers answered.

In all his disseminating gospel truths he was a staunch and unswerving advocate of the abolition of the slave trade. He believed slavery to be an abomination in the sight of God. So strong were his convictions in this direction that a good old brother, who had been a slaveholder, presented himself for membership in the church, but Reverend Rhodes supposing he still advocated slavery refused him admission. Thus early, in this and adjoining counties in the midst of hardships and suffering, obstacles and oppositions, which would astonish as much as they would instruct us, he did much in turning the current of feeling, and awakening a sense of justice in this portion of the state, at least, which though ever so meager was to aid in finally bringing about the abolition of slavery. But he soon realized that his days were numbered, that his earthly pilgrimage was fast drawing to a close. In the year 1842 he slept that sleep that knows no awakening, till the great trumpet shall sound, calling the dead to arise and come to judgment. The bed on which the dying man of God lay was surrounded by a large, loving, and affectionate family of wife and children, and many friends. His last admonitions were, "Live pure, Christian lives and meet me in Heaven with all the redeemed." As we have already learned, while living he sought not alone to amass worldly possessions, although at the time of his death he owned several hundred acres of land and several thousand dollars in money, yet his spiritual progress always kept pace with his material prosperity. His mind reached out after the infinite, is was not satisfied

with the things of time and sense. It sought perfection, infinity, eternity.

Death removed the tenement of clay, but his good works with all their hallowed influences will live on forever, and how the scene brightens even more when revelation is appealed to. As the ark of the testimony is opened a voice is heard to say, "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Semi-centennial Celebration of Bloomington Lodge No. 43, A. F. and A. M.

By Charles L. Capen, November 17, 1897.

THE year 1847 was an important one for Bloomington, the state, and the nation. Beginning with the panic of 1837, Illinois had passed through its most critical period, except the struggle under Governor Cole to prevent it from becoming a slave state. The stringency in financial affairs was terrible. By 1843 every merchant in Bloomington had been forced into bankruptcy, and a similar state of affairs existed elsewhere. There was hardly any money, farm products were well nigh worthless, during the latter part of the period improved farms were slow of sale at $1.25 an acre, town lots were freely offered at $5 each, and a large part were forfeited for taxes. The population, small as it was, was diminishing. Immigration had practically ceased. Many had decided the state was without a future, and had moved away: many others remained solely on account of their poverty and inability to dispose of what little they had. Neither the state nor the inhabitants had much credit; the outlook was dark and forbidding. Except on the borders there was little means of communication with the outside world, other than the ships of the prairie, a few stage coaches, and the man on horseback.

In 1846 the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo to beyond the Mississippi, and the Mexican war, to which this county had contributed fifty men, was in progress. The next year showed a wonderful improvement. The Illinois and Michigan canal was nearly completed. Senator Douglas was pressing the bill for the construction of the Illinois Central railroad, and was assuring the people it would be built in the near future: full confidence was placed in the representations of that astute statesman. The charter of the railroad from Alton to Springfield was granted in February, which, when built, was thought sure to be extended to Bloomington, and the country at large was beginning to see a revival of prosperity.

General Scott was making his marvelous march of uninterrupted triumph from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and General Taylor,

in coming home, was greeted with that outburst of enthusiasm which carried him in the next year's election into the presidential chair.

More important than all these, the constitutional convention finished its labors, and had submitted to the people the great constitution of 1848. By far the most important matter before that convention was whether or not the state debt should be repudiated. It amounted to over twelve millions of dollars, a sum equal to at least one billion of dollars for the state to pay at the present time. Much of the money had been spent unprofitably. Many honest men, among them Lyman Trumbull, said it was impossible to pay it, and that there was no escape from repudiation. As the payment of a state debt is wholly voluntary, the people could do as they pleased. A provision for full payment was inserted in that memorable instrument. Public opinion favored it, and a confidence was established, the immediate benefit of which was immense, gave Illinois and its inhabitants a credit, the far reaching good effects of which are beyond all computation, and which has placed us, it is hoped forever, among the honest states of the Union. It is now easy to see a contrary decision would have brought overwhelming disaster.

A braver act cannot be found in history. The men who voted to pay did not average an annual money income exceeding fifty dollars a year. The total taxes of Bloomington were $82.00. The people placed upon their shoulders a vast burden to be carried for many years. They were almost without public buildings, school houses, churches, bridges, railroads, or the other necessaries of civilized life. Few of them but needed all their money for the improvement of their homes. the education of their children, the support of religious advantages: but with a sublime heroism, they decided first to pay the debt they had incurred as citizens and neither they nor their children ever regretted the decision.

There is nothing stranger in human annals, as far back as they have been preserved, than the movement nearly every generation has started, to escape wholly or in part the full payment of honest debts. Without an exception, when this has succeeded, dire calamity has followed; when the debts, however great, have been paid, or the determination to do so has become manifest, the outcome has always been good;—and yet, in this respect, the unvarying experience of one age seems to have little weight with the next; the specter is constantly re-appearing, under all varieties of circumstances, and the contest has to be fought over again. Happy Illinois! that has never been misled; her financial honor has never been tarnished; her prosperity never ruined. Today she enjoys the most unlimited credit, which would not be the case had the worthies of 1847 and 1848, in their penury, reached an opposite conclusion.

Beginning in the summer of 1847, population flocked in, and, established upon the rock of integrity, the state began the grand superstructure we now see. In 1847 Bloomington was a hamlet, not a village,

of 800 inhabitants. The corporate limits included the original town, and its first nine additions, making it in about as irregular a shape as could have been planned. It is noticeable the last of these additions, except the small one of Gridley's in 1840, was laid out in 1836, and there was no other until 1848. All was sparsely occupied. It did not have a foot of sidewalk. It was a day's journey distant from any other town, and was nearly the northernmost settlement in the Mississippi valley. Its representative in congress was Long John Wentworth of Chicago. Its market for purchases and sales was St. Louis, reached either directly by wagon or by way of Pekin and thence by river.

It had eight small store buildings, the only one of them now remaining being the one of brick at the northeast corner of Main and Front streets, the Griesheim structure of that early day, then occupied by David D. Haggard, the only merchant of that era now surviving. Charles Baker occupied a building where is now the Third National Bank, northwest corner of Main and Front streets. This was originally of log about thirty feet deep, with the door opening east; afterwards an addition on the south of frame had been built, so the building faced south, and the old part weather-boarded. It had a puncheon floor. James H. Robinson and David Davis, under the firm name of Jas. H. Robinson & Co., were doing business in a brick store immediately across the street on the south; adjoining this, upon the west, was one of brick of Wm. H. Allin, next west was that of frame of Richard O. Warriner & Co., Gen. Asahel Gridley being the company; where Dunn's drug store now is, southeast corner Main and Front streets, was the frame store of Foster, Depew & Co., which firm was composed of John Foster, Elijah Depew, and Simon B. Brown; next east was that of Withers & Temple, also a frame. The only other stores were those of Joseph Duncan, on the northwest corner of Washington and Center, then, as now, known as the "Headquarters;" Maris & Sampson, on Washington street about midway between Main and Center, and that of Miller, McClun & Co., a two-story brick on the southwest corner of Main and Washington. The partners of this last named firm were James Miller, John E. McClun, and John Magoun.

Beside these stores there were the wagon shop of Abram Brokaw, where is now the Peoples' Bank, southwest corner Center and Washington; the blacksmith shops of Robert and Joshua Fell, where is now the Newmarket store, northwest corner Center and Front, and of Bunn and Ellsworth on the southwest corner of the same block; the saw mill of Flagg & Ewing between Main and East and a little south of where is now the "Big Four" railroad track; the cooper shops of John Rockhold at what is now 215 East Jefferson, and of Stein and Hamson on the south side of Grove between West and Lee; the cabinet shops of Joel Depew, where is now Mr. Gerken's store, 118 East Front street, and of Ross & Briscoe a little west in the same block; between these two was the hat manufactory of Larrimore & Shaum. The other shop was that of Gillespie & Adolph, tailors, where is now Mr. Rodgers'

shoestore. All of these shops have long disappeared, and of the toilers in them, Abram Brokaw and Robert Fell alone survive.

The hotels were the National, commonly called the "Caravansary," and the "American," the former on the north side of Front between Main and Center and the latter adjoining the store of Withers & Temple on the east. There were six church organizations: the Methodist, at the southwest corner of Olive and Main, still standing; the Presbyterian and African-Methodist, without domiciles: the Baptist, on the north side of Monroe, between West and Lee; the Congregational, on the north side of Washington, between Center and Madison: and the Christian, on East street, back of what is now Major's block. The Baptist church building is now a part of Hibernian Hall.

As to residences, the only ones now standing in their original locations are those of Abram Brokaw, then a one-story, occupied by him from 1849 to the present time, then by James Walton: the Hayes house, still owned by that family on South Main: the one on the southwest corner of Gridley and Jefferson, long the home of our Past Master, Goodman Ferre: the log house in the center of the block south of where the First Presbyterian church now is, then occupied by Simon B. Brown; the Francis M. Prevo house on the southwest corner of Front and West, now occupied by John M. Loving; the house next east of where Dr. John L. White now lives, then occupied by Allen Withers; the house of James Miller, on South Madison; the beginnings of the brick house of Dr. R. O. Warriner, on the corner of Wood and Madison. The brick next east of Mr. Jonathan H. Cheney's present home, the brick at the southeast corner of Washington and Gridley built and then occupied by Charles Baker, now the home of Hon. George W. Funk: the brick of Joshua H. Harlan next east of where the Bulletin building now is, still belonging to one of his children; the frame on the northwest corner of Main and Olive now occupied by Mrs. Sophia J. Osborne, and that on the northwest corner of Main street and Kentucky alley, now occupied by Mr. Nathaniel N. Winslow, then the residence of Rev. Charles Holiday, the pastor of the Methodist church; the house immediately south, then the home of Green B. Larison; the Wilson house at the southeast corner of Main and Clay; the one on the southwest corner of Main and Wood occupied by John L. Wolcott; the one on the southwest corner of Center street and Kentucky alley; the one on the southeast corner of Madison and Olive, of "Uncle" Joe Hobson, a colored man; one on the southeast corner of Grove and Madison, that of William Gillespie on the corner west. In addition to these were some farm houses now within the city limits; the home of Henry D. Spencer, then of James Allin, sr.; of Dr. Peck and of William Dimmitt. The larger part of these houses have been much enlarged and improved since then, many of them bearing little resemblance to their originals.

In addition to these, Dr. Anderson's house on the present site of the Griesheim building, is still in existence; the main part is now No. 524 West Olive, occupied by a negro family; Dr. Collin's house, where

Dr. Thomas P. Rogers now lives, is at present at 1006 north Center; the house of Benjamin Haines on the now Windsor Hotel corner, is still standing at the northeast corner of Mulberry and Lee.

Prior to the close of 1847, the dwelling houses in the hamlet were south of Jefferson street except a very few on West Monroe, which extended east only to Center, and perhaps two or three on West Market, which extended east to Main. West of the present location of Holy Trinity church, were the homes of a few colored people. North of Mulberry street was known as "Nigger Hill," and south of Pone Hollow, "Quality Hill."

The only school was a private one kept by Rev. George W. Minier, at the southeast corner of Main and Olive. This building is now on the north side of Mill between Madison and West; Dr. Minier is still living.

Except as above stated, Bloomington has been entirely created or re-created since 1847, as far as I can learn. In that year David Davis entered upon his phenomenal career of public life and our then foremost citizen, Merritt L. Covell, a captain in the Black Hawk war, died in Washington.

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A forest tree that had stood at the northwest corner of Main and Front streets had been felled and was lying across the latter street. In the latter part of February, 1847, Hazo Parsons and three other Masons, while sitting upon its trunk, resolved to take steps to organize a lodge, and as the result of this, on March 1, the first formal meeting of Masons ever held in this county was convened. It chose John Foster W.M., Elijah Depew S.W., and Andrew Johnson J.W. The others present were Hedley J. Short, Owen Cheney, Hazo Parsons, Moses Baldwin, and Eli N. Powell. They formed an organization and decided to obtain a charter from the Grand Lodge. They resolved to hold, and did afterwards hold, weekly meetings to perfect themselves in the ritual. During that first meeting, a member was sent out for a dipper. He went to the store of R. O. Warriner & Co., and William C. Hobbs, a clerk, presented the gourd-shaped one, which has since been in constant use, but which, while yet in sound condition, is justly entitled to be pensioned off and carefully encased as a relic. A grand array of great and good men, including Lincoln and Douglas, have slaked their thirst from that dipper. We have another treasured relic; our perfect ashlar was a part of the corner stone of the Mormon temple at Nauvoo.

At these meetings a few were initiated as members, and October 9, upon recommendation of Peoria Lodge No. 15, Bloomington Lodge No. 43 was granted its charter; to be sure of receiving it in time, Brother Foster sent his son to Pekin to receive it. The above named officers served as such during the first year. Of the subordinate lodges of the state, still active, ours is the thirteenth, and its charter the twenty-third granted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Those first formed were under dispensation from the Grand Lodges of Kentucky

or Missouri. The nearest neighbors were Pekin No. 29, Clinton No. 19, at Petersburg; Springfield No. 4, Macon No. 8, at Decatur; Friendship No. 7, at Dixon; Mt. Joliet No. 42, at Joliet, and Occidental No. 40, at Ottawa.

Fifty years ago tonight, in the little hamlet I have meagerly described, at early candlelight in the small up-stairs room with low ceiling, over Brokaw's shop, the first meeting of No. 43 was held. Besides some or all present at the March meeting were in attendance: William C. Hobbs, Simon B. Brown, Lewis Bunn, J. A. Simmons, James E. Parker, George C. Holmes, Allen Withers, John Mayers, Thomas Drain, and Dr. Ezekiel Thomas.

John Foster was the merchant already mentioned. He lived in the same house with Elijah Depew, a little east of where Stevenson block now is on Front street. The next year he moved into the log house, now known as the Stipp house, and a year or two later to the brick residence at the then head of Front street, now intersected by Evans, where, in March, 1855, he exchanged the trowel for the Mason's crown, and his remains were borne tenderly by his brethren to Evergreen cemetery. The house was torn down when the street was extended in 1866. He is justly entitled to be called the founder of Masonry in Bloomington. He was one of the purest, most cheerful, and public-spirited of men—one of those delightful characters it pleases Providence, at rare intervals, to bestow upon a community. He was an earnest and influential member of the Methodist church, as real a Mason as ever lived in this place. The old settlers with whom I have conversed speak of him in almost extravagant terms. No one of his family now lives here.

Elijah Depew was his partner, a valuable citizen, genuine in all the relations of life. His memory deserves to be cherished by us all. Mrs. Dr. E. K. Crothers, of this city, is his daughter.

Dr. Andrew Johnstone, as his name should have been written, was a Scotchman of high education, who had retired from practice and was living upon his farm about three miles southwest of town, where he died many years since, leaving a comfortable estate.

Hedley J. Short was an enthusiastic Mason of Randolph's Grove, the first W. M. of Heyworth Lodge No. 251, organized in 1856; he afterwards removed to Texas.

Owen Cheney lived at Cheney's Grove and was one of our pioneers, a man of wealth, influence, and spotless life. He was the first husband of Mrs. Maria Paist and the father of Jonathan H., Owen Lee Cheney and Mrs. William W. Marmon of this city.

Hazo Parsons, a veteran of the war of 1812, became postmaster under Taylor's administration and served in that capacity for several years. His chief characteristic was faithfulness in all his relations. He was an earnest Mason, one of the best workers we ever had. He lived and died at what is now No. 411 West Olive street. He left two daughters, neither of whom now resides here.

Moses Baldwin was the first lieutenant of the company from this vicinity in the Black Hawk war, and the son of Rev. John Baldwin, one of our early settlers, who laid out the town of Lytleville, which he fondly hoped would eclipse Bloomington. The son lived on the Clinton road about nine miles south of Bloomington, in a log house that has long since disappeared. A year or two later he moved to Missouri, where he died many years ago.

Eli N. Powell was a resident of Bloomington, a laborer in humble life, greatly esteemed for honor and integrity.

Our first initiate, second master, and our first who became a grand master of the state was William C. Hobbs, who is justly entitled to be called our Nestor; the most elegant in person, manners, and peculiarities who ever lived in this county. In Maryland, where he was born, he is said to have practiced dentistry, and this gave him the title of "Doctor," by which he was commonly called. At first a school teacher, he laid great stress upon instructing his pupils in the amenities, graces, and usages of polite society; afterwards a clerk, he continued in the best sense an examplar of polished refinement. For many years afterwards and up to the time of his death he was our county clerk. He never married, but devoted his life and his purse to any and all worthy objects. He was a man of ripe culture, one of the most valued friends of Lincoln, whose nomination for the presidency he opposed on the ground of not possessing in sufficient degree the courtly style and severe dignity requisite for that high office, but after the nomination gave him loyal support. He was the sole authority, from whose decision none ever presumed to take an appeal, upon every social question. If a gift were to be purchased, he was the first to be consulted. The laws of etiquette in his little empire were fixed by him. A wedding was hardly considered valid, unless he planned the details and then gave his presence to the occasion. Since his death no successor has ever appeared.

More than this, he kept himself poor by his constant benefactions and spirit of public enterprise. Like most early settlers, he was possessed of the now well nigh lost art of being a charming converser. He died February 10, 1861, in his bachelor quarters over what is now the Third National Bank. On the stormy day of his funeral all business places were closed and all the organizations of the city, with No. 43 at their head, marched in line, our impressive ritual was read and he was laid to rest. All felt his loss was irreparable. Many are the reminiscences of him—some humorous, some pathetic; all of interest —that should be religiously preserved before his compeers shall have passed away. A sad romance, which tinged his subsequent life, is said to have been connected with his early years. No kindlier affection was ever felt by any community than towards him.

Dr. Ezekiel Thomas was one of our best citizens and our third master. He died at the residence of his daughter Mrs. Harry P. Merriman, at Kenney, Illinois, February 24, 1888. Like his predeces-

sors, he was buried by his lodge, of which he had been regarded for many years as the patriarch. While he was the master, Bloomington became a city and he its first alderman from the fourth ward. The city government was organized in his office, afterwards known as Dr. Luce's, still standing on South Main street. He always took intelligent interest in the craft, and in the city, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His son, John E. Thomas, one of the veterans in the mail service, is still with us.

Simon B. Brown was the merchant already referred to, afterwards a justice of the peace. At the outbreak of the war, he was appointed a captain in the commissary department and served in that capacity until the close. He then settled in Chicago, where he died some years since. He was a brother-in-law of General Gridley, himself one of the most honored members; was a man of fine presence, universally respected. One of his sons, George F., is now the General Manager of the Pullman Palace Car company, at Chicago. His other two sons also live there.

Lewis Bunn, our second initiate, was the blacksmith heretofore mentioned and the father of Ex-Mayor Thomas J. Bunn. He was afterwards a partner of the firm Bunn, Ellsworth & Co. He was one of the best known of our early settlers, one of whom naught but good can be spoken. He did much in building our city and died many years since.

Rev. George C. Holmes, the brother-in-law of Adam Guthrie, belonged to that most useful and self-denying bodies of men—Methodist circuit riders. He is spending his declining years in Kansas, the sole survivor of those who inaugurated No. 43.

Of Allen Withers it is unnecessary to speak at length. We have all heard of him and know who he was. The Withers Library and numerous other important public gifts made by his widow out of the property they both accumulated, insure the perpetuation of his name for all time to come. He was a large, powerfully-built man, honorable, and upright. He was a partner of Withers & Temple, long leading merchants.

John Mayers, of the firm of Mayers & Brown, was a valuable inhabitant; after a long and useful life he passed away some years ago.

Rees Babb was mine host of the National hotel, reputed to be an excellent landlord, and therefore contributed his share to the comfort of mankind. Shortly before 1855 he removed to Iowa, where he died about 1894.

Thomas D. Drain was a farmer at Stout's Grove, and the first to sell merchandise at Concord, now Danvers, favorably mentioned by the very few who remember him.

James E. Parker was a son of Dr. Wanton Parker, who practiced his profession from about the time Concord was laid out, in 1836, until he died, in 1845. The son married Saphronia Burgett in 1845. He was demitted in 1852.

J. A. Simmons died very soon after 1847. His widow survived him and lived in this city until a few years since.

Did these benefactors at that humble meeting speculate upon the future of their hamlet and state? Did they give play to their imagination as to the outcome of the century? Did they flatter themselves as stately a city and as mighty a commonwealth as we see could ever become a reality? Did they even hope that their successors would seek to do them honor, long after their bones were dust? Probably not; their tallow dips were not lamps of Aladdin. But this we do know;—they were determined in their day of small things, to act their part, to do their whole duty; not only to cultivate for themselves the virtues of Masonry, but to make the lines of those who should come after them fall in more pleasant places; to start, at least, the wheels of progress, that others, more favored, might begin where they shoul be compelled to stop; to bequeath such an inheritance, whether larg or small, as lay within their best efforts and then, as wise men, tc leave the result with God. It is far from lessening the credit we owe them, if they builded better than they knew.

Our city and lodge were remarkably fortunate in the character and zeal of their founders. It is eminently true of them—

"These are the great of earth,
Great, not by kingly birth,
Great in their well-proved worth
Firm hearts and true."

And, to adapt a little, our prayer is—

"Peace to the reverend dead;
The light that on their head"
Full fifty years "have shed,
Shall ne'er grow dim."

The visitor at Lockport, New York, is taken to the grave of Dean Richmond, the man who laid the foundations of the New York Central railroad; who with consummate skill and purpose devoted his life to the growth and upbuilding of that great work. He battled with legislatures, courts, sometimes the people, and mastered every obstacle. Looking from his monument standing like a sentinel on guard, down a grassy slope two or three hundred feet away, one sees passing the trains of that great throughfare between the lakes and ocean, the east and the west. The man is dead: his work lives, as enduring as time itself, far vaster and grander than he had ever dreamed, and yet his work. Like his is the epitome of the biography of the originator of every useful and permanent human institution. It has been said the chiefest of earth's benefactors are the founders of states: in corresponding degree is this true of cities and of organizations like ours. Our lodge is the work of its fathers, and this will only be the more true when No. 43, with her sister bodies, shall have erected in Bloomington a temple worthy of the city and of Masonry—an undertaking already too long delayed. Without the planter of

the tree there can be no fruit; without the sower, no reaper. Our founders were fortunate to accomplish such results: we are fortunate in having such foundations laid for us.

Although I have done so scanty justice thus far, I must hasten to give a mere glance at our subsequent history. You have in your hands a list of our past masters. I can only refer to those who have deceased or moved away.

Our fourth past master was Merlin C. Baker, a shoemaker and shoe merchant, whose place of business was on the east side of Main street between Front and Washington,—a worthy successor in a worthy line. He died in 1854. Mrs. Anna Cady and Mrs. Edward L. Pettibone, of this city, are his daughters.

Immediately following him was John M. Scott, the earliest initiate and past master of our lodge now living. Our next surviving initiate is Adam Guthrie.

Goodman Ferre served as worshipful master during 1855 and 1856, and ever afterwards during his long life in some capacity,—for a long period as our treasurer. You would not pardon me, did I not pay a brief tribute to his memory and express the profound appreciation you all entertain of his stainless record and untiring services. Until his last illness, he seldom missed one of our meetings. Although all his family had preceded him into the hereafter, he never lost his sunny disposition, never was known to speak an unkind word of anyone, his face was never without its kindly smile, he never complained. We are all the better for having known him, and Masonic tradition will long keep his memory green. A few days since, four score and ten years young, in sublime sweetness and faith, with furled sails, he drifted slowly into his port of everlasting rest. "He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him."

The next incumbent was Robert Williams, a carpenter. He now lives at Chillicothe, Mo., and is or lately was mayor of that city.

For four years Lucius Darwin Haines occupied the east. He was an adept in Masonry, a bachelor, a lover of birds and dogs. His firm, Haines & Robbins, built the Novelty Mills where the Grand Opera House now stands. During his administration he actively promoted the establishment of Wade Barney No. 512, which took from us one-half our membership, much of it of the best, and became its first worshipful master. Our lodge has always felt a mother's interest in the lusty growth and high standing of No. 512.

He was succeeded in 1863 by John M. Moffett, a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Chicago and Alton railroad company. He died in 1865, leaving behind him none but the most favorable recollections. His family removed from this city shortly afterwards.

This brings us to the earliest records that remain to us, which begin July 7, 1863. The minutes of the meeting of that date are of interest. Omitting the formal part they read: "Owing to the noise and confusion in the streets made by citizens celebrating the fall of Vicksburg, lodge called from labor until next Friday evening."

John M. Stilwell was worshipful master for five years. He was a lawyer and served as mayor of Bloomington for the years 1859, 1868, and 1869, and performed the important duties well. A few years before his death, he removed to Leroy, which city for a time he also served as mayor, but he continued a member of our lodge. We buried him in September, 1891. In public and private life he set us all an example worthy of emulation. He was one of our earlier settlers and rendered great services. His widow and two daughters now live in this city.

His successor was Benjamin R. Baughen, an unostentatious Englishmen, who, in his quiet way, always succeeded in effecting good results. He was a jeweler, his place of business where is now Richardson's cigar store. He removed from here to Cairo, thence to Keokuk, Iowa, and died quite a number of years ago.

Following him was Elwood Brown, who was born in New Haven, Vermont, June 3, 1848, and at 22 became our worshipful master--the youngest we ever had, and at the time the youngest in the state. October 14, 1871, he married Miss Isadore E. Buttolph of this city, and moved a short time later to Wellington, Kansas, where he died May 2, 1883. He was a carpenter in the Chicago and Alton railroad shops, and was a station agent at Wellington, where his death was deeply lamented. Our lodge grew and flourished under his administration His widow now lives with her father in this city.

Alexander B. Campbell shortly after the close of his term of service removed to Kansas, where he has filled several prominent public positions.

General Ira J. Bloomfield now lives at Monte Vista, Colorado, and William R. Bascom, First Assistant General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at Chicago. Past Master Dr. George M. Smith one year ago today passed from earth. He had served the city as alderman and mayor. The warm testimonial adopted by the lodge expresses in fitting terms the high regard in which he was held.

Those not mentioned are still with us and it is hoped their obituaries will not be written for many years to come.

Gladly would we refer, at least by name, to the hundreds well deserving recognition at our hands, who, at different times have met in our councils and richly deserve that small attention. Some of them are of national, others of state, and one, at least, of international reputation. Most of them were of probity and real merit. Many whose upright lives were spent near the horizon should receive special attention at our hands. We should be glad to speak of the living and of the dead, but time forbids. We have had in all 819 members; our present number is 159. Besides William C. Hobbs, Alexander T. Darrah, of No. 43,—pure in heart, gentle in bearing, steadfast in purpose, prudent in counsel, brave in deed; one of the choice products of western culture—has served as grand master. Moreover, we take the pride of a grandmother, than which is none greater, in the able

service of Owen Scott of Wade Barney in the same high office. But this will be better treated of by another.

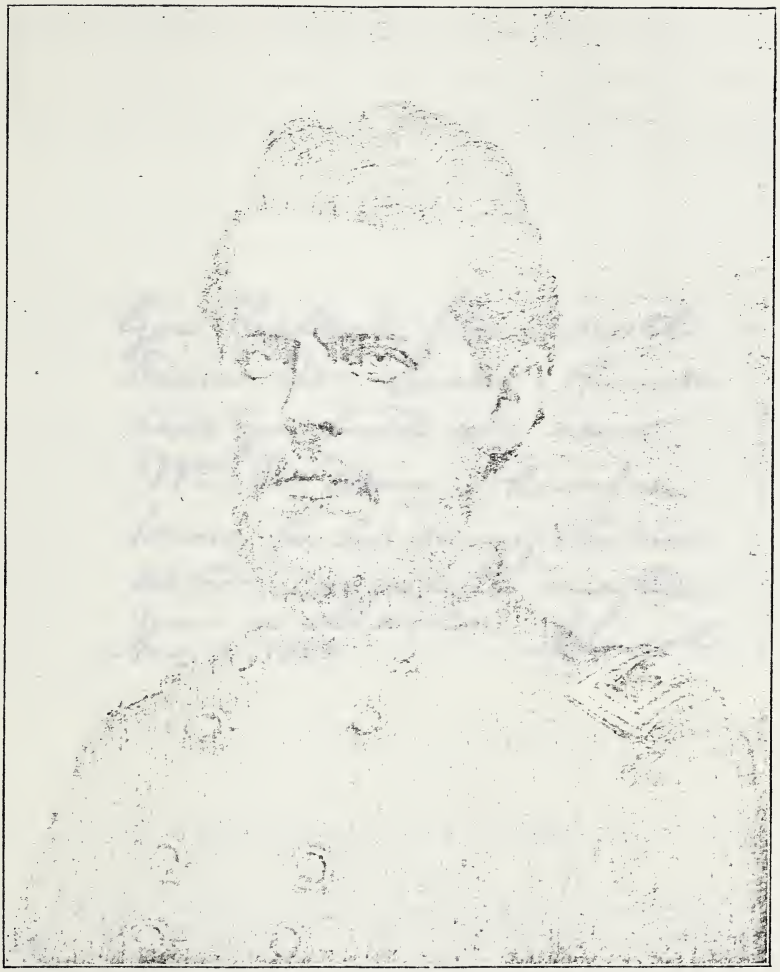
In October, 1870, Mozart Lodge No. 656 was organized and took away from us—most of our German speaking members. We regretted their separation but take great interest in that vigorous and healthy body. In a sense, all the numerous lodges of this county and some beyond its boundaries are the offshoots of No. 43.

Our lodge remained at the Brokaw building for about a year; then went to over Doctor Warriner's store, where it was located till 1852; thence to the west side of Main, near Washington, where all its records and property, except its dipper, were destroyed in the great fire of October 16, 1855; it then had its abode until 1867 in the third story of what is now the Third National Bank building, then the McLean County Bank; then for nine years, until 1876, in Liberty block; since then in our present comfortable quarters.

All these fond recollections and a troop of others that come to us tonight are of little practical value, if they be nothing but dim pictures called from the dream land of the past; unless they in some measure shall govern our thoughts and actions. What shall we say of ourselves, the heirs of all the ages of Masonry? What shall the future be? In 1947 another celebration of No. 43 will be held. None of us, save, perchance, a straggler or two, will attend. We cannot hope, nor even wish, the names of any of us will be placed upon an equal plane with those of our illustrious predecessors, but may we so comport ourselves that we shall then receive a kindly remembrance as not having been wholly unworthy of the title of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

Are we not to be taught, as are the young princes of Italy, whom the tutor-priest at regular intervals leads through the palace halls, from whose walls look down the portraits of ancestors for perhaps a thousand years? He stops with his charge before each in turn, recites the heroic services to country, church, and race, and beautiful traits of character of the original; then before passing to the next, impressively says to the young man, "*Noblesse oblige,*"—a phrase hard to translate into exact English, but the meaning is: your high birth and station imposes upon you an extraordinary obligation of nobleness of feeling and conduct; much more is rightly expected of you than of the less favored; you are bound by the strongest ties not only not to disgrace the name of your family but to increase it by every means in your power. So at our meetings, as some of the faces of our beloved dead look upon us from our walls, and as the good influences of hundreds of our sainted departed are all around us, with unseen lips they give us the like command, which we must obey until we reach the goal of all our strivings, "that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

In an important sense, Masonry has no history. It is all one continuous present, extending from the misty past to the end of time.



Gen. WILLIAM WARD ORME.

See other side.

Genl. Halleck, please see the bearer, Mr. Swett, who will tell you truth only about Wm. M. Owen, whom I also know, to be one of the most active, competent, and best men in the world.

Aug. 2, 1862. A. Lincoln

The most helpful and beneficient exemplars are all around us. To them who listen, the choir invisible fills our streets with music as inspiring as the Marseillaise or the Coronation Anthem—our every step is upon hallowed ground.

And Masonry has still a wide field of usefulness, not only to us as individuals in the way of personal development and as citizens for the common welfare, but to the country and to the world. While in the strictest sense, non-political, it solved, ages ago, one of the problems now troubling the body politic by teaching all initiates that, in the proper division of time, eight hours should be given to labor. Having no religious test other than the recognition of a Divine Being, of a man's absolute dependence upon Him, and of the supreme duties of universal brotherhood, it numbers within its circle the Christian, the Hebrew, the Moslem, the Hindoo, the follower of Confucius—all measured by the same level, plumb, and square. Originated and its vital principles irrevocably fixed by those who earned their bread by the sweat of their faces, and ever true to and insisting without variation upon those principles, many of the rulers of earth are of its members, showing that, in its highest meaning, true manhood is the only test of fellowship. It is by far the most diffused of human institutions—the only one that reaches, or can reach, all mankind. It would seem that, acting exclusively within its legitimate sphere, it can exert a kindly and potent influence which will do much to implant in the hearts of all races and climes the thought that all belong to one family, and, therefore, have the right to demand, and the duty to confer, treatment and considerateness in accordance with this great truth. Masonry should do much towards rendering impossible in the twentieth a repetition of the dark record of the nineteenth century, with its ten millions of human beings slain in war, and to remove the crushing curse of standing armies.

My brethren, *Noblesse oblige.*

Gen. William Ward Orme.

By E. M. Prince.

WILLIAM WARD ORME, lawyer, soldier, at Bloomington, was born at Washington, D.C., February 17, 1832. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmettsburg, Md. His grandfather believed that every boy should learn a trade, even though he intended to follow a profession; accordingly young Orme learned the cabinetmaker's trade, and at his old home is still preserved a specimen of his work in fine old mahogany. In 1849, he started for the great West, and landed in Chicago with only 25 cents in his pocket. The first thing he did was to find a German teacher, with whom he made an arrangement to take German lessons. He then called on

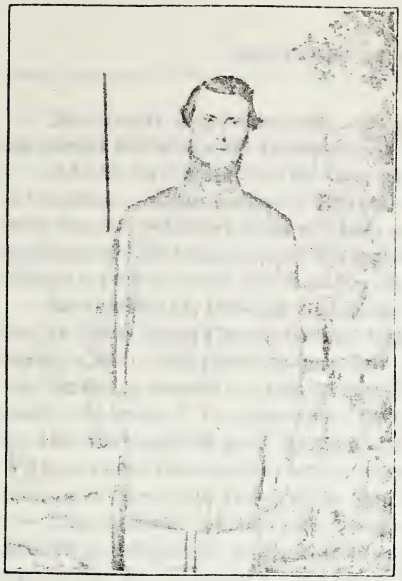
J. Y. Scammon, then the leading banker and lawyer of Chicago, and arranged to go into his employ as messenger for the bank at $3 a week, sleeping in the bank and paying $1.50 a week for his meals, and in his leisure moments studying law. In 1850, he came to Bloomington, was admitted to the bar January 7, 1852, and practiced law a short time with a Mr. Wright, but on his partner leaving for California, Orme went into the circuit clerk's office, where he remained until the fall of 1853. While there he acquired such a knowledge of the forms of conveyancing and law and equity pleadings that in his after years he was never at a loss to put his ideas in proper legal form, and seldom used a book of precedents in the preparation of any of his legal papers. October 27, 1853, he married Miss Nannie L. McCullough, daughter of William McCullough, then circuit clerk of the county. Soon after his marriage he went into partnership with Leonard Swett in the practice of the law. They formed an ideal law firm. Mr. Orme was a model office lawyer. His papers, pleadings in law and chancery, as well as his reports as master in chancery, to which office he was appointed by Judge Davis, were models of conciseness, accuracy and pertinency, not a word too many or too few. He was the law student of the firm, and his briefs were like his other law papers, full, accurate, and to the point. He was methodical and attended to the collections and correspondence of the firm. Mr. Swett was an advocate; tall, swarthy, back hair and eyes, of elegant appearance and charming manners, possessing the most musical voice the writer ever heard and the most persuasive address, a clear reasoner, with a mastery of plain, clear statement and a wonderful knowledge of human nature, and great industry when interested in a case. He never had his superior, and few equals, in the whole Northwest as a trial lawyer. At first Mr. Orme did little in the trial of cases, but as the years went by he took a greater and greater part, until he became recognized as a very able trial lawyer.

He was a great favorite with Judge David Davis, who appointed him master in chancery and by way of sound advice aided him in a business way. He was also a great favorite with President Lincoln, who, about the time he was elected president, said Mr. Orme was the most promising lawyer of his age in the state, and if he pursued his profession until the age of fifty years would have no superior.

In 1861, he was elected delegate to the State Constitutional Convention where he took a high rank among the able men of that assemblage.

When the 94th Illinois was raised he was elected Colonel and immediately applied to the President through Mr. Swett, for active duty and President Lincoln gave Mr. Swett the following note, to be handed to General Hallack. "General Hallack please see the bearer, Mr. Swett, who will tell you the truth only about Wm. W. Orme, whom I also know to be one of the most active, competent, and best men in the world— A. LINCOLN."

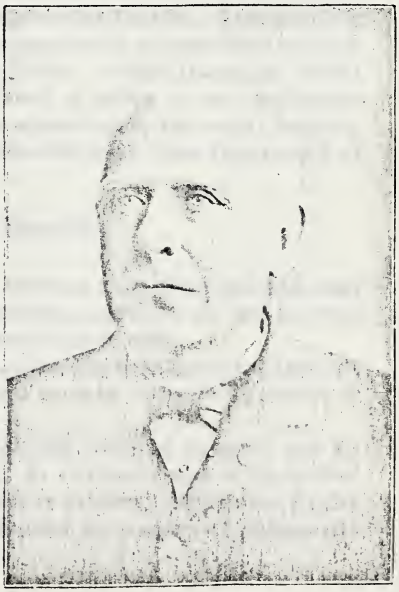
August 2, 1862.



HENRY C. GREENMAN
Co. D, 94th Ill. Vols.

Ex.-Gov. JOSEPH W. FIFER

HENRY M. KELLOGG



EDWARD M. PIKE

Mr. Swett kept the note and gave it to Mrs. Orme, who keeps it as one of her choicest treasures.

At the battle of Prairie Grove, Colonel Orme was in command of a brigade. Major-General Herron in his report says: "Colonel Orme was in the thickest of the fight, performing his duties with great gallantry." In the siege of Vicksburg, he also commanded a brigade. There he contracted the disease of which he died.

November 11, 1863, he was detailed to examine various rebel prisons in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois and report upon their "supplies, means for guarding and keeping prisoners, the sanitary condition and everything relating to them that may be useful to know." In December, 1863, he was appointed to the command of the responsible post of Chicago, which included Camp Douglas, with several thousand rebel prisoners. Increasing ill health obliged him to resign from the service April 26, 1864.

The summer of 1864, he spent in the northern resorts, and his health so improved that in September he was induced to accept the appointment of Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury at Memphis, a position for which his methodical business habits, integrity, and urbanity, admirably fitted him. The onerous, and often delicate duties, were performed to the full satisfaction of the government and the people of Memphis. But his ill health increasing, in the summer of 1865, he resigned, but at the urgent request of the Secretary of the Treasury he remained until November, when his resignation was accepted.

He came home from Memphis shattered in health, and gradually declined until he departed this life September 13, 1866. At a meeting of the bar Judge Davis and others were appointed a committee to draft resolutions to present to the Circuit Court. Judge Davis, on behalf of the committee, presented to the court a series of very eulogistic resolutions, which he asked might be spread upon the court records, and addressed the court as follows, with which we close this record of a noble life.

Judge Davis's Remarks.

May it Please the Court:

It is eminently proper that the decease of a distinguished man like General Orme should be appropriately noticed by his brother lawyers, who knew him so long and loved him so well.

His feeble health had prepared us for his death, for we have all felt during the past year that he would soon be beyond the praise or censure of men.

If he did not die "full of years" he did "full of honors," for although his career on earth was ended at the early age of 35, he had risen to eminence in his profession, and he attained distinction by the force of his talents and character, unaided by wealth or influential family connections.

He came among us a poor boy, without friends or even acquaintances; he left us with few equals and no superiors at the bar; honored by his country, beloved by the community in which he lived. How illustrative was his life and fortune, of the advantages afforded by our free institutions. His perceptions were quick and his judgment practical and accurate. His reasoning powers were of the highest order and equally conspicuous, whether in the discussion of the law or facts. In the clearness and logical character of his arguments he was excelled by no one with whom he practiced, and he practiced with great men.

Few men possessed a better balanced mind or a clearer understanding in the business affairs of life. The ability to keep cool and reserved under any and every state of circumstances, is of inestimable value at the bar, and General Orme possessed this quality in an uncommon degree. He was rarely excited, and if surprised by untoward evidence, or an adverse decision, he never manifested any feeling. Recognizing and appreciating the fact, that true eminence in our profession can only be attained by labor, he pursued the study and practice of law with great diligence and industry. And he was devoted to the pursuit of his profession and did not suffer politics to engross his attention. Political eminence is one thing and high legal position another. It must be a man of uncommon endowments who is able to achieve greatness in both these vocations. In the history of the world there are but few such men, and in this country, those lawyers who have won the greatest fame at the bar are unknown in the councils of the nation.

He possessed an accomplishment above most men, and that was in letter-writing. For beauty of thought, elevation of sentiment, and elegance of diction, his letters to his family and friends are models. He was a polished gentleman, and always remembered what was due to himself and others; respectful to the court, courteous to his brethren; and kind and considerate in all relations of life. The aspect of his daily life in his family, with a devoted wife and a dutiful and loving children, was full of beauty. He was the soul of honor, and the exhibition of low and vulgar qualities never failed to provoke his displeasure. He was a true friend and few higher encomiums could be passed on him; but he was also a wise one, for when consulted in a case of doubt or difficulty the soundness of his judgement and his good practical sense always pointed out the right course to pursue. But the crowning glory of our brother's life was that in a time of great national peril, when our heritage of free government was in danger, impelled by patriotic motives, he forsook the profession he loved and adorned, the comforts of home, and the endearments of family, and enlisted in the armies of the United States. Friends and kindred feared that he had not sufficient ruggedness of constitution to endure the exposures of camp-life. Their fears were too well grounded, for the disease which terminated his life was contracted at Vicksburg,

and after a short but brilliant military service he was compelled by ill health to resign his position in the army. When General Orme resigned his position as Supervising Treasury Agent at Memphis, one hundred of the leading business men of that city signed and sent to him a very complimentary address on the performance of his duties there, and the paper congratulated him that in the performance of his onerous and at times delicate duties he had given eminent satisfaction to the people of Memphis as well as to "his" government.

And, may it please the court, he lived and died a Christian. We are all marching with quick steps to the grave which has closed over the mortal remains of William Ward Orme. May we so live, that when we come to die it may be said of us as it can with truth be said of him, that he discharged every duty with fidelity; in life were loved, and in death mourned.

Giles A. Smith, Soldier.

By E. M. Prince.

GILES A. SMITH was during his life a successful merchant, most popular hotelkeeper, a public official of high repute, and a wealthy ranch owner, yet, so preeminent was he in war, so successful in battle, that he may well be designated as a soldier. He was born September 29, 1829, in Jefferson county, N. Y. His education was that fitted for a business man and not that of a scholar. He early engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1856 he married Miss Martha McLain and came to Bloomington, where he engaged in the dry goods business, but after a year or two he went into the hotel business, for which his business habits, habitual urbanity, self-possession under all circumstances, admirably fitted him. At the breaking out of the war he was the popular landlord of the Nichols House, on the northeast corner of Main and Grove streets, long since burned down. The martial spirit stirred him as well as all other loyal people, and he joined the Home Guards, to which belonged very many of the Bloomington young men, who afterwards distinguished themselves in the union army, and of which he was elected Captain.

Captain Company D, Eighth Missouri.

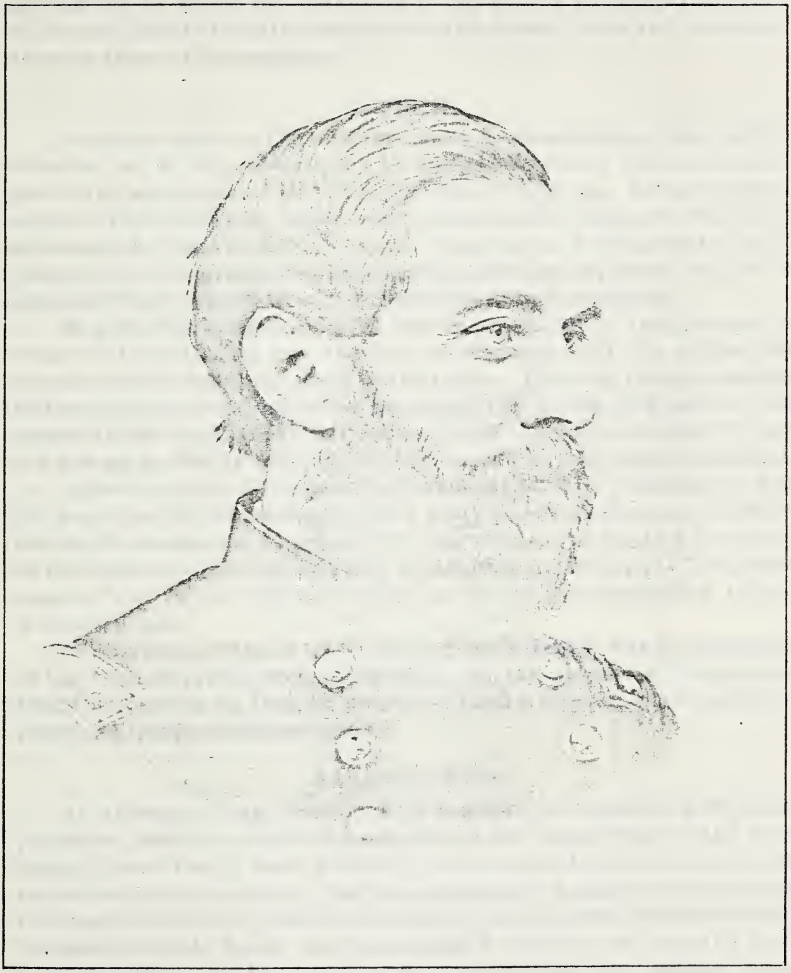
One day early in June, 1861, he received a telegram from his brother, Morgan L. Smith, of St. Louis, that he was raising a regiment for the union service and if Giles would come down he would secure him a commission in the regiment. He went by the first train, by the next one was back in Bloomington, and advertised that he was raising a company for immediate service. So popular was he and so

eager were the young men to go that in a day or two he had more than a full company, which, June 13th, he took to St. Louis, where they were sworn into the service, and he was appointed Captain of Company D in the regiment of which his brother was commissioned Colonel. Before he left Bloomington he was presented with a sword by the boarders of the Nichols House, the writer of this article making the presentation speech. In his acceptance, Captain Smith said: "I pledge myself to use it only for my country and never to stain its luster or bring a blush to the cheeks of its donors, or by any act unbecoming a man or the position I occupy." How royally he kept his promise the following pages show:

Three or four of the companies of the 8th were made up of river men and roustabouts from the St. Louis levees who did not yield easily to the restraints of military life, but the Colonel who had been a steamboat captain, was a severe disciplinarian, and the 8th Missouri soon became noted as one of the best regiments in the western army, an army of heroes. In this work of making soldiers out of "raw recruits," the Colonel was greatly aided by his brother Giles who was also a strict disciplinarian, but at the same time always kind, considerate, and thoughtful of his men, never requiring of them more than they could do, and unless in an emergency never requiring more than they could easily do, but in an emergency never sparing himself or his men. He was a quiet, reserved, gentlemanly man, social with his men, but yet with a reserved dignity that forbid undue familiarity. An unruly soldier quickly found that "beneath the velvet glove was the iron hand." From his first service to his last he never failed to receive the highest praise from his superiors, from Sherman, Grant, McPherson, Blair, and Logan; to receive commendation from such men was praise indeed.

For the first few months he served in Missouri, chasing guerrillas, not doing any serious fighting but learning the art of war and perfecting himself in the details of his business, without which there could be no success. In the fall of 1861 the regiment was sent to Paducah, Ky., and when Grant made his forward movement on Forts Henry and Donelson, the 8th was in the fight. In his first engagement, February 19, 1861, the capture of Fort Hieman, near Fort Henry, he exhibited those soldierly qualities for which he was ever after so distinguished. His commanding officer says in his report: "Capt. Giles A. Smith deserves great credit for his coolness and the condition in which he held his troops," and these were his characteristics in every battle he ever fought, self-possession and absolute control of his men, who were always ready for a fight and he was always ready to lead them.

The Eighth Missouri was then in Gen. Lew Wallace's division which was left at Fort Henry when Grant advanced on Fort Donelson, but when the fight was fairly on Grant called the division to his aid. The order was received in the night and by the early morning with shout



Gen. GILES A. SMITH

and song it was on the march, and in the early afternoon was in the fight. No special mention is made of Captain Smith at Donelson, but no doubt he served with his usual gallantry.

At Shiloh, Smith was again in Lew Wallace's Division, and did not get into the battle until the close of the first day's fight, but on the second day he was in the hottest of it and did his full duty from daylight until 3:45 in the afternoon, when the enemy broke and retreated from in front of his regiment.

Corinth.

In the advance on Corinth for about two weeks they were in the reserve, but at the request of Col. Morgan L. Smith they were then put in the advance and they had their fill of fighting. At the engagement at Russell House, where over a third of the regiment was killed or wounded, Captain Smith is again reported as having "acted with judgment and courage." And he never acted in any other way in his whole military career than "with judgment and courage."

May 30, 1862, Giles A. Smith was in command of the pickets in front of Corinth and was the first to discover that the rebels had evacuated and fled from their works there. Hearing the movements of the rebel railroad trains he advanced the picket line nearer and nearer to the rebel works; not meeting with the usual resistance from the enemy he finally entered their forts only to find them evacuated.

After the siege of Corinth, Hallack was called to Washington, and for some inscrutible reason Grant's army was divided up into numerous small commands, dispersed into garrisons, and became an army of occupation instead of an army of aggressive invasion. The whole summer and fall of 1862 was wasted so far as any aggressive action was concerned.

In Sherman's attack on Vicksburg Giles Smith was in command of the First Brigade, Second Division. In the assault of Chickasaw Bluffs, December 29, 1862, he proved as good a brigade as he had company and regimental commander.

Arkansas Post.

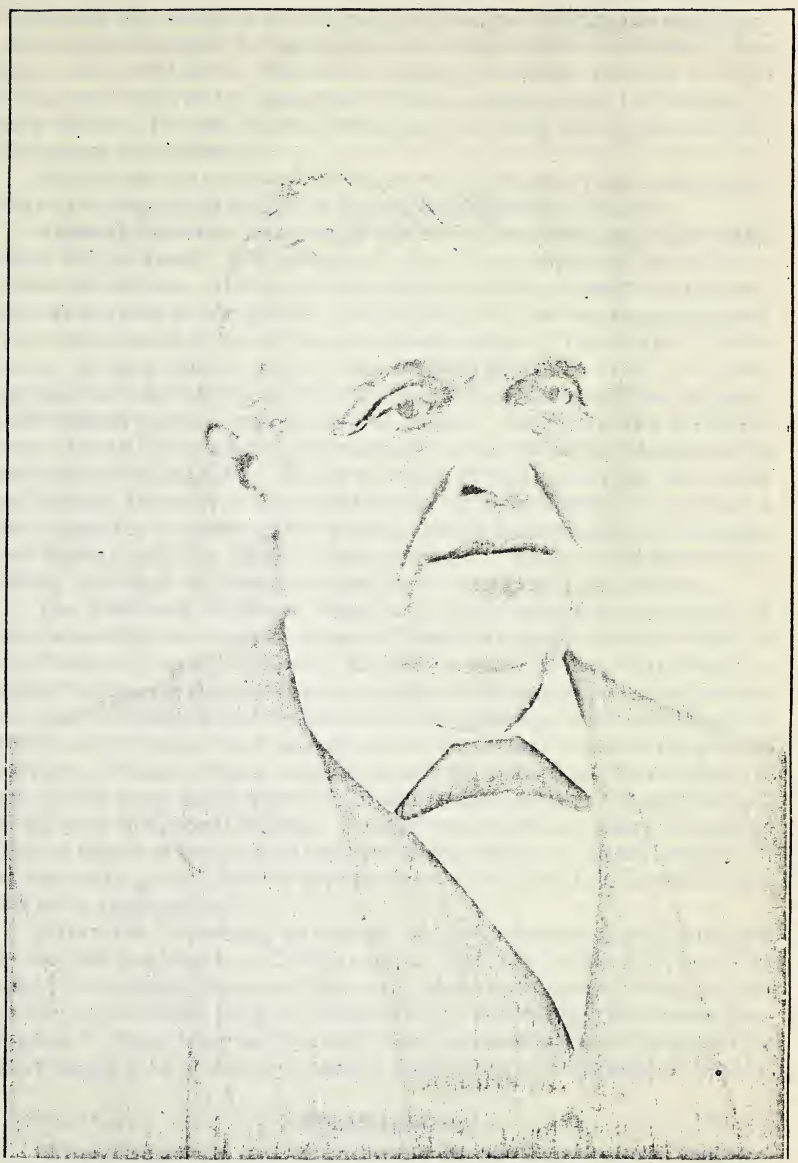
At Arkansas Post, January 2, 1863, where we captured 4,000 rebel prisoners, Smith was still in command of the same brigade and conducted himself with such gallantry that General McClernand in his report said of him that he "led his command in a manner challenging the commendation of his fellow officers," and General Sherman said, "Colonel Giles A. Smith, who commanded a brigade of Stuart's division, manifested all the qualities of a good soldier, and without hesitation I recommend him for promotion as a Brigadier-General, the command which he already exercises."

At Arkansas Post an incident took place that illustrated Smith's control of men, and this time hostile, defiant, angry men. Among those taken prisoners were the 19th and 20th Texas regiments, men of

reckless bravery, most happy when in a life and death conflict. Chagrinned and defeated, they refused to surrender. Drawn up in line, with their loaded revolvers in hand, they threatened to shoot anyone who attempted to disarm them. Seeing there was some trouble with the men Smith rode down to their line; saluted the Texas colonels and inquired what was the matter. Being told that the men were wholly uncontrollable and threatened to kill anybody who attempted to disarm them, Smith quietly replied they had better surrender, it was the fortune of war, that he would ride down their line and back again and if in ten minutes they had not surrendered he would open fire on them and kill every mother's son of them; the word was quickly passed along the sullen line of the enemy. Smith, who was a superb horseman, slowly rode down their line within short pistol-shot range, turned his horse and rode back, apparently as unconcerned as if before his own men, then took out his watch and commenced counting out the minutes. The Texans were brave men, but in the rough frontier life most of them had led personal leadership takes the place of law, and men are quick to recognize their master. They felt they had to deal with a man of finer courage than their own and before the time was up they commenced shooting off their revolvers and in a few moments the arms of the two regiments lay smoking at their feet. Smith then ordered them to take off their revolver belts and throw them upon the ground, which they did, then he said to the Texas colonels, "Gentlemen, this is a good deal better than for me to have had to kill you all, which I assuredly would have done if you had not surrendered," and directing them to join the other surrendered prisoners he saluted them and returned to his own line.

Siege of Vicksburg.

At the siege of Vicksburg his brigade again had the advance. His division was sent to Steele's Bayou to rescue Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats, which was in danger of being destroyed in the attempt to get in the rear of Vicksburg. Returning successful from this expedition, he rejoined the Fifteenth corps, passed over the Mississippi, took part in the battle of Raymond, May 12th, and closed in on Vicksburg. It always fell to his troops, whether a company, regiment, brigade, or division, to have their full share of fighting. In fact, his courage, good sense, discretion, and absolute reliability soon became so well known among his commanding officers that if there was any dangerous move to be made Smith was sure to be selected for it. In the siege of Vicksburg he was in command of a brigade from which was selected the "forlorn hope" that went ahead of the assaulting column and planted the ladders on the walls of the rebel forts by which our troops hoped to climb into the forts, and Smith's brigade led the supporting assault, but he was wounded and our forces, after serious loss, were obliged to retire and the advance then was made by regular siege work. Saps, trenches, zigzag like a Virginia rail fence,



HON. WILLIAM M. SMITH.

were advanced towards the rebel fortifications. Again Smith's division had the advance in his part of the line, and by the night, between July 3d and 4th, he had advanced his sap within about twenty-five feet of the rebel forts. Further sapping would not protect his men and he was ordered to commence mining, preparatory to blowing up their works. But on the 4th, rendered ever after doubly memorable, Vicksburg surrendered.

For his eminent services in this, as well as his previous campaigns, Grant recommended Smith be promoted Brigadier-General.

General Sherman was one of the most exacting generals in the whole Union army. His command might appropriately be called a school for soldiers. He never tolerated a cowardly or inefficient officer. He was sparing of his praise. Perhaps he was never more lavish of it than he was of Giles A. Smith's conduct during the siege of Vicksburg. In his report of July 6, 1863, General Sherman said: "In making special mention of Col. Giles A. Smith, commanding First brigade, I but repeat former expressions of praise. An officer who is always present with his command, who carries a severe wound without a flinch or the loss of a minute's duty, who takes pride in studying his chosen profession, deserves the especial notice of his commanders without a just cause for the envy of any other. Being in command of a brigade and worthy of it, he should have the rank." Such words from as exacting an officer as Sherman must have been gratifying indeed.

The able and brilliant Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of war, was with our army on a tour of observation during the whole of the Vicksburg campaign. July 12, 1863, he wrote to Secretary Stanton a long letter, a history of the campaign, and a pen picture and incisive estimate of nearly every brigade, division and corps commander in that army, an estimate that subsequent events almost invariably proved correct. Of the subject of this sketch he says, "Col. Giles Smith is one of the very best brigadiers in Sherman's corps, perhaps the best of all next to Colonel Woods. He only requires the chance to develop into an officer of uncommon promise and usefulness. There are plenty of men with general's commissions who, in all military respects, are not fit to tie his shoes."

After the Vicksburg campaign his brigade rested and recruited up for the hard work at Chattanooga. But the interval of rest was spent in the hard work of drilling the new recruits, and we doubt not to use the words of his great commander "in studying his chosen profession." They were not days of idleness, but of diligent preparation that should give him a high rank in the American Pantheon of heroes.

CHATTANOOGA.

When Grant was put in command of our starving and besieged forces at Chattanooga he found them cooped up in fortifications with a broad, swift flowing river at their back, and in front a rebel force of veterans, 65,000 in number, flushed with victory, admirably in-

trenched and perfectly confident that all they had to do was to wait for the Union forces to surrender from starvation. The first thing he did was to call General Sherman and his veterans from western Tennessee and Mississippi. Choosing his best troops Sherman advanced rapidly, reaching Bridgeport, sixty miles from Chattanooga, November 14th, and a few days later his army was on the north bank of the Tennessee, opposite Chattanooga. It had been determined to attack the enemy in his stronghold, Sherman on their right. The problem was to get Sherman's army within striking distance of the enemy so secretly and quietly that they would have no time to throw up unassailable intrenchments, and so bar the movement.

Not an easy job, with a broad river between Sherman and the enemy, who was keenly watching every movement of their antagonists. It was determined to throw at night a small force over the Tennessee in pontoon boats, sieze a point to which a pontoon bridge could be thrown, over which Sherman's army could pass to the south side of the river, from which he could readily deliver his attack on Bragg's right. One hundred and sixteen boats, each capable of holding thirty men, were made and concealed in the North Chickamauga, a small stream, which empties into the north bank of the Tennessee, about three miles above the mouth of the west branch of Chickamauga creek, which empties into the south side of the Tennessee, and near to which they were to throw the pontoon.

To lead such an expedition not only must veteran troops be selected, but a commander of supreme courage, who could fight in the darkness as well as by daylight, a man who had absolute command of his men and who could be relied on to do the wisest thing in any unknown, unforseen contingency. Grant seldom made a mistake in such an emergency. "The brigade of Giles A. Smith, was selected for the delicate duty of manning the boats surprising the enemy's pickets on the south bank of the river." Grant's Memoirs. A "delicate" duty indeed. The south bank of the Tennessee was lined with the watchful rebel pickets. An attempted night surprise is proverbially quite as dangerous to the attacking as to the attacked. A single chance shot, a loud word, the rattle of a musket, the dipping of an oar, or the creak of an oar lock might reveal the movement and render abortive the attack.

For three nights in succession they waited for cloudy weather. On the morning of November 24th, while the men were in the boats, about 3:30 o'clock, it clouded up and immediately the whole brigade, the Eighth Missouri, in advance, pushed off. History Eighth Missouri, p. 175. Smith, his staff and orderlies were in first line of boats.

"The pontoons were loaded with thirty armed men each, and at two o'clock the morning of November 24th, the whole fleet carrying Giles Smith's brigade pushed carefully out of the North Chickamauga and then dropped silently down the Tennessee. So perfect were the arrangements, that even the national pickets along the bank of the

river did not know when the boats passed. Floating quietly by the rebel sentinels before daylight, they reached their destination, a point just above the mouth of the South Chickamauga. A small force then jumped ashore and advancing rapidly, captured the enemy's outguard, twenty in number before the rebels were aware of the presence of a foe. Smith then pushed rapidly below the mouth of the Chickamauga, disembarked the rest of his brigade and dispatched the boats back for the other loads. * * * The men at once set to work intrenching themselves and by daylight two divisions of about 8,000 men were landed on the south bank of the Tennessee and had thrown up a good tete de pont." Badeau's Grant. And immediately a pontoon bridge was thrown across the Tennessee and Sherman's army by eight in the morning were passing over to the south side of the Tennessee. General Sherman might well say that the orders to Smith "were skillfully executed."

A continuous series of great battles was fought, the great victory of Chattanooga was won. Bragg driven from his entrenchments, retreated broken and disheartened into Georgia when he was soon superceded by General Joe Johnston, one of the greatest of the rebel leaders.

In the battle or rather battles of Chattanooga, General Sherman had our left of the line and General Smith the extreme left of Sherman's line. While leading his troops into position he unexpectedly struck the enemy, who opening fire upon our advancing column very seriously wounded General Smith. Sherman being notified immediately came to see him and ordered him to be removed to the rear. It had to be a very severe wound that sent Giles Smith to the rear.

General Sherman in his report of the assault on Missionaries Ridge says. "A pretty smart engagement with artillery and muskets ensued when he, the enemy, drew off, but it cost us dear, for Gen. Giles A. Smith was severely wounded and had to go to the river."

General Smith was sent home on furlough but soon returned to his command at Larkin's Landing and prepared it for the great Atlanta Campaign.

Grant's Recommendations.

February 20, 1864, General Grant writes the Secretary of War. "Being informed that all those recommended for Brigadier-Generals could not be confirmed, I submit the list anew, giving their names in the order of my preferences taking into consideration services rendered and fitness for the position."

This list is headed with the able, faithful, beloved John A. Rawlings; Charles R. Wood comes second, and third on the list is Giles A. Smith, followed by such men as James H. Wilson, John M. Corse, soon to win immortal fame at Altoona Pass; the accomplished Walter Q. Gresham, and twenty others of like character and fame, to precede any one of whom in the estimation of the great commander, might well satisfy the ambition of any man.

Atlanta Campaign.

In the Atlanta campaign Smith commanded a brigade in the Fifteenth Army Corps, and participated in all its serious engagements, never failing by his courage and good judgement to win the commendations of his superiors, and because of his reliability, always knowing when and where to strike, he was nearly always in the advance. At the battle of Dallas, May 25, our troops advanced into a large field, on the further side of which was thick woods. Generals Sherman, Logan, Smith, Harrow, and Ewing, with their staffs, met in this field, no enemy in sight, or apparently anywhere near them. While the Generals were in consultation a rebel soldier arose from behind the fence and fired his pistol at the group and ran for the timber. Fortunately no one was hurt, and Smith ordered the One Hundred Sixteenth Illinois to deploy and advance as skirmishers. They soon found the woods alive with rebel soldiers.

Gen. O. O. Howard, in a detailed account of the battle of Resaca in the Century History, vol. 4, p. 301, gives great credit to Generals Wood, Giles A. Smith, and Ligbthurn.

Seventeenth Corps.

In June, 1864, the Seventeenth corps, Gen. Frank P. Blair, joined General Sherman. It was made up of regiments that had veteranized and been recruited up to full strength. General Sherman told Blair his men were "fat and sassy," and that he expected to put them to work at once, Blair replied the sooner the better, but that he was short a division commander, and he wanted one assigned and a good one. Sherman told him to make his own selection and he would try to accommodate him. Blair said he wanted Giles Smith, and Sherman replied, you have picked a good one indeed. Smith was relieved from the Fifteenth and assigned to the Seventeenth corps. That afternoon Blair introduced Smith to his division. Smith said to them that they were new to him and he to them, but that he would not order them to go where he was not willing to lead them, that they would be sent into battle that very afternoon and if in the evening they had any complaint to make of his conduct he would leave the division and quit the service. They were thrown into the thickest of the fight. Smith's conduct was brilliant in the extreme, he having had two horses shot under him, and from that time on his new command was ready to follow him wherever he led, as they proved on many a hard fought field. July 3, 1864, General Blair reports, "Thanks are due to Gen. Giles A. Smith for carrying out with alacrity the letter and spirit of his instructions."

The writer many years ago heard that in one of the battles around Atlanta, Smith's troops had repulsed one of Hood's terrific onslaughts and driven the enemy back, that afterwards the enemy had come in on his flank where some one had failed to make connection and had attacked him in the rear, that Smith had jumped his men over their

hastily constructed breastworks and repulsed the enemy, and then jumped his men back ready for another attack in front, and that this was repeated several times in the course of the day, the attack in front and rear fortunately being successive and not simultaneous.

But he had supposed this was the idle gossip of camp-fire talk, but on examining the record he found it was all true. Frank P. Blair, the commander of the Seventeenth corps, from the battle field sent the following to General Sherman:

July 22, 1864, 4:30 p.m.

"Generals Smith and Leggett have been fighting from both sides of the works thrown up last night, repulsing Hardie's corps with severe loss."

And Gen. O. O. Howard in the *Century History*, vol. 4, p. 328, says: "While attempting to reach General McPherson, I reached our line at Gen. Giles A. Smith's division. While in the act of asking for a brigade for General Dodge's left, I heard a terrific yelling towards the left and rear and looking around I saw a full Confederate line rushing out of the dense timber within easy hailing distance. I perceived at once no brigade could be spared from that position for General Dodge. General Smith's troops quickly jumped to the other side of their works prepared to meet this rear attack. The mounted officers, myself included, found some difficulty in getting our horses over the work before the firing began."

One who was a participant in that bloody battle, but not in Smith's command, says this was done five times that day. In the whole history of the war of the Rebellion, or indeed any other war, I know of no incident better calculated to test the courage, the fortitude, skill, and power of a commander than this. Many commanders have the power to inspire their troops with enthusiastic heroism to make a sudden rush "into the jaws of death," but it is a higher power, a supreme genius for command, that enables an officer at the close of an all day fight, when his troops are fatigued almost to the point of utter exhaustion, to hold them together, repulse attacks in front, then when a yelling, victorious enemy appears in flank and rear, snatch victory from defeat by jumping his troops over their own breastworks and repulsing the enemy that had broken in on his flank and rear, and do this not once only but repeatedly, through all the heat of a southern summer day, in the smoke and carnage of battle, the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying: the fierce yell of the enemy, advancing as they might well suppose to assured victory; he who could, on such a field, amid such scenes, not only maintain his own mental poise, but could infuse his masterful, unconquerable spirit into his men, is a hero indeed.

General Sherman might well say in his report of the Atlanta campaign, September 15, 1864, "Great credit is due to Gen. Giles A. Smith and his troops for hard and stubborn fighting."

On the wounding of General Gresham, Smith was assigned to his Division. General Howard especially commends Gen. Giles A. Smith. September 12th, General Blair, in his report, says: "I again renew my recommendation for the promotion of Gen. Giles A. Smith." And General Logan, who, on the death of the lamented McPherson, had succeeded to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, September 13, 1864, recommends Brig.-Gen. Giles A. Smith for promotion.

Marching Through Georgia.

In the march through Georgia General Smith was in command of a division, and while there was no serious fighting on the march it was a position requiring alertness and circumspection. It is evident Smith conducted himself with his usual good sense, for, December 26, 1864, General Blair again recommends Brig.-Gen. Giles A. Smith to be promoted to Major-General.

January 12, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Major-General.

Through the Carolinas.

In Sherman's march through the Carolinas, Smith's Division was again in the advance. "February 3d, the line of the Salkahatchie was held by the enemy in force, their infantry and artillery being intrenched at Rivers' and Beaufort bridges." Between the union and rebel lines intervened an immense swamp, but nothing could repress the energies of Sherman's veterans. To quote Sherman's words in his report of April 4, 1865, "Rivers' Bridge was carried promptly and swiftly by Mower and Giles A. Smith crossing swamps nearly three miles wide, with water varying from knee to shoulder deep. The weather was bitter cold, and Generals Mower and Smith led their divisions on foot in person."

In the *Century* war articles, vol. 4, p. 675, Captain Oakley says:

"Generals Mower and G. A. Smith got their divisions across by swimming, wading, and floating, and effected lodgement in spite of the enemy's fire. An overwhelming mass of drenched, muddy veterans swept away the enemy. * * * It seemed a grand day's work to have accomplished as we sunk down that night in our miry bivouac." He was again in the advance about the middle of February up the Edisto. He participated in the last battle of the war, Bentonville. On the surrender of Johnston he proceeded with the rest of Sherman's army and took part in the grand review at Washington.

Peace.

His old regiment, the Eighth Missouri, were famous even in Sherman's army as foragers—and we may be sure Giles Smith's troops never went hungry while there was meat or other food within a day's march of his foragers, and his camp fires never failed as long as rail fences were to be found in their range, but when the war was over he

was quick to see that the work of destruction must give place to that of restoration.

May 18, 1865, he issued the following order:

"The general commanding is surprised to learn that officers permit their men to take the rails from around fields of growing grain, and also graze their stock upon wheat. Virginia is now engaged in organizing a loyal state government, and no depredations upon the inhabitants must be permitted. By order of

BREV. MAJ.-GEN. GILES A. SMITH."

TEXAS.

When an army under General Sheridan was sent to western Texas in the fall of 1865, as a gentle reminder to Louis Napoleon to recall the French troops from Mexico, Giles A. Smith was chosen to command one of its divisions at a time when there were more than two hundred skilled generals to choose from, and November 24, 1865, he was made a full Major-General. If our army had been sent into Mexico it would have had Juarez' unorganized Mexicans as allies, and the veterans of France as enemies, a position requiring in our Generals not only great military ability, but imperturbable coolness, infinite patience and that rare power, the ability to conciliate and control unreasoning and unreasonable men. That Grant and Sheridan, both West Point graduates, should have passed over the many Generals with all the training and learning of the military academy, and selected for this delicate and responsible position, a man who had come up from civil life, and for this purpose had him made a full Major-General, showed their appreciation of General Smith as no mere words could have done. Louis Napoleon having recalled his troops and Maximillian having paid the penalty of his usurpation with his life, this army was dissolved and General Smith, having declined the appointment of colonel of cavalry in the regular army, was mustered out of the grand army of the Union, which he had done so much to render glorious and immortal in the annals of warfare.

CHARACTER AS A SOLDIER.

No American soldier ever showed greater courage, greater tenacity of purpose, greater reliability under all circumstances, and greater command over his men, than Giles A. Smith. His conduct was always that of a modest gentleman. His reports are models of plain, simple, lucid, narrative, with not a particle of self-laudation. He was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel June 12, 1862, and to Colonel, August 8, 1862; to Brigadier-General, August 4, 1863; Brevet-Major-General, January 12, 1865; Major-General, November 24, 1865. Every promotion he received he won over and over again on the field of battle. He had no political push to urge it on. He was a citizen soldier, pure and simple, and as a soldier had in this state no superior, if his equal, ex-

cept the great commander, General Grant. His fearlessness in battle did not arise from stolidity or insensibility of the danger to which he was exposed. He had a duty to his country to perform and in comparison with doing that, his own comfort, safety, life itself, he held as nothing. He was one of those self-poised, clear thinking men, whose judgment was clarified, whose courage was heightened, whose self-control was increased, whose tenacity of purpose was strengthened by danger. He always rose to the height of the occasion. In the fiercest conflict and sharpest emergencies his orders were given as quietly as if at his own fireside. His faithful orderly, William E. Stevens, says that in the greatest danger and when the bullets were flying the thickest, the only sign he could ever see that General Smith appreciated the danger was a slight blanching of his bronzed face.

"After the siege of Atlanta had begun a Union soldier, more silly than wise, persisted in mounting the breastworks and walking on the top of the head log, thereby exposing himself to the fire of the enemy, who were only a few hundred yards away. Some of the soldiers remarked what a brave act it was. "Why," said General Smith, "that is not bravery, that is foolhardiness. That man is simply taking a chance of being killed without a chance to kill somebody. To me such actions seem foolishness itself." General Smith said he considered a soldier brave when he would take all the advantages to protect himself by hiding behind a tree, log, or stump, and keep fighting away, and exposing himself to the enemy's fire only when it was absolutely necessary."

After the War.

After the war he remained the same quiet, modest gentleman that he had been before entering the service, seldom alluding to the war or its stirring incidents, and from anything he said one would never have guessed he had been one of its most gallant actors, a "soldier without fear and without reproach."

After a short rest from his army labors, General Smith resumed his old occupation, this time as "mine host" of the Ashley House, which, under his management, became the favorite hotel in this part of the state.

Soon after Grant's inauguration as President, General Smith was appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General, performing the duties of his office to the great satisfaction of his old chief; but severe service in the war had undermined his constitution, and his health began to fail soon after he went to Washington. After trying numerous health resorts, he resigned his office, in the fall of 1872, and in 1873 purchased a ranch of several hundred acres in the foothills of San Jose, California, on which he built an elegant house and otherwise finely improved the estate, and stocked it with the best breeds of cattle and horses, hoping the outdoor life and genial climate of the Golden state might restore his shattered health; but he was doomed to disappointment. He gradually grew worse, and as the end approached,

the longing for his old friends and the familiar scenes where he had passed so many happy hours grew upon him, and in August, 1876, he came to Bloomington to die. He gradually failed until November 5, 1876, when he died. His wife survived him until January, 1890. She was a frail woman of great loveliness of character as well as of person, passionately attached to her husband. Knowing his constant danger and fearlessness in battle, his service from the beginning to the end of the Rebellion was one long continued agony to her. Their one child, May, the wife of Francis De Lapalud, is living at Geneva, Switzerland.

General Smith was about five feet eleven inches in height, weighed about 170 pounds, light complexion, a decided blonde, light brown hair and beard, hazel eyes: erect, and especially on horseback a man of decidedly fine appearance and martial bearing.

NOTE.—The above sketch was hastily prepared to meet an emergency in the publication of this book as it was going to press. The authorities for this article are: The Rebellion Record, in 23 volumes, of which Giles A. Smith's name is indexed in from five to seventy-five references, every one of which was carefully read; Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, published by the *Century*; Personal Memoirs of General Grant; Badeau's Military History of General Grant; Swinton's Twelve Decisive Battles of the War; Lossing's Civil War in America; Schumaker's Civil War in America; Merriman's History of McLean County; Moses' History of Illinois; Patriotism of Illinois; Address of O. L. Cheney before the Bloomington G. A. R. Post; Hay and Nicolay's Abraham Lincoln; Dana's Recollections of the Civil war. He has also had the assistance of the personal recollections of William E. Stevens, the orderly of General Smith, a very intelligent gentleman, who has given many personal incidents of General Smith's army life. Unfortunately Mr. Stevens was a prisoner of war during the siege of Vicksburg, and was mustered out of the army immediately after the assignment of General Smith to the army corps, and we regret that time did not permit obtaining the statement of his comrades at Vicksburg or of the 17th army corps or the proceedings of the annual meetings of the army of the Tennessee, which would have given additional evidence of the respect and esteem in which he was held by his army comrades.

EARLY EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

BY M. W. PACKARD.

THE history of the early emigration to California, and the many interesting incidents connected therewith, is a subject of more than ordinary interest to me, mainly, I suppose, because I was one person in the grand procession that marched across the plains. Never in the history of our country in time of peace was there such intense excitement as prevailed from the fall of 1848 to the spring of 1850, and never such wide spread migration from one or many points to one particular locality. The "fever," as it was called, was intense. It yielded to but one remedy, travel, and thus took away its tens of thousands.

The *cause* of this unprecedented movement need only be briefly referred to at this time, as all know it was the discovery of gold in that then unknown land. The discoverer was James W. Marshall, and the particular spot the little valley of Coloma, near the American

Fork of the Sacramento River, 1500 feet above sea level, and about forty-five miles from Sutter's Fort, near the site of Sacramento city.

Marshall was a millwright and had been selected by Captain Sutter to build the little mill. The mill had been erected, the dam put in and the race or sluiceway, opened to carry off the water after using it in running the mill. In order to open this race and cut it out a little larger and deeper, Marshall opened the gate and let the water rush through with all its force for some time and then shut it off again, and in walking along in the bed of the race to observe the effect of the rush of water along the ditch, he picked up the first lump of California gold, on the 24th of January, 1848. But considerable time elapsed before he and his men were satisfied that it was really gold. They picked up a few ounces along the race and Marshall took the find to the fort and by Captain Sutter's aid weighed and tested the metal and found it pure gold.

There was an attempt to keep the matter secret, but some lately arrived Mormons at the fort found it out, and the news spread rapidly over the state. But California was then so isolated and the means of spreading intelligence so meager, that it was many months before the news reached us in the west. But it came and struck the border states like a tornado.

Now it is the nature of such news that the further it travels the bigger it gets, and the more wonderful. So that it is not strange that when the news of the discovery reached us in the then border states, the size of the sand-like particles really found in that far off, insignificant mill-race, had increased to very respectable nuggets.

It was indeed providential that the news came to us late in the autumn months of 1848, and the journey overland could not be attempted until the following spring. Even then very many started without the necessary preparation, and suffered the penalty of their want of foresight in much suffering and unnecessary hardship and privation.

It was almost impossible, at that early day, to fully appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, much less to provide the means to meet its many exigencies. Wagons were generally too large and heavy; animals not selected with sufficient care, with regard to their endurance; too little of the actual necessaries of life in provisions: and too many cumbersome and useless articles, were the main errors in outfit.

The result of these mistakes was, in nearly all cases, overloaded teams; and the necessity of their abandonment in many casess in the hardest and most dangerous part of the journey; the throwing away of all superfluous articles gradually as the trip became more and more toilsone and serious; and in not a few instances actual suffering for sufficient food.

Early in the spring of 1849 the skirmish line of the grand army of gold hunters set out from every part of the western states, a com-

pany here and a single wagon there, for the frontier, either at St. Joseph. Mo., or Council Bluffs, to form themselves into companies for protection, and from these points make the grand start. From our own Bloomington departed a small number, whose names I will give so far as I can remember or ascertain them. They are Seth A. Adams, Levi Hite, Daniel B. Robinson, Hugh Taylor, John H. Wickizer, Asa Lillie, Hiram Baker, and Solomon D. Baker, and Samuel Aston.

There were others from the county I know, whose names I will try to get and furnish the society hereafter, but I cannot do so at present.

Of these eight men only one is still living, Mr. Solomon D. Baker of Virginia City, Nev.,—all the others have essayed life's last, great journey, and have joined the vast and silent majority in a land—I trust even fairer and brighter than even the California of our early dreams. All of them however, arrived in California. Three lived and died there, the others *returned*, and died.

Large as was the emigration of 1849, that of 1850 far exceeded it. I was a unit in the emigration of the latter year, and can tell you more about it, by relating a little of my own experience.

On the 21st day of March, 1850, another little band started from our blessed city for the land of gold, to-wit: John W. Dawson, John D. Clark, Carey Barney, Lyman Ferre, Green B. Larison, Hugh Taylor (who had returned), M. W. Packard, Lee Allin, Edward Parke, Robert Baker, Dr. Garrett Elkin, William Elkin, William P. Withers, Thomas S. Howard, Wm. C. Hodge, Elijah Ellis, David Mahan, John Murphy, William Esgrig, and his brother, ——Esgrig.

There also came to St. Joseph from near Bloomington and joined our company, Francis M. Rockhold, Edward Henry, Jesse Spitzer, Aaron Harley, Louis Harley, and a young Englishman with Spitzer whom we named "Poney" for obvious reasons, and it proved no misnomer, and there also traveled as cook with the mess of Withers, Elkin, and others, a colored gentleman called Billy Lampman.

Others joined us at St. Joseph and formed a part of our company, as follows: Dr. B. E. Dodson, with his wife Mrs. Emeline Dodson, and his brother, Nathan Dodson: his brother-in-law, Albert Knapp, and his sister, Mrs. Knapp. Also Harvey H. Merriman, Isaac Strain, Mr. —— Gunning, Dr. —— Lemon and his son, Runion Lemon, and Thomas Larison, Caton Larison, and Alex. Martin.

This, so far as I can now recall, is the full roster of our little company when we made the final start from near St. Joseph. Some others joined us later on, and others wanted to, but were refused, so that our full complement was about fifty persons when fairly on the road.

After remaining in St. Joseph for several days, waiting for the weather to clear, for there had been heavy rains, we procured a flat boat and ferried our wagons and horses across the swollen river, crossed the wide, heavily wooded bottom, a distance of about six miles, to the bluffs, and there went into camp and waited for the young grass

to get a little larger growth for the benefit of our stock. We remained in our bluff camp nearly a week, but every one was very impatient to be on the road, and on the 28th day of April—*all too soon*—we "struck our tents and marched away."

Our mess, consisting of Ferre, Barney, Clark, Larison, Taylor, and myself, had twelve horses, eight of which we used on our two light, well-built wagons (put up by Ferre himself), and the others were held in reserve. These we hitched to an old wagon which we had bought for the purpose and loaded it with sacks of corn to feed our teams while the grass remained short. It proved a wise act, for we found very little new grass the first two weeks of our journey, and had it not been for the old, dead grass still remaining on the ground our stock would have fared badly. The first part of the journey was very pleasant, with this one exception of the scarcity of pasturage. Our teams were fresh and willing, our wagons new and well bestowed: and their new covers, glistening in the sunlight as they filed along the smooth trail, presented a beautiful and pleasing sight.

We were in the Indian territory from the start, but we saw very few live Indians for some time. But on this first day of the real journey we had the opportunity of observing the manner of Indian burial. Not more than twenty or thirty yards from the trail, reclining upon the branches of a low, spreading oak, about fifteen feet from the ground, rested the remains of an Indian brave, in all the dignified solitude and simple grandeur of the red man's sepulture. What there was still left was lying upon poles supported by the oaken limbs. The body had been sewed up closely in the skins of wild beasts, which were slowly rotting away, disclosing the bow and arrows which his skeleton arms still embraced. That gnarled and moss-grown tree was his only monument. No moulded bronze or sculptured marble told of his victories in savage warfare, the number of scalps he had taken, or ponies he had captured from his enemies. But he lay like a warrior, taking his rest with his buffalo skin around him, and there we let him lie alone in his glory.

We were among the first of those who departed from the frontier, and for some weeks were not troubled with too much company. We got nobody's dust but our own, and occupied clean, fresh camping places every night. Later on, when the two converging lines of wagons from St. Joseph and Council Bluffs had come together, the case was entirely different. From that time on until we took the Fort Brider trail for Salt Lake there was one continuous line of wagons in sight, in front and in the rear, and then a fresh camping ground with good water and plenty of wood became a rare blessing.

From the first day out we had organized a regular guard for night protection, which was relieved at or near midnight, and every man took his turn in this important duty, cheerfully and willingly, as became good, sensible men, and of such was our company mostly composed.

I desire to say a word here about the general character of the men who made up this early emigration from the great west. You can readily understand they were mostly men who were accustomed to frontier and camp life; men who had roughed it before and could rough it again; men who knew very well what hardship and privation meant by experience, and the more formidable they became the greater was their determination to meet and overcome them. Danger to such men was only highly seasoned sport. Such men, everywhere, united as touching one thing, move the world, and the deadheads and floodwood of humanity must get out of the way or be trampled under foot. I have seen in the early days in California, in Nevada City, a city of tents among the lofty pines, ten thousand men assembled at a call and not a boy or a gray beard among them. Such was the emigration of 1849 and 1850. Later it became more mixed. Then there was absolute safety for property and person, but in a short time there came a change. The vast army of scoundrels, thieves, and cutthroats, the camp followers in all great movements, came later also, and got in their nefarious work.

But now let us return to our company and train. Very early in the journey we found that if we would save our teams from the debilitating process of being pulled and strained, and sometimes mired down in the short, deep, muddy sloughs, we were compelled to cross every day and frequently many times in the same day, we must invent some way to shift that toil from their willing shoulders. In nearly every case these mud holes had good, solid banks, and we were not long in seeking out the remedy. How? Well, we substituted *man* for *horse* power, and you have no idea how successful the experiment proved. Ten men could easily take a loaded wagon across where four horses would fail. The process, in short, was this. We attached ropes to the forward axle and end of the tongue, and bent on pulling bars at convenient distances for the men to breast against, manned the ropes by placing a man on each side at each bar, and at the word waded in literally. Broad-shouldered men like Ferre, Tom Larison, and myself acted as the "wheelers" in the improvised team, while others strung out ahead according to their pulling ability, the real leaders occupying the further bank and keeping the ropes taut. The first motion was to get the wagon into the slough handsomely, and then, all ready, with a pull altogether to take her through to the other bank, and lastly, to carefully haul her up the other bank upon solid ground. *And we did it with a will.* As to our clothing on such occasions, I assure you we always wore our hats, for the sun was sometimes pretty hot, otherwise—well—we were in undress uniform. But the operation was a necessity, and both economical and merciful. It gave our teams relief, and saved their valuable services to us for times of greater need later on in the journey.

We never drove faster than a walk, and the usual drive was from twenty to twenty-five miles per day, varying to suit and reach the best

camping places. Taylor had made the trip the previous year and acted as captain for that purpose and detailing the guard. We always had a wagonmaster who decided the order of march and manner of bestowal of the wagons in camp. This duty devolved upon each man in order, one week at a time, and it was absolutely necessary to save all contention about position, either on the road or in camp.

In this way and by easy drives we passed in their order and camped at Mosquito creek, Nimeha, Big Blue, and on the 6th day of May we reached Big Sandy and went into camp about the middle of the afternoon, the day's drive being only twenty miles. Here was sufficient fuel, excellent water, and abundant grass for our stock, which they seemed to enjoy through the afternoon and night, and these three blessings together satisfied all present needs.

Taylor was also chief cook for our mess from the start, but he was entitled to, and had an assistant, whose chief duty it was to build fires, prepare the food for cooking, and wash dishes. This distinction was also conferred by the cook in regular order of succession, but was not greatly desired. So that, when in camp there was very little idling. The stock must be herded and kept in order, the wagons looked to daily and kept in good running condition, while the cooks always had enough to do. On the morning of the 7th of May we left the Big Sandy bright and early and struck across the rolling country towards Little Blue, nine or ten miles away. The morning was lovely and the view beautiful, showing us the undulating prairie with fringes of timber in the distance. Our wagons were spread out along the wide, smooth trail, with men driving, men on horseback, and men on foot, and all was life and animation. We had moved on thus for a few miles and were well out on the high ground, when our attention was attracted off to the right of the trail by a rising cloud of dust like the smoke from burning prairie. Presently a dark mass emerged from the rolling cloud, coming nearer and becoming more distinct every moment, and very soon we knew we were about to encounter an immense herd of stampeding buffalo.

An immediate halt was ordered, with wagons in open order, and means taken at once to turn the head of the black mass to the right so as to miss our train, for they were bearing down directly upon us in fine style, causing no little apprehension for our safety. Teamsters were placed at the heads of each pair of horses and all loose ones were mounted by their riders, while the riders and spare men on foot sallied out with gun and pistol to meet the herd and turn them aside if possible. On came the immense herd with heads down and tails erect, making the ground tremble with their falling feet, and producing a roar like distant thunder. The black, moving mass covered acres and must have numbered many thousands, and they were packed so closely together that their moving backs resembled an immense raft of sawlogs going over rapids.

When the head of the herd was within a few hundred yards of the men, who had moved out towards them about a quarter of a mile from the train, exercises commenced and there was music in the air. Every pair of lungs gave vent to its most terrific yell, and all rushed towards the old patriarch leader, discharging their pieces as they ran. This produced the desired effect, and he, the leader, the largest and most formidable of that band of thousands, veered slowly and gracefully to the right, aiming his short, black horns and woolly foretop toward a point well in advance of the foremost wagon, and all danger was passed.

Now came the chance for our nimrods. Larison and Dr. Lemon were each well mounted, and also properly armed, and as the rear of the herd came up they dashed in and were soon lost to view in the dense cloud of dust. The train now moved on, much relieved by our escape, and before we reached Little Blue, Larison came in reporting the capture of a fine cow, and a little later Dr. Lemon rode up carrying a nice calf across his little mare's withers.

Arriving at the little stream we went into camp and detaching a pair of front wheels from one of our wagons the cow was brought in. The royal game was dressed, divided out among the messes and the remainder of the day spent in cooking and bestowing the welcome rare-bit.

Our course now lay along the Little Blue for two days, when we reached its source and struck out for the South Platte. Passing Ft. Kearney we camped on the river and took our first lessons in the use of buffalo chips for fuel. The buffalo had been there before us in great numbers, and had eaten off the grass very closely, but they had kindly and providentially manufactured the residuum into *chips* and left them there to dry out for our special benefit. And it was fortunate for us, for there was actually no other fuel along the Platte.

Permit me to record here, very briefly, for the benefit of those who may never have enjoyed the rare luxury of cooking a meal over a fire of this aromatic fuel, the manner of using it. First we cut a deep narrow trench, along the trend of the wind, removing the dirt, but replacing the sod, except at each end, one for feeding place and the other for the chimney, or draft. In the windward end of this little furnace the fire is kindled and the chips piled on, and very soon you have a lively peat-like fire and heat enough at the other opening for camp cooking.

It was the duty of second cook on arriving at our camping place, each day, along the Platte, to sally forth and collect chips for the night and morning's cooking, and the most expert chip gatherer in each mess was a treasure.

It would have amused our friends at home could they have seen us on these occasions jump from the wagons, gunny-bag in hand and make a grand rush for the largest and dryest chips the contest was spirited, but short and always fun provoking. It was novel in the extreme

to some of us, at least and quite enjoyable. Sometimes two would start for the same chip and the contest would be quite exciting.

I well remember one of these little episodes between old Mr. Dawson, as we called him, and myself, for he was the oldest person in the company, but by no means the least active.

We were both making towards the same chip, a very fine one, but I had a little the start and secured it. Uncle John shook his finger at me, and laughingly exclaimed, "Ah you rascal, you beat me, didn't you! but I'll write home to the girls and tell them you've found your appropriate calling at last, picking buffalo chips on the plains." Only, he did not call them "chips."

There was much tiresome sameness in the journey up the Platte. Very little grass, no other wood but "chips," and not the best of water; no game but buffalo and these very shy except when in herds. We were glad, after traveling a hundred miles up the south fork, to cross it at a shallow crossing and take our way across the low hills to the north fork of the river.

We made this crossing on the 16th day of May, and on the 18th went into camp on the north fork at Ash Hollow, a lovely spot near the river just where another trail between the two forks emerges from the low hills.

On the opposite side of the river was a Sioux village, and by the time we were fairly established in camp a swarm of Indians—bucks, squaws, and pappooses—were in our midst, and that to annoy. They were a job lot of all sorts and sizes, but all of the regulation copper color. All were beggars, from the least to the greatest, and wanted everything they could carry away, but wanted *corn* the most—I suppose for seed.

Here I held my first grand council with the 'noble red man." The old chief, Mr. Sitting Bear, came over in due time—wading the river, like all the rest—and taking a deliberate view of the situation and the camp, stalked up to our tent, where I was standing alone on guard, and motioning me to enter, took precedence himself and lifting the flap went in, and I followed.

No doubt his *rank* entitled him to precedence. I cheerfully yielded the point after being shut up with him a few minutes; and though we had no serious disagreement in the matter in hand, the council was not altogether *sweet*. By signs and grunts Mr. Bear made me to understand that although he, a chief of the great Sioux nation, was a big, good Indian, the lousy crowd outside would steal anything they could lay hands on and carry off. I thanked the fragrant old chappie, gave him some tobacco, and, after his telling me he would order them all across the river when the sun set, the council rose and one part of it gladly sought the open air.

The old fellow now spread out his blanket for contributions, and got them in great variety, if not much value. Bestowing his presents about his august person, he then waded back to his tepee, the water

being from knee to waist deep. As the sun touched the western hills there was a general exodus of Indians, and by the time he was out of sight not one of the motley crew remained, and we were truly thankful. The old chief kept his word. We remained at this camp two nights. Our men had some sport with the Indians in foot and horse-racing and did a little trading with them, but we bade them adieu on the morning of the 20th.

What I have said of this little band of Sioux will do for my experience with, and opinion of the Indian generally, not forgetting the fact that these Sioux were the best specimens of the race. I have ever met. It is a lamentable fact that the more you see of the noble red man, the less *noble* he proves to be: and in a very short time the ruling sentiment with most men, and good men, too, who come in contact with them, is *contempt*. There have been and are a few isolated exceptions, but they are not those paraded in literature. Such characters are not true to life, but wholly fictitious. I have known some good Indians, but, I regret to say, in all such cases they were dead ones.

For fully three hundred miles we traveled up the North Platte, sometimes near the river's bank and at others leaving it for several miles in crossing a bend in the stream. There was little variety of scenery and little change in our daily duties. We were settling down to the business of the journey and had already ascertained it was no pleasure trip.

Passing Crab Creek, Smith's Ford, Courthouse Rock, Scott's Bluffs, and other points of less note, we arrived at Fort Laramie on the 27th of May, early in the day. We made a brief call on Lieutenant Duncan, then in command, an old Bloomingtonian whom many of us knew personally, and passed on. Here we entered the Black Hills, where wood, water, and grass were abundant and of good quality, and game was plentiful a short distance from the trail.

Passing and camping at Bitter creek, Horseshoe creek, and La-Bontè river—on the first day of June we reached and camped on the little rocky, rapid, clear river, La Prèle. Driving a few hundred yards from the road, along the base of a rocky hill, we were out of sight of passing trains and in a delightful little meadow-like cove, where all was peaceful, calm, and still, with fine pasturage, plenty of dry wood, and the best clear, cool water.

On reaching camp there was always an effort by the drivers of teams to be the first to unharness and get their own particular stock upon the choiest patches of grass. Barney was one of our drivers, and was remarkably expert in this regard; and at this point it came near getting him into trouble. As usual, he was the first man to start away from the wagons with his horses. Mounting one of them, he led the others along the timber that skirted the stream, until he came to a huge old tree trunk lying along near the brush at the lower end of the cove or plateau, nearly a quarter from the camp. Dismounting from his horse upon the log, he was about to turn them loose to graze

—but they all gave a snort and stood dazed with terror. Of course, Barney had to turn partly around to see what was the trouble, and as he did so, there stood a monster grizzly erect on his hind feet gazing on the intruders. Barney did not stop to interview Mr. Bruin—but remounting his horse at a bound back they all came, pell-mell—and Barney was as pale as his sun-burned face would permit. He gasped —a grizzly b-e-a-r—pointed his finger in the direction, and sat down.

Ferre and I got our guns and went to prospect. We found the bear had been lying on a bed of leaves close behind the old log on which Barney had dismounted, and that act had disturbed him. We followed his trail across the low, soft ground near the little stream, and from the size of his foot-prints in the mud *I* was satisfied to let him go in peace. But Ferre followed him until dark, and though he did not capture the bear, he found a natural bridge over La Prèle, from beneath which he brought in a fine specimen of stalagmite.

Larison killed a fine, large specimen of the black-tailed deer at this camp—making one of his best and longest shots in securing him, and we all enjoyed the tender, juicy venison. There was some talk at mess about the superiority of "bear-meet," but Barney said nothing.

We next passed in succession Box Elder creek, Forche Bois, and Deer creek, making our last camp on the Platte near the mouth of the last named stream. The ferry where we were to cross the Platte was only about twenty miles ahead—and the river bottom from Deer creek to the crossing is from six to ten miles wide—the river skirting its right or northern side. A line of snow-capped bluffs was visible on the left—bounding the wide bottom on that side and gradually fading to the view in its westward trend, giving much beauty to the quiet landscape. I rode out to these white-capped bluffs to settle a bet between two of our men, returning to the river at the ferry with a very solid snowball rolled up in the skirts of my coat. That settled the bet.

The ferriage was made without accident, and our train wound its way up the divide towards Sweetwater, and passing Alkali springs, and the swamps of Alkali, on the night of June 4 we made our camp at Willow springs.

The country here was very desolate and uninviting, the water of this spring being the only redeeming feature. Alkali was everywhere else, but this water was pure, sweet, and abundant. There was next to no grass, and the only fuel was sage brush—or artemisia—a huge growth of the plant we call "wormwood." It grows in dense thickets partially lying, or leaning down upon the ground like lodged clover, the bushy top standing erect, generally about four feet high. The stalks are from one-fourth of an inch to an inch or more in diameter, and grow closely matted together. They break off easily and near the ground, and the mass—tops and all—burn freely, giving out a pungent, sage-like odor.

This sage brush was to us both a nuisance and a blessing. It was next to impossible to get through it, with teams or on foot, but it was

the only fuel we had for many days, and made a very fair substitute for wood. The only grass in this vicinity was quite a distance from camp, and our stock must be herded upon it. Indian signs were plenty and the guard was carefully selected and relieved at midnight in order to meet any emergency.

Ferre and Withers were on the early or first detail from our mess, and I recollect very clearly that Ferre was quite indisposed and altogether unfit for that duty, but I also remember, that no amount of urging would induce him to give it up and allow another man to take his place. He would, and did go on guard, and remained at his post all night, instead of calling up the relief at midnight as was the usual custom.

At the risk of wearying your patience, I desire to make a few general remarks about *men* just here. Hardship, danger, or any real trouble is an excellent crucible in which to test character; and you will really never know a man all through and through until you have applied one of the other of these crucial tests. While all is smooth sailing and everything is lovely, almost any decent fellow will do for a companion. But when you get down to the bed-rock of trouble, and must meet afflictions, dangers, or privations, and perhaps all three of them together—for they seldom come singly—when you must pass through the tightest of tight places and there is *no other way*, you want a chum with the ring of the true metal about him, a man that will stand by you *even to the death*. We needed just such men on that long, toilsome, and dangerous journey, and we had them too. There may have been a very few of the other kind. It would have been strange if there were not, but, our numbers considered, they were few indeed. Here was the place to try them. If they stood the test here, they could pass muster anywhere.

It is barely possible that you may rough it for three months with a companion and not find out all his *good* qualities, but if he is a sneak, a grumbler, or a coward, you will find it out in less than half that time.

Our teams were now beginning to show the effects of short grazing and drinking water more or less impregnated with alkali, and we pressed forward toward Sweetwater for its name's sake.

We lunched at Greasewood creek the next day, where one of Doctor Dodson's horses became very sick from alkali, but by heroic treatment the doctor pulled him through and we pushed on and reached the Sweet river late in the afternoon.

Our camp was located close to the eastern bank of the stream, but we rode and led out stock across and grazed them upon the fine pasturage of the other side in a well-nigh mountain-locked cove or meadowy bottom. Here was sweet water indeed, and bathing and all other duties and pleasures, in which good water could be brought into requisition, were indulged in.

On the next morning we forded the river at the trail, passed Independence Rock and the Devil's Gate, and took our way up the val-

ley. But I must not entirely ignore this famous gate. We halted and examined the place, notwithstanding its suggestive front name. We are told Independence Rock took its name from a party who were there on the Fourth of July and gave it a christening, but from whence came the qualifying name of the *Gate* is a matter of mere conjecture.

In itself the Devil's gate is a short, squarely cut passage through a sold rock, at least three hundred feet long and from two hundred to three hundred and fifty feet high. The walls are nearly perpendicular, and, as well as I can remember, from thirty to fifty feet apart. The river presses through this narrow passage in great force, even at low water, at which stage we saw it. But why or how the river ever took its course through that solid rock, when it could have gone around it by following the valley for one-half mile further, will ever remain one of nature's mysteries.

The next point of interest on the Sweetwater is the mountain summit called Fremont's Peak. We camped right abreast of it on the river in a natural meadow of good grass with the peak in full view. An old frayed and tattered United States flag floated from its summit in that clear, bright day, displaying in the cool mountain breeze its red, white, and blue, with its stripes and bright stars dimmed by long exposure, but still telling their story of power, of union, and of protection. We greeted the old flag with a hearty cheer, for our hearts were moved at the sight. We remembered the intrepid band of voyagers who placed it there, but we did not forget in our admiration for their courage and perseverance, our allegiance and love for the country it represented.

Our journey up the Sweetwater was pleasant, but void of excitement or incident. Dr. Lemon killed a fine elk while we lay at one of the camps on the river, and the men brought it in in the usual way. The view from the valley was grand. The Wind River mountains with snow-clad summits and wooded sides winding away until lost in the purple distance.

We crossed the river many times and always at good fords, and on the evening of June 9, made the fifth and last crossing, camping near the stream, where there was no grass, and only some dry willow-brush for fuel.

On the morning of June 10, we bade adieu to the Sweetwater and struck out in good order for the South Pass. Our stock having had no forage over night, we made a drive of only a few hours, and arriving at a lovely spot, half hill-side and half valley, where the earth was covered with as fine herbage as a cultivated meadow, we halted and gave our hungry stock the benefit of Nature's bounty, and then and there, all of us, man and beast, enjoyed one more good, square meal.

I remember the day, the locality, and the little incidents of the occasion as though it were but yesterday, instead of forty-two years ago. How beautifully the sun shone! How sweet were the June breezes laden with the perfume of flowers and blooming clover! And

how delicious it was to be there and enjoy the whole grand scene together!

It was one of the few oases in that desert journey. I was then not quite thirty years old, and now I am—well, you can do the adding for yourselves, but I would give any reasonable sum within my means for even one day in such a spot with such company.

After leaving this delightful spot whose memory will never leave me, our road was broad, smooth and solid, but gradually and quite rapidly ascending to the dividing ridge, the backbone of the continent.

That night we camped on Strawberry creek and used our scythe for the first time in cutting grass for the stock, which was some distance from the necessary camping ground. Dr. Dodson had a severe attack of mountain fever that night and was obliged to remain there another day and night. Dr. Elkin and G. B. Larison remained with them, and by their assistance and the good nursing of Mrs. Dodson and Mrs. Knapp, they overtook us near the Pass, where we awaited their arrival. The balance of the train moved on from Strawberry creek in the morning and reached the Pass in the afternoon. We watered our stock at the famous Pacific spring, and made our camp for the night about one mile beyond at a spot we called Red Bluff, where the grazing was of the short, thin kind again, but the best we could get.

We had now crossed the Grand Divide, had left the Atlantic slope which we had been slowly climbing for forty-five days, and were just getting a view of the western slope, which trends towards the setting sun, and from whose mountains and hillsides the streams all find their way at last to the Pacific ocean.

The little stream issuing from the insignificant spring at our feet, like the star of empire, takes its way westward, and told us by its figure of speech that we had passed the keystone of the grand arch of overland travel, and were on the point of beginning to wear away the weary miles of the other side. In its whispered music we seemed to hear the soft sighing of the breeze among the lofty pines of still far-off California, and the muffled roar of old ocean as her restless billows dash and beat upon the Pacific coast.

We appreciated the fact that the hardest part of the journey was still before us, but we had accomplished so much that our determination was strong to achieve that which yet remained, and we thanked God and took courage—at least figuratively.

From Pacific spring camp our company proceeded by way of Soublett's, cut off by old Fort Bridger, through the Salt Lake valley, by the Steeple Rocks, along the Humboldt, and across the great desert to Carson river, thence through the Nevada mountains to "Hangtown," (Placerville) the first mining town we reached in California, but the particular description of this part of the journey must be reserved for another paper.

We were standing where few of our countrymen had ever stood—in a region hitherto dominated by wild beasts and savages alone where a few trappers and hunters only had been lured by the spirit

of adventure and the love of sport. But we were the vanguard of civilization, the skirmish line of the grand army of state builders, and we felt an honest pride in the position we held. We were setting an example that tens of thousands were to follow, who together would constitute a mighty host who would wrest an empire from the control of a few indolent Greasers and Digger Indians, and dedicate it to freedom and advancement. And we were both proud and thankful to be among the pioneers in so grand a movement, and our feelings were prophetic, as subsequent events have abundantly proved.

The country at large, and California in particular, owes to these intrepid pioneers an untold debt. True, it may be that the main incentive for their action was the hope of bettering their condition, and to that extent selfish, but the result to California and to the nation has been just as beneficent as though the motive were purely disinterested. If gold had not been discovered, this wonderful exodus of strong, determined men would never have taken place. How long, think you, then, would it have taken the other resources of the country to bring about her present condition of development? The exact answer can never be given, but it is safe to say she would still be sleeping, a territory of ranches and Greasers, with a minority of Americans. She was so sleeping in 1848, a territory obscure and distant, of which little was known and less expected, when through the influence of these men of brain and brawn and determination, she awoke in 1850, and found herself a new state, a sovereign power, the youngest sister in the family of the Union.

The real pioneers have received little consideration and less reward for their great services, either from the country at large or the state they called into existence. They bore the burden and heat of the day and received *not* their penny. While those who came into the field at the eleventh hour, after all danger and trials were past, reaped and gathered in the rich harvest their predecessors had sown in toil and danger and watered with their sweat and even their blood.

Ye who glide in gilded palaces across the weary desert wastes, and wind through the wooded steeps and rocky gorges of hill and mountain by the subdued power of steam, from ocean to ocean, with daily papers to read, and a dining car in which to get your meals; know but little of the toil and suffering the pioneer endured to prepare the way for you to enjoy these luxuries.

Every mile you now travel with so much ease and comfort has cost some poor emigrant his horse, his ox, his mule, his wagon, and perhaps his blood, and for every rod of trestle, tunnel, abutment or bridge through and across the rugged Nevadas, some pioneer has laid down his life. It may have been a very humble life as the world rates humanity, but to Him who is no respecter of persons, and as a unit in the grand brotherhood of man it *was* and *is* equal to your own.

Do not forget these things, my friends. Though more than forty years have come and gone since the events I have narrated took place, and though other armies have since been gathered, destroyed and disbanded, it is well that you hold in kindly remembrance the

STREET NAMES IN BLOOMINGTON.

Their Historical Significance.

By J. H. Burnham, December, 1895.

THE DEMONSTRATION of the origin of our street names and their significance, is very properly a work devolving on this society, although a labor which can scarcely be performed fully by one person, and it is to be hoped the imperfections and errors of this paper, if any, will be corrected by persons competent for this duty. The rising generation is already in error as to the historical significance of several of these names, and while we, who are present here, have the ability, in nearly all cases, to set right all of these prevalent errors, it is quite probable that in a few instances, it is already too late to gather up the actual reasons why certain names have become the heritage of the present and the future.

Very few people appear to realize that the most complete historical record in existence in this or any other community, is to be found on the pages of deed records in the court house. These records are abbreviated and gathered in large volumes called abstracts of titles, to which we all refer when we need to learn the history of the title to a town lot or piece of farm land. Financial reasons impel us to keep careful watch of the changes of the names of the owners of real estate, while nothing but sentimental considerations induce us to keep track of the names or changes of names appertaining to so much of our real estate as is held in trust by the public for its own use in the shape of roads, streets, and parks.

As time goes on, in the absence of historic battlefields and local points of peculiar significance, future generations will become more deeply interested in every local tradition, and every scrap of information pertaining to the names of early settlers, towns, streets, parks, and other public possessions.

The work of pointing out some few of these historical significations, a duty which most certainly devolves upon this society, is one of the pleasantest upon which we can possibly spend our time, and it can be taken up precisely where the town started, as officially described by the commissioners, as "at the north edge of the Blooming Grove." Here the sale of lots took place July 4, 1831, on the twenty-two and one-half acres of land donated by James Allin to the county,

the proceeds thereof to be devoted by the new county of McLean, to the construction of county buildings. The names of these streets are familiar to our old settlers, but their peculiar significance is appreciated by but few of our citizens. The tract was bounded on the north by North street, on the east by East street, on the west by West street, and on the south by Front street. This street was not named South street, as might have seemed the most natural, and as was customary in such cases, and as actually happened at Danvers, Lexington, and Leroy, but was called Front because the new town could be said to front on the timber of Blooming Grove, and the grove might be also said to front on the prairie, this street being at or near the line which then divided the prairie from the timber.

We are told that Main street was so called because it was intended that this should be the main business street of the new town, and Main street it has continued in name and in reality down to the present day. Center was then in the center of the five streets running north and south, and the name appeared appropriate enough to those who had little idea of the great developments of later times. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison were remembered in completing the nomenclature of our original town, ex-President John Adams having been for some reason overlooked in the distribution of honors. Whether his Yankee origin made his name unpopular in this western community, or whether some other reason accounted for the slight, will perhaps never be known.

Territorial additions to any town or city, when legally platted and annexed, are historically described in our public offices and abstract books, and their history and naming would be of enough interest for a separate paper, but they can only be occasionally referred to in this connection. Soon after the sale of lots had taken place in the original town, Mr. James Allin platted what is called James Allin's addition to the original town of Bloomington, and forthwith commenced the sale of lots on his own account. One of his new streets, the one parallel with Front, was called Grove street. Most of this street was in the heavy timber, and it was very properly named Grove street. The present generation, by looking at the magnificent white and burr oak trees still standing in the four beautiful residence lots on the south side of Grove street, between the Doctor Stipp place and the residence of Mr. Absalom Funk, can readily picture the appearance of Blooming Grove when Grove street was so appropriately named. No wonder that one of these residences, that of the late Gen. A. Gridley, is by the family designated simply as "The Oaks."

It is impossible to follow all of the additions and subdivisions as they have successively fallen into place from 1831 to 1895, and our further attention must be confined mainly to an alphabetical arrangement, or we shall wander aimlessly over too much ground. The method I propose to follow is to merely mention only those names which are already well established in our local history, and give most of my time

to such as are in danger of being entirely overlooked and forgotten on account of their less frequent occurrence.

ALBERT was named by Hon. W. H. Holmes, who laid out that street, for his son Albert. It has become merged into East street, excepting the one block between Grove and Olive streets, along the east side of the late Dr. Stipp's residence, the historic spot where James Allin lived when Bloomington was laid out, and where was Bloomington's first postoffice, and where was held the first session of court in McLean county. This block is all there is legally left of Albert street.

AQUEDUCT, a street running west from the C. & A. railroad shops. Its name arose from the fact that when these shops were started, about 1853, there was no city water, and the company placed a pumping engine at Sugar Creek, near the bridge on the Peoria road, and forced water to the shops. This pipe or aqueduct passed through this street for a portion of the distance, and the name was therefore appropriate.

BAKER. I am not able to give the reason for this name. The street is in the south part of the city. It may have been named for Dr. Isaac Baker, one of our early settlers, and appears to have been named by Judge McClun, when he laid out his third addition, in 1869. I am inclined, however, to credit the report that it was named by him in honor of Col. E. D. Baker, of Mexican war fame, Colonel of an Illinois regiment, who was thought highly of by Judge McClun. He lost his life in the Civil war, at Ball's Bluff. He was a Brigadier-General of brilliant promise, having entered the army early as Colonel of a New York regiment. He was one of the early senators from the new state of Oregon.

BARKER street is in a late addition, the Citizens', and is named for William G. Barker, one of our oldest Irish citizens, who lives at the corner of Clay and Magoun streets. His home has been at this place for many years.

BEECHER, in honor of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as will be noted elsewhere.

BELL, for Chalkley Bell, one of our most energetic real estate owners, who was the father of Engineer A. H. Bell and several other children. Mr. Bell died several years ago. He was not one of our earliest settlers.

BISSELL and BUCHANAN. These were named about the time of the Fremont and Buchanan campaign or a little later, which occurred in 1856. Fremont street was named at the same time and was in the same addition, which is mostly south of the cemetery. The great Republican State Convention was held in this city in 1856, and political feeling ran high. Bissell was elected governor of this state by the Republicans in 1856. Buchanan was chosen president, and Fremont was defeated.

BLADES, for Judge Franklin Blades, who moved to this city from Watseka, Iroquois county, Ill., about 1881. He was a very prominent

citizen of central Illinois before coming here, and at once took a high position at the bar. He removed to California a few years ago, where he now resides.

BOWEN. In honor of David Bowen, one of our most honorable citizens, a book-keeper for the McLean County Coal Company, and who has several brothers now living in this city.

BUNN. In honor of Mr. T. J. Bunn, who was mayor of this city in 1870 and 1877, and whose father came to Bloomington in the very earliest years of its history. His name, with that of his son, is well enough known not to need further comment at my hands.

BUTCHER'S ALLEY. This is an unimportant street running from the Springfield road west to Morris Avenue. It lies southwest of Miller Park, in the neighborhood of the slaughter houses.

CALHOUN. In honor of Vice-president John C. Calhoun.

CATHERINE was named by James Allin in remembrance of his wife, Catherine Livingston, who is thus kept in memory. It is very important that our society should as widely as possible advertise facts of such importance as this.

CENTER. Already noted.

CHESTNUT. Chosen like many others, because euphonious, and the name of a well known variety of wood.

The names of all the woods thus chosen may as well be grouped here together. They are Chestnut, Elm, Hickory, Linden, Locust, Maple, Mulberry, Oak, Poplar, and Walnut: Linden is included, the name being the only street name which has its origin in Normal. It lies just east of the Illinois Central railroad, and is one of Normal's most important streets, and owes its name to Jesse W. Fell, whose love of trees was not only manifested in the selection of nearly twenty tree names for the streets of Normal, but was further shown by his planting several thousand shade trees along those thoroughfares.

CLAY. In honor of Henry Clay, the idol of the Western Whigs from 1836 to 1844, who was defeated for the Presidency by James K. Polk in 1844.

CIRCLE AVENUE is in the Fair Ground addition, and is in the place of the old race track.

CLAYTON and CLINTON. I can find no reliable account of their origin, and proceed to accept of the common assumption that the names are in compliment to the statesmen, John M. Clayton and De-Witt Clinton.

COLLEGE. This is at College addition in the western part of the city. A block of land was originally designated as College square, and intended as the site of a college, which has become the Illinois Wesleyan University. This block was selected before the Chicago and Alton railroad, or, as it was then called, the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, came along here, and when the railroad line was located in 1852, about the time the college building was to be started, it was seen that this site, which is just east of where the freight depot now stands, was too near the road for a college, and agitation

began for a new location. Mr. James Miller, then one of our wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens, who owned a large tract of land in the south part of town, and who had already laid out several additions and named several streets, offered the college a larger and better tract in what is now Miller Park and adjacent ground. William T. Major, W. H. Allin, and others, in their endeavor to keep the college in the north part of the city, donated the present Wesleyan college site, with a large cash donation in addition. There was a large board of college trustees, of whom the only living members appear to be Mr. Linus Graves [since dead] and the Hon. T. P. Rogers. Mr. James Miller was one of these trustees and exerted himself to secure the location in the south part of town, which was then the aristocratic and best residence portion. The north part, north of the court house square, was then just beginning to boom under the influence of the new railroads which were to cross at what was soon called North Bloomington, since Normal.

The Miller Park location was defeated in the board of trustees in the final contest by a bare majority of one. Another location, east of the Illinois Central railroad, offered by Linus Graves and others, was also defeated. This was, in my opinion, about the turning point in the long drawn out contest between South Hill and North Hill, which has finally resulted to the financial advantage of North. Dr. W. T. M. Miller informs me that brick and building material had been delivered at the first college site near the railroad, before the location was finally settled, so we can see that the Wesleyan University, which was at that time doing its educational work in the old Methodist church, had a very narrow escape from being either in Miller Park or at the northwest corner, instead of the northeast corner of our city.

A few years later the location of the Normal University at North Bloomington, in opposition again to several southern locations, finally, or perhaps we may say, temporarily, settled the prestige of the North as against the South. Let us hope that our beautiful woodland locations south of Bloomington, in Blooming Grove, may sometime be as popular and well built as the northern portions, thus broadening and widening our city to limits that may yet become truly metropolitan.

COLTON AVENUE, which runs north from Jefferson street past the Davis estate, was named for Wells Colton, Esq., an early lawyer and law partner of David Davis. Mr. Davis had become acquainted with young Colton at Lenox, Mass., where he studied law and where he afterward married. Mr. Colton was one of our earliest and ablest lawyers, and one of our very best citizens. Davis & Colton was one of the leading law firms of Central Illinois, in the period lasting from about 1836 to 1843, or along there, when Mr. Colton moved to St. Louis, where he was killed a few years later by an explosion at the time of what was long known as the "great fire."

CROXTON. Named in honor of William Croxton, who laid out what is called Croxton's addition about 1871. He was a Kentuckian and was well known to many of our settlers of southern origin.

DARRAH. A short street in the fair grounds addition, west of town. Dr. A. T. Darrah moved to this city from Tolono, Ill., in 1882, at which time he was president of the State Medical Society. He at once became one of our leading physicians. In 1886 and 1887 he was Grand Master of the Masonic lodge of this state. He died in 1889.

DAVIS AVENUE. This is a very short street connecting Washington and Jefferson streets, and if prolonged in a northerly direction, it would reach the Davis mansion. It is thus, as its name shows, in reality, an avenue to this residence. As the name indicates, it is in honor of David Davis, one of Bloomington's earliest and greatest citizens, whose fame is not only local, but national, and it needs nothing but modest and grateful mention here. Davis and Colton were warm friends and business partners, and it is peculiarly appropriate that Colton and Davis avenues should lie side by side and parallel with each other on that beautiful prairie they both loved so well.

DENVER, named for the city of Denver, Colorado.

DINSMORE. This is a short street in the fair ground addition west of the city. This addition was made about ten years ago by James B. Stevenson and others. The old race track is called Circle avenue. Radiating from this are several streets named in honor of different citizens whose names will appear in their proper places, but they may be grouped and referred to here. They are McNulta, Fifer, Tipton, Thomas, Darrah, and Blades, while Dinsmore street crosses the old race track and the entire addition from north to south. The Rev. J. W. Dinsmore was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in this city for twenty years, and left here for San Jose, Cal., three years ago, where he still lives. Few men have made their mark in Bloomington more effectively, and his name will long be held in grateful and reverent remembrance by a very large number of our people.

DIVISION. Another street whose name is expressive. It lies on the boundary between the city of Normal and the city of Bloomington, and runs east and west. It is one of the few streets that passes in both cities under the same name. Main, Franklin avenue, and Linden being almost the only other instances.

DOUGLAS. One of the early, but not the earliest of our streets, and said to have been named by K. H. Fell, Esq., who laid out Fell's first and second addition. Although not a political admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, Mr. Fell recognized that a large number of his townsmen were ardent friends of the "little giant," and felt it to be a public duty to compliment this statesman, who was then quite as promising as Lincoln, his great antagonist.

EAST. Already referred to at length.

ELDER, a new street that lies between Chestnut and Empire, named for Dr. Wm. A. Elder, who was the son of Colonel Elder, an early settler.

ELM. One of the tree varieties.

EMERSON. In honor of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great essayist and orator.

EMPIRE. This street is on the old township line between Bloomington and Normal townships. It was originally called North Grove street, but was changed by the council a few years ago, to Empire street. The large factory along-side the Illinois Central track in the northeast part of the city, and now known as the Cooperative Stove Foundry, was built over twenty years ago by W. F. Flagg, and was then called "The Empire Works," and the street thus took that name. Mr. Flagg was one of our earliest and most prominent citizens. He built the second court house in 1836, a brick building which stood till 1868. He was one of our earliest manufacturers, and will always be remembered as an inventor and manufacturer of early harvesting machines, and as a real estate operator who laid out several large additions, mostly in the northeast part of the city. It happens singularly enough that the next street in our alphabetical list is

EUGENE. This street is in the Davis addition, northeast of the Illinois Central railroad, and was named by David Davis, at the request of his son, George P. Davis, for Eugene Flagg, a son of W. F. Flagg. This circumstance is not generally known. Eugene was bright and active, a favorite in Bloomington society, a young man of great promise, who died in early manhood.

EVANS. In honor of William Evans, the early settler, whose name is almost one of our household words.

EWING street is in the northwest part of the city in James S. Ewing's addition. Mr. Ewing, who is an ex-minister to Belgium, and a cousin of Vice-president Stevenson, needs no mention here. I will venture to suggest that it was his intention to honor his father as much as to keep himself and his brothers in remembrance that this name was selected. His father, John W. Ewing, was one of our earliest manufacturers, having been at the head of the largest concern in the interior of Illinois, which was located near the Big Four depot long before any railroad came to Bloomington. He employed in the various departments of his factory, part of the time in connection with W. F. Flagg, just mentioned, over one hundred men. The history of this manufactory is of sufficient importance to justify a separate chapter. Mr. J. W. Ewing was mayor of this city in 1854, and he had been before this a prominent candidate for the State Senate, being defeated in 1850 by Gen. A. Gridley by a very few votes.

FIFER. Referred to as in the Fair Ground addition, and named in honor of ex-Governor Fifer, who needs no further reference here.

FILLMORE. A street in Major's Northern addition, was named in honor of the President at the time the addition was made by Mr. Wm. T. Major.

FOREST. In the northwest part of the city, in Perry's addition. This street, a portion of it, was in what was then a dense forest, being the western portion of Major's grove. The name was appropriate down to as late as 1865.

FRANKLIN AVENUE. This runs directly north from the Wesleyan University, and is used by the street car line for quite a distance into

the city of Normal. It was named for Franklin K. Phoenix, who laid out a large addition about 1867, embracing quite a large portion of the Phoenix nursery, an enterprise of vast magnitude, which for years gave Bloomington almost a world-wide reputation. Mr. Phoenix was an enterprising, active citizen of great ability. He was a radical in politics, in religion, and in everything. He named streets for Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher, and others. Sumner has since been changed.

FRONT. Already explained.

GARRISON. For William Lloyd Garrison.

GRAHAM. The naming of this and Scott streets forms an interesting chapter. They were named by Wm. T. Major, who was an ardent whig. Fillmore was president, a street was named for him, and the whigs were thus complimented by Mr. Major. General Winfield Scott was the whig candidate for president about this time, and Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, was whig candidate for vice-president. Both were defeated. Scott and Graham streets lie side by side, and are prominent streets in the northwest part of the city, yet but few of our citizens are aware of the political and historical significance of their names.

GRAY AVENUE. For Robert Gray, the father of the well known firm of Gray brothers. He resides at 901 Gray avenue.

GRIDLEY. Another of our best known historic names.

GROVE. Already explained.

HANNAH. This street's name is in honor of Hannah Harkness, wife of Judge J. E. McClun. It is close to the old McClun homestead, in the eastern part of the city, and lies side by side with McClun street. To my mind there are sweet and touching remembrances connected with thus publicly naming these streets in honor of a couple of our earliest, and for many years, most prominent citizens, which entitle this to more than passing notice, but space forbids any lengthy reference.

HICKORY. In the list of trees.

HIGH STREET. I have been unable to learn anything of the origin of this name, and am inclined to think it was chosen by those who laid out the Croxton addition because it was considered a good, common, unobjectionable name devoid of personal reference. Instances have been known where lots were not salable because of objection to the street's name, but surely no one could object to such a name as High, Market, Union, or State, all of which we find in the same category of the common and unknown.

HINSHAW AVENUE. Named by Geo. Hinshaw jr., in honor of his father, one of the earliest and worthiest settlers around Blooming Grove.

HOWARD. This street's name has given me considerable trouble. In the beginning I was confident of learning something of its origin, but I have been baffled and defeated at every point.

INDIANAPOLIS. This lies next east of the Illinois Central railroad, in the southeast part of the city, and is another puzzle to the writer, though it is a common name in western cities.

JACKSON. Another presidential name.

JEFFERSON. Another, and already explained.

KELSEY. Named in the Phoenix addition in honor of Mr. Kelsey, a talented superintendent of the Phoenix Nursery for several years.

KOCH AVENUE. In the southwest part of the city, and named in honor of C. F. Koch, who was mayor of the city in 1888, and again in 1897 to 1899. The spelling of this name should be preserved as Koch, but it may degenerate into Cook.

LAFAYETTE. For the French revolutionary hero.

LEE. This is one of our early streets, and was named by James Allin for his son, Lee, who is still living in this city. He named his son in honor of W. Lee D. Ewing, who was speaker of the House of Representatives in 1830, at the session when the bill organizing McLean county passed the Legislature. Mr. Ewing was a warm friend to James Allin and rendered him very important service in the passage of the bill in which Mr. Allin was so deeply interested. Mr. Ewing also named the county McLean, in honor of one of the United States Senators from Illinois, who had died October 4, 1830, but a short time previous to the passage of the bill.

LELAND. A short street in the eastern part of the city in Leland's addition, named for Moses F. Leland, for years quite a prominent citizen, who owned the *Daily Leader* at the time of his death about ten years ago.

LINCOLN. Was named for Abraham Lincoln at the same time that Buchanan, Fremont, and Bissell streets were named, and before he was chosen president.

LINDEN. As noted elsewhere, this street was named in Normal by Jesse W. Fell, and its name has been continued to Bloomington.

LIVINGSTON. This is in the northwest part of town, in Perry's addition, and I have failed to accurately ascertain its significance. It may have been named for Mr. Livingston, father of Mr. D. J. Livingston, who lived a short distance north of this addition at the time it was surveyed by Peter Folsom. It may possibly have been named for Catherine Livingston, wife of James Allin, as noted above. It is more probable, however, according to Col. R. P. Morgan, of Dwight, that it was named for a Mr. Livingston who was assistant engineer of the Chicago & Alton road at the time it was built through Bloomington, and who was popular and well known in this city.

LOCUST. One of the tree streets.

LOEHR. This name occurs in the tract of land formerly owned by the Loehr family, early residents here, and well known. The only representative now living here, of my acquaintance, is Wm. M. Loehr.

LONGWORTH. In honor of William Longworth, a nurseryman living in the east part of the city. The street is partly on land once covered by his nursery.

LOW. This street, or a portion of it, was once known as Orchard Lane, which was properly named because it passed through a beautiful orchard. This sentimental street name, one of a few with which our city was blessed, was dropped because the street was nearly a continuation of Low. The latter name was given by Mr. George Hinshaw, jr., in laying out an addition, in honor of Nathan Low, who was one of the very earliest as well as one of the very best of the settlers of Blooming Grove. His farm was southwest of Bloomington. This street is made up of shreds and patches, and passes through town on the "hop, skip, and jump" principle, like East, Mason, Robinson, and many others, not being on a straight line from beginning to end. It is greatly to be regretted that to narrow-mindedness and pig-headed obstinacy we owe many a jog and irregularity in our street lines.

Perhaps this is a good place to state that I am confining my list to the streets as they officially stand today. Very many of our old, familiar street names, like Albert, Charles, Spencer, North Grove, South Grove, Belle avenue, Morgan, Worrell, and others, have become obsolete, being merged into the streets of which they were merely continuations, or with which they were so nearly in line that simplicity appeared to require the dropping of one name. Low street takes up what was once Belle avenue, which was named by Mr. James Miller for Belle McCart, wife of his son, Dr. W. T. M. Miller. Many of these old names have disappeared, to the deep regret of the public, and while they appear to deserve notice at my hands, I have felt obliged, for the sake of terseness and simplicity, to make merely incidental allusions to a few of the more prominent, as they assist in making clear the live names of our present street system.

LUMBER. Mr. Peter Folsom says that when this street was laid out parallel with and by the side of the C. & A. railroad, it was thought to be a fine place to unload lumber from the new railroad, and I am informed that it was thus used, at first, for a portion of its length.

MCCLUN, for Judge John E. McClun. This lies parallel with Hannah street, which was named for his wife, as noted elsewhere.

MCLEAN. This is one of our early streets, and is in honor of John McLean, for whom the county was named. He was a very prominent man in this state and nation, and his memory deserves a much lengthier tribute than can be given.

MCNULTA. In the fair ground addition as noted elsewhere. He went to the war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the McLean county regiment, the Ninety-fourth Illinois, and when Colonel Orme was made Brigadier-General, McNulta was made its Colonel, and he was afterwards, at about the close of the war, made Brevet-Brigadier-General. In 1865 he was elected State Senator to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Isaac Funk, and in 1866 he was elected Senator for the full term. In 1872 he was chosen for Congress from this congressional district.

MADISON. One of the presidential streets.

MAGOUN. For John Magoun, one of the earliest settlers who came to Bloomington before 1840. He was one of the members of the Hudson colony in 1836. His early days here were spent in hard work as a mason, but he accumulated a large property which was swept away in 1877 by the failure of the Home Bank, in which he was a partner. He was one of nature's noblemen, and left his impress on this city in more ways than almost any of its citizens. His liberality was not confined to the Wesleyan college or the Methodist church, which owe so much to John Magoun, but it went out to the poor and the suffering, to a degree that renders his memory in Bloomington almost of the character of a saint, and it is to be hoped that Magoun street will be thus known forever.

MAIN. This is the main street of the city as already shown.

MAJOR. For William T. Major, who resided for many years at the north edge of town at what was known as Major's Grove, but which is now almost a thing of the past. He was a wealthy Kentuckian. His home was one of our early centers of refinement and culture. He laid out several additions to Bloomington, and his name became well known all over the West from a donation of a fully built college building, to the Christian denomination, of which he was a leading member. This donation was perhaps the most liberal ever given in this county, and was estimated to be worth twenty thousand dollars. This structure was completed about 1857, and was occupied for many years, either as a young ladies' seminary or as a college. It gave the name to Seminary avenue which passed east and west along the northern border of the grounds. The college was not a success, but through no fault of its donor, who deserves to be remembered as among the names Bloomington should delight to honor. This building was lately removed.

MAPLE. Another of our tree names.

MARKET. I have been unable to learn any reason for the adoption of this name, and will leave it to be guessed at, with the remark that it appears to belong to the ordinary list of street names, without which a respectable city would seem to be out of fashion.

MASON. In honor of James Mason, who laid out Mason's addition. He appears to have been a non-resident, but I am not certain even of this.

MILL. This street deserves more space than can be given here. It commemorates the mills which were built in that part of the city. When I came to Bloomington in 1858, Gillespie's old saw-mill, which was once owned by John W. Ewing, stood near the intersection of Madison and Mill streets, and this old mill gave the name to the street. A little further east, between Center and Main streets, where are now the Big Four freight and passenger depots, stood the abandoned furniture factory, called Marble's factory. Not far from this, a little to the north, was Mayer's woolen mill. Farther east, as I am told, even a little farther east than the present passenger station of

the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, had once been situated the large factory of Flagg & Ewing, which was burned down some years before. Mill street thus perpetuates the memory of this once busy manufacturing district, a place where money was made and lost, near where Bloomington's present population now goes to take the cars with little thought of its interesting, busy past.

MILLER. For James Miller, whose name occurs so often in our city's history, that I will not attempt to do it justice here.

MONROE STREET. This is North street changed to Monroe street in 1896.

MORRIS AVENUE. This was named for Charles H. Morris, the engineer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad about the time of its arrival here. He was well known here for years, and is remembered as a man who, it is claimed by some, first published a map of the city of Bloomington. It is to be hoped that our society can procure a copy of this map, which would be of great value. I very much doubt whether such a map was ever published by Mr. Morris.

MOULTON. Was formerly South Grove, and when the city was changing the names of several streets a few years ago, this was named in honor of A. Moulton, who was for many years connected with the Chicago & Alton shops. His son, Cheney Moulton, was alderman from the Third ward at the time the street's name was changed to Moulton.

MULBERRY. Another of the tree names.

NICOLLS. So named for Mr. John Nicolls, who will be remembered as a heavy real estate operator here from about 1856 to 1886. His name occurs on our real estate records on a par with that of almost any other land dealer.

NORTH. Already explained.

O'HARA. This street perpetuates the memory of Bernard O'Hara, one of the early Roman Catholic priests of this city. He was on duty here at the time the two railroads were building towards Bloomington from 1851 to 1853, and performed parochial duty along their lines. He begged money for the purchase of the cemetery lot, which is now in use by the parish, and was a faithful, hard-working, and able leader of his flock, which made rapid progress under his charge. The services of his church were then held in the old Methodist church, the one first built by that denomination, and which stood at the southwest corner of Olive and Main streets. Emigration was rapidly filling up this town and county, and his church secured a very large share of the new comers, though they were so deficient in wealth that very few imagined the immense strides that were to be made by the Roman Catholics in the first century of Bloomington's existence. Bernard O'Hara is entitled to great credit for his share in the prosperity of the present three large Catholic parishes.

OAK. Another of the trees.

OLIVE. This was one of our very earliest streets. When James Allin made his first addition to the original town in 1834, as already noted,

he gave names to Grove and Olive streets. It originally stopped at East street, where there was a jog to the south, and another street, called Charles, continued in the same direction to the east. That name was dropped a few years ago, when the council passed the ordinance referred to elsewhere, simplifying the names of our streets, and Olive now extends nearly across the entire city. I have been unable to find any reason for this name, but I feel confident some one will be able before long to supply the deficiency.

PACKARD. For M. W. Packard, esq., one of the oldest living members of the McLean county bar. Mr. Packard is one of our soundest legal advisers. Four of his brothers have been residents in Bloomington, and the name always carries respect in this community. When I came here in 1858 Mr. Packard was a law partner with Robert E. Williams, and Vice-president Stevenson was their law student.

PANCAKE. Early settlers and many who came here as late as 1860 will remember Pancake's steam saw-mill, half a mile southwest of the present Chicago & Alton passenger depot, and near the railroad. Its location is marked in the new Citizens' addition by Pancake street.

PARK. This runs north from what is now called Franklin Park, which was legally named Franklin Square. Mr. Geo. P. Ela, the civil engineer and abstracter, who has given me very valuable assistance in the preparation of this paper, tells me that one of the city's additions had an unnamed street when it came into his hands, which he named Park street. It is quite possible that this appropriately named street has been the means of inducing the public to speak now of Franklin Park when it means Franklin Square.

PERRY. For Carlton H. Perry, a non-resident, who lived at Fort Madison, Iowa. He engaged Mr. Peter Folsom to survey his land into an addition a few years after the C. & A. road came through here, and this addition is the original of the famous "Forty Acres," which tract has become locally historic. At the time it was platted it was a part of the beautiful Major's Grove, and was a popular picnic resort. I remember of attending a large picnic of the Normal school near there in June of 1861, when the war excitement was so great that our picnic was voted almost an entire failure, much to the regret of the young ladies of the party.

PHOENIX AVENUE. Already sufficiently described under another heading.

POPLAR AVENUE. This is still another of our tree name.

PRAIRIE. When this street was named in one of our very earliest additions it was believed by many that its northern end would always be in the prairie, where it then was, and the name appeared entirely appropriate.

REEVES. In honor of Judge Owen T. Reeves, who came here from near Chillicothe, Ohio, about 1854. He has been one of our foremost citizens; was Colonel of the 70th Illinois Infantry Regiment in the war, and is a lawyer of such standing that he has been Circuit Judge for two

entire terms. He has been identified with the building of the Lake Erie railroad and with many public undertakings. Judge Reeves is a member of this society, and takes a warm interest in its welfare.

ROBINSON. In memory of James H. Robinson, who, though not one of our earliest citizens, was among its foremost during the progressive period dating from 1850 to 1870. He accumulated a large property and was for many years president of the First National bank. Robinson street runs north and south in the eastern part of the city, and passes the well-known Robinson homestead.

SCOTT. Already noted as having been named for General Winfield Scott about the time when he was candidate for President, when "Scott and Graham" was the Whig rallying cry.

SEMINARY AVENUE. Described when speaking of William T. Major. It passes the block on which stood Major's College, which was at one time called the "Female Seminary."

SHERIDAN and SHERMAN both appear to have been named for the great Civil war generals, and it is a peculiar circumstance that these appear to be the only instances of street names in honor of the heroes of the last war; Grant having been once honored, and then the name was dropped.

STATE. Probably because all cities must have a street by this name.

STEVENSON. We have Stevenson's addition, Stevenson and Ewing's addition, Stevenson and Worrell's addition, as well as other additions and subdivisions in which this name appears. Some of these are in the name of one, and some of another of the well-known family of that name, of which Adlai E. Stevenson is best known, he having been Vice-president of the United States. There have been five of these brothers. James B. Stevenson was prominent several years ago, and has lately died in California. Thomas is our ex-assistant postmaster, and W. W. Stevenson, for many years one of the aldermen from the third ward, was long identified with the McLean County Coal Company and other important business interests. Their father, J. T. Stevenson, came here from Kentucky before the days of the railroads, and was one of our most energetic and prominent citizens until his death. He was an alderman from the fourth ward in 1856. The name of Stevenson will always be associated with Bloomington's history and needs no further mention here.

STUART. Thus named in honor of the Hon. John T. Stuart, of Springfield, Illinois, a friend of Judge McClun. He donated the lot on which stands the west half of the First Presbyterian church. He was very popular at the time Mr. Lincoln achieved his local reputation in Illinois. He was a member of Congress from the district which contained McLean county from 1862 to 1864. He name was spelled Stuart, while the official plat of all our maps give it the common spelling. It is no doubt useless to attempt at this date and under these circumstances to change the spelling, and it is probably safe to assume that the general public will never obtain a correct knowledge of the origin of this street's name.

STILLWELL. Judge John M. Stillwell was Mayor of Bloomington in 1858, and also in 1868 and 1869, and this street was named in his honor. He was a very popular man, having been, though a Democrat, elected mayor of a Republican city on three different occasions. He died about 1891, at Leroy.

STOCKHOLM. I am unable to do more than mention the current belief that it was so named because inhabited by Swedish miners, through part of its length. It is near the coal shaft. It commemorates the name of beautiful Stockholm, the Swedish capital.

SUMMIT. At the time this street was named by Mr. George P. Ela, formerly city surveyor, it passed over the summit of the city, at what was the highest point in the city limits as then constituted. It is stated that at present there is a point somewhere in the city a little higher than any part of Summit street, which is the street passing north and south along the east side of Miller Park.

SUMMER. This is in the Leland addition, east of the Illinois Central railroad, and I have been unable to learn any reason for its name, and cannot state whether it honors an individual, or is named for one of the four seasons.

TAYLOR. Another of the presidential names.

THOMAS. This is in the Fair Ground sub-division, and was named for Lewis B. Thomas, who was mayor of Bloomington in 1886. His father, William Thomas, has honorably filled several county offices, having twice been elected County Treasurer.

THOMPSON. A short street between North Main and Center and named for Robert Thompson, whose residence was at that point, and who was then one of the Aldermen from the sixth ward, and who was for many years one of the leading merchants.

TIPTON. In honor of Hon. T. F. Tipton, who has long been one of Bloomington's most prominent lawyers. He was Circuit Judge one term, then Congressman from this district from 1876 to 1878, and again Circuit Judge from this district 1895. He is one of the most active members of the McLean County Historical Society, and a thorough Bloomingtonian.

UNION. The name suggests its own significance.

UNIVERSITY AVENUE. This street runs east and west past the Wesleyan University which is reason enough for its designation.

VALE. This street is outside the city limits, near the race track. Wm. Vale formerly lived near there, and this street passed his residence.

WALNUT. Another of the tree list.

WASHINGTON. Is in the presidential list as noted.

WATER street as originally laid out, was partly on very wet ground. This may have been the reason of the name. I have no other guess as to the significance of this name.

WELDON. This street is in honor of Judge Lawrence Weldon, of the United States Court of Claims at Washington, D. C. His home has been in Bloomington since 1866. He was for years, a resident of

Clinton, DeWitt county, where he was perhaps the most prominent lawyer. He was a member of the legislature from that county at one time. Since coming to Bloomington he has been one of the most brilliant members of our bar. His appointment to the bench took place about ten years ago.

WEST. This has already been described.

WESTERN AVENUE. This street at the time it was laid out was at the extreme western edge of the city, and its name was then most appropriate. It is another illustration of the difficulty in finding names of this kind which will be permanently characteristic, as our Front, North, East, and West streets have so plainly demonstrated.

WHITE'S PLACE, was laid out in 1898 and several fine residences will be built there in 1899. It is the enterprising undertaking of Mr. S. R. White, and with its new streets, elegant pavements and improvements, will come in for a description whenever a new edition of this article is needed.

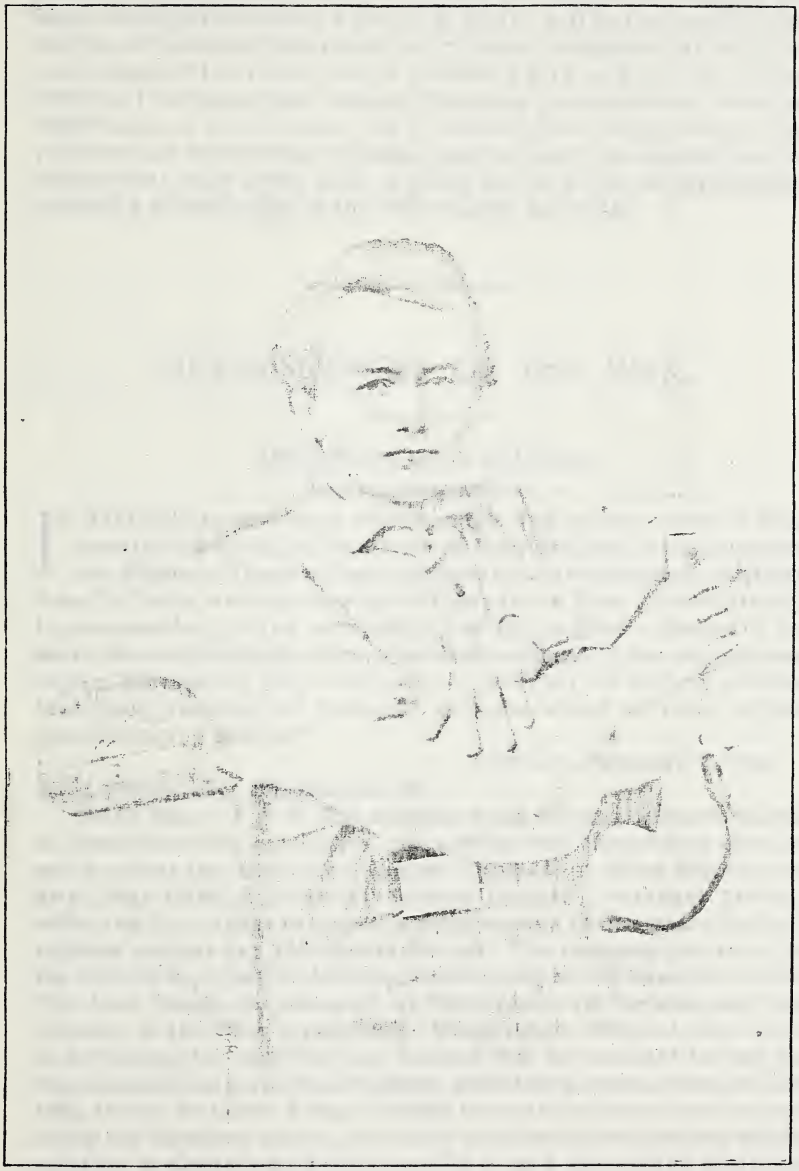
WOOD. This had an origin that should not be forgotten. Long before Mr. James Miller named this street, it was a woods lane, bordered by thick trees, of which we still preserve a reminder in the noble specimens standing in the southern portion of Miller Park. As this lane was in the woods, it was wisely thought best to preserve the remembrance by calling it Wood street.

WRIGHT. It is altogether probable that when this street was named it was intended to honor the Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, who was a politician and statesman of national reputation, more especially as it was named about the same time as Bissell, Buchanan, and Fremont, but I have not been able to verify this supposition, and will here state that all assumptions of this character are very liable to deceive. They should not be accepted as history, and whenever I have made such assumptions, it has been with considerable doubt and misgiving.

I recognize the fact that these notes on the origin of our street names, and their historical significance constitute the first contribution of this character to our local history, and that it is entirely possible that with all of my care and industry, I may have been misled or mistaken in more than one instance. I shall therefore take it as a favor if additions or corrections are pointed out by competent authority, when I shall take pleasure in amending this paper, that it may strictly correspond with all obtainable facts.*

Very many of the present generation care very little for these historical associations and a large number might be perfectly willing to change all of our street names to numerals and letters. The time

*NOTE.—The paper as printed here contains all the corrections or amendments that have been brought to my notice up to the date of its publication. I have given several authorities, such as Mr. George P. Ela and Mr. Peter Folsom, who as surveyors laid out most of our additions and sub-divisions for the last forty years, and in several other instances the article shows my authority, but in most cases I have made careful inquiries of old citizens. Quite a number of streets are comparatively unknown, and in such cases I have been extremely careful to find authority. The instances where I found little or no authority are all indicated by expressed uncertainty on my part. J. H. B.



JOHN McNULTA
Capt. Co. A., 1st Ill. Cav.

may come when all of our streets running in one direction may be known as first, second, third, etc., after the fashion of many of our large metropolitan cities, while A, B, and C, will be the simple designations in the other directions; but it is safe to assume that not all of the citizens of the future will be contented with such a street nomenclature. If we do our best to teach the rising generation the historical significance of these names, and if Bloomington people properly appreciate and nourish their historic associations, it is tolerably safe to assume that most of our present street names will be as permanently cherished as the names of the city, county, and state.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Incidents of a Battle.

By Gen. John McNulta.

IN TRYING to ascertain who was the first soldier from McLean county who was killed in the war of the Rebellion, the secretary of the Historical Society had considerable correspondence with Gen. John McNulta, who was Captain of Company A, First Illinois Cavalry. In commenting on the unreliability of the Adjutant-General's Reports, General McNulta related several incidents of the siege of Lexington, September, 1861, which are so vivid that the Society obtained his consent to print the following extracts, which we have entitled "Incidents of a Battle:"

Chicago, February 1, 1899.

E. M. Prince, Esq., Bloomington, Ill.:

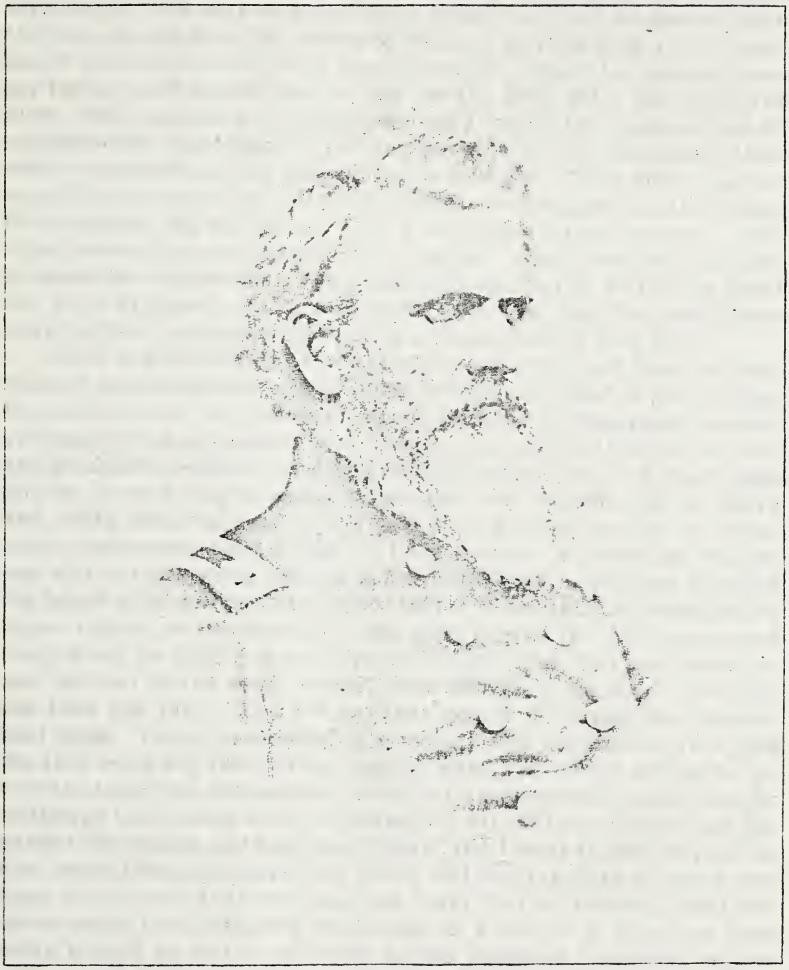
Dear Sir:— * * * The records of the Adjutant-General's office of Illinois are very unreliable. In looking over the printed ones you will see that the date of enlistment (Company A, First Illinois Cavalry), May 3, 1861, is given only to myself and to Lieutenant Tannatt, while the fact is that there was a full company to the maximum limit enlisted on that day and officers elected. The company had been full for several days, but no formal election held, but by common consent Col. John Roush was accepted as the Captain of the company, and Tannatt as the First Lieutenant. When Roush, who had been active in perfecting the organization, insisted that he was unfit for the service, because of his advanced years, and that a younger man an athlete, should be taken, I was selected by unanimous consent, Tannatt being the foremost of the advocates of my selection, and my formal election as Captain took place on May 3, in a hall on the south side of Front street, between Main and Center streets: I have forgotten the name of the building. William VanSchoick was the Second Lieu-

tenant. Later there were some changes, largely because of the inability of the individuals to pass the examinations required, which covered horsemanship, hurdle racing, vaulting, and other athletic exercises, and this number, or a considerable portion of this number —I think nearly all of them--were made up by a contingent under Second Lieutenant James B. Dent, who came from Magnolia, Putnam county.

Every man was required to furnish his own horse, and none but the best and fleetest horses were accepted, while more than half the horses that were offered were rejected on test of speed and staying power, there was little trouble on that score after the man got in. The leading citizens of the county, by a common impulse, took hold of the matter and the best horses in every neighborhood were selected and appraised, the owners in every instance taking the note of the soldier for the sum named in exchange for the horse. The greater number of the horses were killed or crippled, the rest captured at Lexington. The government paid for them and the money went to the man who sold the horse on the order of the soldier.

In giving date of enlistment in the Adjutant General's report the date of muster is given, an error frequently made from a lack of knowledge, upon the part of men making the entry, of the difference in the meaning of these terms. The enlistment always preceded the muster, sometimes, as in this case, several months, and in some cases, for want of the necessary mustering officers, there never was a formal muster, or inspection of man and horse, by a regular army officer appointed for that purpose, and acceptance by the United States—the muster was made effective by an order—to consider it as having been made as of a date named.

Thomas Martin and William Esburn both enlisted in Bloomington. Martin had some friends there, but no relatives. He gave the place of residence of his relatives as Detroit, Mich., and put down his occupation on the muster roll as a diamond cutter. It was never believed that this was literally his occupation, but for the want of another he used this term in a metaphorical sense. He was a somewhat peculiar but nevertheless a most excellent man, a man of vast information and very level headed, given somewhat, however, to periods of moroseness, or, it would be better to say, contemplative study. He was a student of nature as well as of man. I think I have told you about the incident just preceding his death at the siege of Lexington, when he had said to one of the men that his time had about closed; that he was going to be killed in the approaching fight. This was when the enemy's lines were closing on our lines on the morning of the 18th of September. There was some raillery by his companions because he took what seemed to be a moody view of the situation; when my attention was called to it and I was informed what Martin had said, I requested them to stop a discussion of that kind; it would do no good. Martin then repeated to me something to the effect that it was not



Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM McCULLOUGH
4th Ill. Cav.

visionary, but that he knew not only that he was going to be killed, but that he would be the first man killed on the line; then, in the way of raillery, one of the other men offered to bet him a bottle of whisky that he would not be killed at all, when Martin, with the greatest seriousness, said that he did not care to bet, but that he desired that the boys should have the bottle of whisky; he then took a bank note out of his pocket—I think a two-dollar bill—which he insisted upon my taking and buying the whisky for the boys after the fight was over. The lines were getting closer and I turned the conversation off and directed every man to get in line, to his post, the enemy then being very near and the assault liable to begin. They did so, but instead of making the assault to begin with, as was expected, the enemy fired a volley and Martin fell with a ball penetrating his skull. The time between his assertion that he not only would be killed, but that he would be the first man killed, and the time that he was killed could not have exceeded one minute, perhaps it was less: his predictions were verified, a singular incident in a connection of that kind.

For a few minutes the fire was warm and close, and then slacked. Several men were hurt, and William Esburn was killed, a ball cutting the jugular vein. We, however, simply held our position ready to meet an assault with an assault, until the slack came, and then the raillery and jocularity began to run along the line again. Wm. H. Cutler, from Shirley, a very bright young fellow, but very voluble, full of mirth and jollity and song, and always talking to keep up the spirits of the boys, commenced some raillery. I am not sure whether he was the one who was bantering Martin in the beginning or not, but if he did not begin it he was one who joined in it. When this lull came on, he began talking to the men again, and some man on the line commenced singing out to Cutler to look out for his jaw, and that was taken up and hollered by the men, "Cutler, look out for your jaw:" "You will get that jaw hit," "You will get that mouth hit," and like jokes of that kind. Cutler responded in a jocular and nonsensical vein, and the talk went on; then came another dash, the enemy trying to go over the top of the hill to drive us out, but were stopped, and seemingly as though there was a fatalism connected with it. I saw Cutler clasp his hands to his mouth and hold them there, and I went to him to speak to him, he still keeping hold of his mouth and making signs to me, or motions to indicate that he could not talk; that he evidently was hit, all of which I was disposed to consider as a part of a practical joke being played by him in response to the repeated warnings to him to look out for his jaw, and as the matter at hand was too important to waste time on jokes, I pointed to him to get back in the line where he belonged: he shook his head with some considerable degree of vehemence, but I, still thinking that he was trying to draw the attention of the men to him with a view of surprising them, making them believe he was hurt when in reality he was not, again insisted on his stepping back into the line, where he would be less exposed. At

last he took his hand from his mouth and a great mouthful of blood. which he had evidently held there until his mouth reached its full capacity, ran out on the ground. and I directed him to sit down or stoop down out of the line of fire of the enemy until I examined his jaw; when, upon examination, I found that a ball had passed transversely and broken the jaw on both sides, cutting the muscles beneath the tongue; that he was, in fact. very badly wounded and bleeding so profusely that he would probably live but a few minutes. I then sent him, with a detail, over the ridge to the surgeon, who operated on him. The work then came to a sort of an every day transaction, and our reliance on fighting being not with firearms but with sabres, all we could do was to wait until there was a movement made and we had a chance to get on the enemy with steel.

It was not long after Cutler was out of the way—you may remember him, he lived many years, lost his mind from the effects of this wound, and died some years ago at or near Shirley—when a man named Miller—who was the next talker, mirth maker. and practical joker of the company—got to talking. and some of the men got to hollering to Miller to look out for his mouth, it would come his turn next, now that Cutler had had his jaw broken, and Miller, in like mirth and jollity, returned the thing. It was sometime, however, from the beginning of this incident, on the morning of the 18th, until sometime later in the day on the 20th, but the joke on Miller kept going on, until at last Miller, in like manner. got a ball through the jaw, but instead of going transversely as in Cutler's case, it struck one side of the face on the lower jaw and passed upwards and apparently passed through the head to the back part of the skull and lodged beneath the scalp a little below the crown of the head. He,like Cutler. convulsively grasped his mouth, and just hung on: he had got hurt in a fight that we had over on the river side, where a number of our men were killed and wounded, and it was sometime before I could give any attention to him. In the meantime he was lying doubled up in a heap on the floor of the building which was used as a hospital. to which he had been taken after the subsidence of the firing, holding his jaw. I went there and found him, with several other men of my command who were wounded; the surgeons were so busy they could give attention only to those who had sustained the worst injuries. There was a young fellow in my company named Mauff, who had gone in with me and thirteen others to hold the piece of our artillery that was about to be captured by the enemy. We held the piece, but every man in the party got a wound, a ball in him, and Mauff got two balls that made three wounds, one passing through the side and breaking the arm,and another through the shoulder: he still remained, however, until we got the piece safe. I found Mauff in the hospital with his wounds still undressed and still bleeding, the surgeons attending to the more important cases. Mauff said he could dress his own wounds if he had some thing to wash them with; water was a very scarce commodity, and

one of the surgeons, Doctor Bluethardt, poured out some whisky for him in a basin—an ordinary washbasin that had been used for dressing wounds—with which to dress his wounds. As soon as the Doctor had his back turned Mauff drank the whisky out of the basin; the Doctor, who, with another surgeon, was dressing the arm of another patient standing in front of the doorway into the room in which Miller lay, seeing what Mauff had done, or was doing, dropped the patient's arm and ran after him, Mauff running away, throwing the empty basin at the Doctor as he went out; the Doctor picked it up and flung it back at him as he receded, and resumed his work on the patient, who had been standing impatiently in a posture that would enable the surgeons to get the benefit of the light from the window, in order that they might operate successfully, and just at the moment when Bluethardt picked up the arm of the man, who was in a well nigh fainting condition, being held up by the other surgeon, a twelve pound ball struck the patient in the hip and cut him in two, carried a piece of the pelvis or hip bone with it, which went into the side of a man lying on the floor alongside of Miller, penetrated the abdomen and killed him. I went to Miller, who was still clasping convulsively to his jaw, and pulled the dying—almost dead—man away from him, because his entrails were cut open. He felt somewhat relieved, but insisted upon holding his jaw with one hand and keeping the other hand on the back of his head. I, of course, took it that Miller was in the last agonies, because the ball could not have gone through in the line where it had apparently gone without effecting the skull, although his intelligence did not appear to be effected. I talked to him and took a message from him to his people, and he asked me to reach into his pocket and get a letter there from his sweetheart, and asked me to send his dying message to her, which I faithfully promised to do: among other things he wished me to say that he had been a good soldier and died in the performance of his duty—which was all true except the incompleteness of the last part, because no better soldier ever lived or ever fought. After I had gotten the letter well stuffed away in the pocket on the inside of my shirt—I wore no coat then—I insisted upon examining the wound, but he would not submit. Finally, just by physical force, I put my knee against his shoulder and pulled his hand off the top of his head, and felt very clearly the bullet lying just beneath the scalp, and suspecting that the ball had not gone directly through, I commenced ridiculing him, and told him that I would write to the girl, calling her by name, and tell her what kind of a fuss he made because he got a slight scratch on the jaw, and that he got timorous about his jaw because the boys had been making fun of him; I assured him that he was not seriously hurt at all, but he dropped his hands from his jaw and his head, and commenced appealing to me for the return of the letter, and insisting that I should not write to the girl at all. I, of course, refused to deliver the letter, and wanted him to sit up and let us fix his jaw and see if he had any hurt, and told him if he sat up

straight to the end of the thing, I would not say anything to the girl about his squirming around on the floor. He sat up quietly and permitted me to examine the jaw. I found that the ball had gone in on the right side, broken the jaw, knocked out a number of teeth, passed through the muscles of the neck, not cutting any large artery, and had caught in the scalp below the base of the brain, then going to the top of the head under the scalp, where it remained. Miller, upon my assurance that he was not seriously hurt, got up and walked out of the hospital, going to the camp with me, the doctor, first, however, cutting the ball out and giving it to him, which he kept as a memento. The poor fellow later, however, lost an arm, but lived to get home and marry the girl. A report came at the time he lost his arm that he was killed: I think the chances are that the records so show it, but if so, I am satisfied it is an error.

Now, coming back again to this Illinois Adjutant-General's report: It gives John W. Rider as having enlisted July 3, 1861, and mustered in July 3, 1861, and that he died at St. Louis, September 18, 1861, of wounds. To begin with, John W. Rider enlisted sometime prior to May 3, 1861, at Bloomington; he was wounded at Lexington, Mo., on September 19 or 20—my best recollection is on the 20th—1861; he was moved to St. Louis, Mo., to a hospital, where I saw him a number of times and was with him just prior to his death, which must have occurred sometime in October, 1861. The reason that I remember this fact is, that there was an order of payment to the men, and I had arranged to get these men paid and had the pay roll completed, and took John W. Rider's money to him in the hospital, where I gave it to him, and he signed the receipt there, and as he was about to die, there was a small portion of the money kept for his uses, he returned some money to me that I had let him have at Lexington, Mo., after he was wounded, and the remainder he gave to me. The amount I do not remember, but I remember that it was all in gold coins, except one treasury note. He desired that I keep the money and give it to his mother, if I ever saw her alive, but if I did not see her alive, I was to use the money in such a way as I saw fit, giving it to soldiers who needed help, just as he did when I advanced the money to him when he was wounded at Lexington, to provide necessaries in the hospital. I think his brother, Charles O. Rider, was present at that conversation, and agreed to write to his mother about the matter. However that may be, it was several years afterwards when I met her, at which time I gave to her the identical coins and treasury note that I held.

This Adjutant-General's report is bristling with errors. Another one I wish to call your attention to is private Josiah Brown. It says, discharged a parole prisoner. He was very seriously wounded and taken to St. Louis to the same hospital with John W. Rider, and not a word about it in the record. Ellis Dodge, another one of the men, seriously wounded at the gun, and not a word about it in the record. Abram Ely, wounded in the first day's fight, September 12, and not

a word about it. Frederick Mauff wounded, two balls making three wounds, and not a word about it in this record. Henry Miller seriously wounded, and not a word about it here. Jacob P. Shawn put down as absent without leave at the muster out of the regiment. This is all wrong. He might not have been there at the time of the muster. He was sort of a free lance and had leave to go and come when he pleased; his work was principally that of a scout; he never failed to be present when he was needed, and seemed to have a faculty of making himself invisible, getting anywhere and everywhere into and through the enemy's lines and back into our lines and out again. Guards or pickets never made the slightest obstruction to him.

Franklin D. Tillotson was wounded at Lexington, but there is nothing here about it. Martin West was wounded, a scalp wound which afterwards turned out to be that the skull was crushed and concussion of the brain, with which the man has been afflicted all his life, and not a word in this record about it.

There was a young man there among the recruits, James H. Boyd, whose father and mother live or did live near Shirley, a splendid specimen of young manhood, who was killed accidentally, under peculiar circumstances, by a pistol shot fired by one of his comrades at West Plains, Mo. The ball struck a stone and went in a marvelous manner and at an angle that could never have been expected, passing through his skull. It seems that something ought to be said of him or the peculiarity of his case.

These are only cases that come to me from a casual observation of this record from memory, but are enough, I think, to indicate that it is almost worthless, and why it has not been corrected long ago is a mystery to me, simply, I take it, for the reason that it was nobody's business to look after it. The enlistment papers and rolls in the Adjutant General's office in Springfield and in Washington will certainly show something nearer the facts in the case.

In these matters one occurrence brings up another that should be looked after and is prominent. One which just occurs to me is the watching and the destruction of the firing ship that was turned adrift in front of Spanish Fort, Alabama, and to which Lieutenant Ridnour, of the 20th Iowa Infantry, and Sergeant Ashby, now of Gibson City, went in a skiff in broad daylight and inspected this vessel, under the firing of all the rebel batteries and guns. There were but six or seven men in the party; Ashby can probably give their names. It was in the nature of a forlorn hope, and is really one of the most remarkable incidents of the war. Our fleet lay in the narrow river below Spanish Fort, and this great hulk, the hull of an old ship, was turned adrift to float down upon them. The inference was that it was loaded with explosives, and if so, it had to be fired or exploded before it reached our fleet, and these men quickly hurried into a a skiff from our lines, which was far above and nearer the rebel lines than were the naval vessels, and boarded the ship with the intention of grounding it or

setting it on fire, with the hope of exploding it before it got to our ships. These men did go aboard it and scuttle it and examined it, and the vessel was grounded, and afterwards burned midway between our lines.

Yours very truly,

JOHN McNULTA.

CHICAGO, February 15, 1899.

E. M. Prince, Esq., Bloomington, Ill.:

Another important historical event of McLean county has just occurred to me: A principal factor in the battle of Prairie Grove was a woman, the wife of the surgeon of the First Arkansas Cavalry, whose name I have forgotten, but she was born and raised near LeRoy, in McLean county, and therefore is a McLean county character. She was not only the bravest man in her regiment, but one of the clearest headed in the whole battle.

The First Arkansas Cavalry was camped on the road ahead of us: they were supposed to be twenty-five or thirty miles in advance, but in the long march of 125 miles the infantry, as is usual, had overhauled the cavalry: this regiment, while in camp breakfasting, was surprised and stampeded by the enemy, and came back in confusion upon our column, which was led by me, with the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry. As we were advancing, we tried in vain to stop some of these men, or to get some information from the front as to the position, character, number, and movement of the enemy, but could get none: in other words, they were completely panic stricken, although I should add that subsequently in the war they turned out to be a first-class regiment.

When we came within the zone of fire, only scattering parties of the enemy were visible, and all of our own men who could be seen were in wild disorder. Coming down on the line of the road, however, there was a woman, mounted on a fine horse, who seemed to be exempt from the general craze and desire to run away. She was endeavoring to stop parties that were stampeded, and had with her an ambulance, and an ambulance driver, apparently under perfect control. As the only apparent means of getting information as to what was going on in front,—our column moving to the front at the time,—I rode down the road two or three hundred yards to meet her, and appealed to her to give me information as to the situation. The only response that I was able to elicit from her was violent denunciations of the officers and men of her regiment, beyond the fact that she said her husband was the surgeon of the regiment, and that she was with him and had that ambulance to take care of the wounded, expressing herself, however, as not being hopeful of having any occupation because of the panic stricken and cowardly character of the men. I made repeated appeals to her to tell me where the rebels were, how they were situated, and where the attack was made, or to give me some information and finally, in urging the matter, pointed to the Ninety-fourth coming along, moving in perfect rhythm, as perfect a piece of military ma-

chinery as was ever presented, calling her attention to the fact that there was no panic in that column: that I was in command of it, and that if she would give me some information, if she wanted the rebels pounded, I would proceed on that business. She sat for some time, apparently in perfect amazement, looking at the movement of the men, and made a comparison of them with the parties moving in different directions through the woods, giving little or no heed or attention to my requests or to me, until the head of the column came up alongside of where we sat, when she spoke to one of the company officers, or to the line generally, asking "What troops are these?" The response came back to her, "The Ninety-fourth Illinois," when she broke out in perfect ecstacy, and commenced exclaiming, "Illinois boys! Illinois boys! They won't run! They won't run!" and whirling her horse along side of me, with a skillful touch of the rein, with a ladylike but military salute, she said to me, "Come on, sir; I'll show you where the rebels are; they are right down the road. Come along, I'll show you where they are: there are plenty of them;" and we started down the road side by side, she occasionally uttering ejaculations and exclamations of delight in anticipation of the drubbing that the rebels would soon get, and occasionally looking over her shoulder at that moving, swinging column of guns, vibrating with the regularity of the pendulum of a clock; but in the intervals she described to me the position that the regiment to which she was attached held when attacked, where the attack was made, the character of the force of the enemy, its position, and more than all, a perfect description of what that day became the battlefield of Prairie Grove, and the position occupied by the enemy's forces in that locality. So perfect was this description that I thought it over and talked it over after the battle, and frequently gave it as my opinion that I could not then have improved upon the description given by her.

As we advanced, while the firing of the enemy was desultory and scattering,—only it seemed to be getting stronger,—we thought it probable that the position the enemy would take up to fight would be on the north instead of on the south side of Illinois creek, where she said they were and where the fighting was to be, and where it really was; after I had gotten all the information that she possessed, I naturally felt a desire to have her fall back to a place of safety, or, as I expressed it to her, go back after her ambulance, where she had left it; but to my dismay and consternation, and greatly to my annoyance, she peremptorily refused to go, but insisted upon riding with me into the battle, to point out in detail to me the positions occupied by the enemy, and she persisted in her purpose until I was compelled to inform her that it would be my duty to use force to take her back, because I could not permit a civilian—I did not put it on the ground that she was a woman, because as I said before, she was the most manly man in the whole regiment, but on the ground that she was a civilian—I could not permit her to ride into battle with me, and finally

reached what was in the nature of a compromise with her; that she should bring up her ambulance to the rear of the regiment and be ready for duty with it when called for, which I was afterwards informed she did.

We have great women historical characters in war: Moll Pitcher and others of the masculine type. This woman was truly feminine in her character. She was not a mere worker at the guns; she had a level head, clear foresight, a proper conception of the situation, and the military effect of the movement. In other words, she had in her true fighting blood, that gives a brain that does not get rattled in cases of emergency, but on the contrary, becomes stimulated so that it will perform better work than ever before,—do the work of a month in a minute,—and the work of this woman was such that it gave us a great advantage.

You will remember that I opened the fight at Prairie Grove, selected the ground under an order of discretion for me to move and be governed by the circumstances as they appeared to me from time to time, and that instead of the battle being fought where it was expected to have been, and where it appeared to the commanding general, the enemy's forces were concentrated straight in front of us as we crossed the creek; it opened on our extreme left and caused a change of front in our line, and this change of front was made by me, as I say to you under the discretion given and by the information given by this woman as to the movement of the enemy. I suspected and developed the enemy in the position where we found them on the extreme left, and without which there was a strong possibility that we would have gotten into the ambuscade, and the losses of our regiment, instead of being very light, would have been very heavy. What her information saved to us I cannot tell,—probably 100 lives or more; it certainly was of great value, and we benefited by it, and I think that she is worthy to be written down as one of the great historical characters of McLean county; I certainly esteem her as such. Her married name was Davidson; her maiden name I do not remember. I never saw her before or after the battle, and the fact that she came from the vicinity of LeRoy I learned from men in the regiment from that locality.

Very truly yours,

JOHN McNULTA.

A Forlorn Hope.

How John O'Dea won His Medal, May 22, 1863.

JOHN O'DEA was born in Limerick, Ireland, sixty-four years ago. When Giles A. Smith raised Company D, Eighth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, he enlisted at Bloomington and performed the arduous service of that company until its discharge. In an article published in the Chicago *Times-Herald*, May 30, 1897, he tells how he won his medal.

Command Came to Fall In.

We had suffered an awful defeat on the 19th and it lingered in our memory. At about 8 o'clock the command was given to fall in, and soon all the Eighth Missouri companies were in place. The breathless suspense made seconds seem minutes and minutes seem hours. When Colonel Coleman addressed the regiment every one cheered. He then called for volunteers for the storming party, asking all who would go to step two paces to the front. I felt an uncontrollable emotion weighting me to the spot. My will rebuked me and I managed to step out of the line two paces. Somebody had to go, I thought, so I volunteered. There were a number of other regiments, although I cannot name all of them. Several of them belonged to our division, that of Gen. Giles A. Smith. We marched to General Blair's headquarters, but I cannot give the exact number of men in line, although I think it was about 160.

The General made a notable speech, which was clear, brief, and almost gruff, but thoroughly characteristic of the old fellow. He told us just what he wished us to do, and with as much seeming unconcern as a boss ordering hands in detail to do some easy, practical job. General Blair told us in a jocular way "not to eat and drink all the good things we found."

The General was sincere in his statement also that the army would follow and support us in a few minutes. We were to start with four Lieutenants and one Captain and get through a crooked road overhung by rocks and banks and in parts scarcely wide enough for a cart or wagon. We carried a scaling ladder seven feet long, not very artistically made, of such material as we could pick up.

Trogden Carried the Flag.

Some one suggested that the flag be carried as a signal to rally the boys, and this dangerous service was performed by Howell D. Trogden of Company B, Eighth Missouri.

Before starting on the awful charge I must recall one incident. A Commissary Sergeant came to me and said "Johnnie, won't you have some whisky?" I gave him the, for me, unusual answer, "No," as I then thought I had nine chances of going into eternity to one for escape, and did not care to knock at St. Peter's gate with thick tongue

or tangled feet. I told him to save some for me and I would report, which I did later, with scruples removed.

We started about 10 a.m., with eighty rounds of ammunition and fairly filled haversacks. The distance was full 600 yards. One-half of this was covered from the enemy's fire by the bluffs, but full 300 yards lay exposed to a raking fire from the fort. Our own batteries were showering shot into the rebel fort, and must, of course, desist when we came to the great ditch or moat around the outside. We made our rush, following the flag, and when, in a few moments, our shattered remnant struck the ditch, we had no time to count noses.

The roar was deafening and terrible. The hot flames of death leaped in fury from thousands of guns, so close that we could feel their seething breath. Cannons roared, grape and canister hissed.

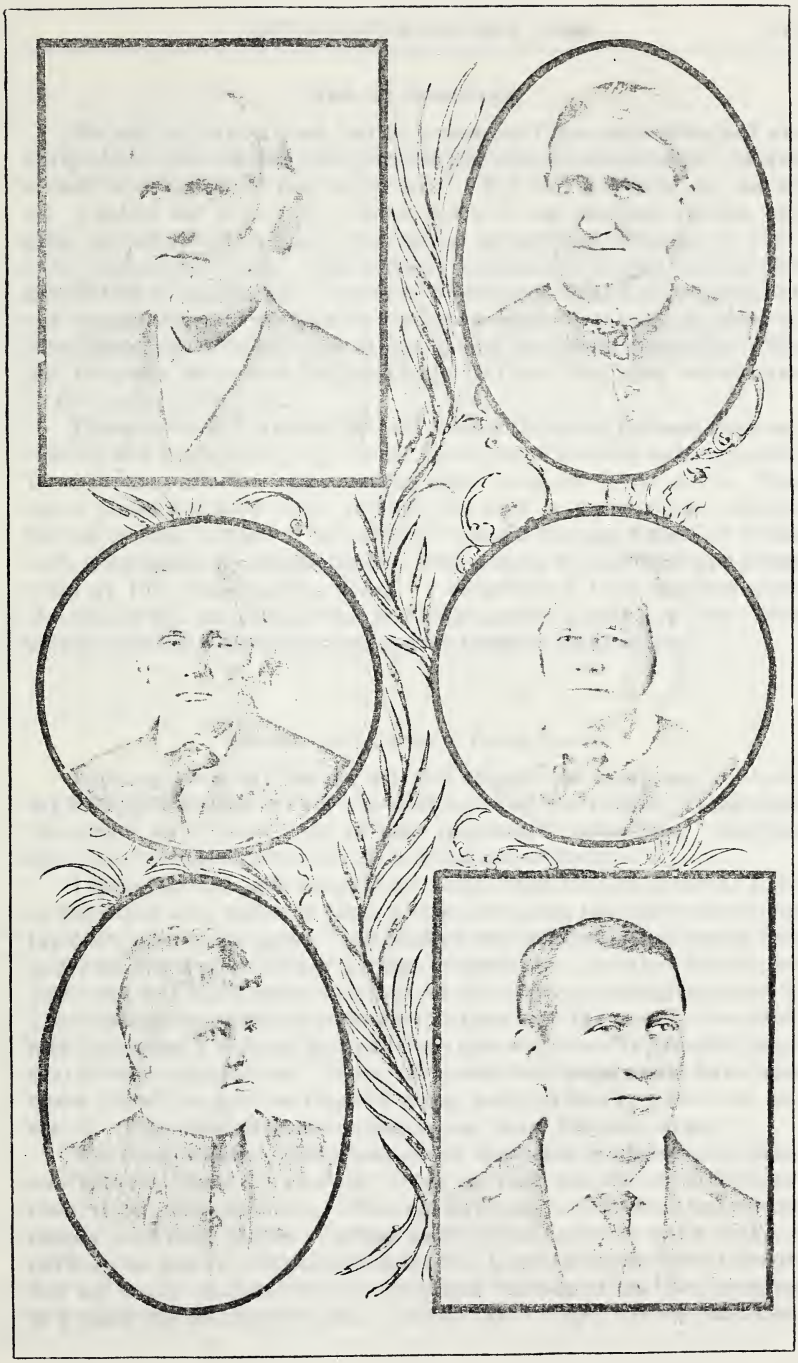
I have read of the charge of Marshal Mackdonald at Lobau, and the peerless Marshal Ney cutting his way with 6,000 men through 80,000 Russians, but they could fight back. We in this terrible situation could not. It is frightful to see your comrades torn to pieces and falling around you, while the earth is shaking under you. It made me feel that hell was escaping through one great vent and we were rushing into that opening.

Flag Floated on the Fort at Last.

While in the ditch the brave Sergeant Thompson of our regiment was killed while trying to help Trogden plant the flag on the fort. Our flag floated on the fort at last. I got upon the edge of the fort, not by my ladder, but by the strong arms of Jack McKee, a member of the Fourth Virginia. I was small, so he picked me up and threw me up and then got up himself. Then we delved into the great bank and made a hole with our hands and bayonets.

The union batteries had so rent the mass that there was loose dirt. Perhaps thirty of us lodged this way, and a few more got behind trees and stumps. The rebels inside the fort were cursing the men who showed signs of deserting the fort. They were scared, and we could plainly hear the commands of their officers. For a moment, while in our elevated pits, we turned to see the coming of the division which was to follow us. Some regiments started, but the rain of death hurled them back.

Here was desperate bravery, for it seemed courting almost certain death to advance into the open from whence we charged. One of our batteries from Chicago, either A or B, showed great and noble courage. They seized two cannon and pulled them ahead of the infantry to encourage the latter. But the brave fellows were forced to abandon their guns until night, for the fire was so terribly destructive. I saw all of this, for I was higher up than any of our boys. Trogden was to my left about six feet and close to the flag.



Mr. John Stubblefield *Mrs. John Stubblefield*

Men as Ninepins.

We shot at every head, but in a moment I saw something not exactly like a head rolling down toward the crease that held us. It was a shell with a lighted fuse attached. I felt this would be the last of us. I called out to the boys below, and with my partners raising our guns, we stopped the shell, holding our breath and thinking we were to be blown into atoms. The monster exploded, covering us with dirt and literally burying us. We were so covered by the explosion that our comrades below mistook us for rebels until we called out to them. The rebels yelled at us from within asking us now to surrender. We put on some nerve and hallooed back to them that they would have to surrender before us.

This shell which we had held off caused the blood to issue from my temple and ear, causing my almost total loss of hearing subsequently. In an instant another came rolling down upon our little niche. This one I could not stop with my gun, but with a superhuman effort I kicked it clear so that it rolled down in the ditch, but a number of the boys were killed by its explosion. The groans of the dead and dying were at this time heartrending. I determined that another shell should not fall into that ditch if I could prevent it at any cost. In a second another came, spurting sparks from its lighted fuse.

Threw the Cannon Ball Back.

I sprang from my narrow pit and caught the thing, and with all my strength, hurled it over the works among the rebels. It did good execution, as I heard yells of pain and heard commotion. Another shell was pitched down upon us, but did not explode.

I then told Trogden to hand me a rail from the fence on the bank of the ditch with which to form a ridge, stopping the shells from coming down on us. Trogden, Jack McKee, and others pushed up the rail, and with their guns formed a ridge of loose dirt. Another shell rolled down and, as I had hoped, it caught on the ridge, exploding harmlessly. The rebels demanded our surrender. I then took the unexploded shell, and borrowing a match, ignited it and threw it over. It caused a great scattering among them. If we had gone over none would have been there to halt us, and we taunted them, asking them to come out and see us. The rebels did not bother us any more for some time.

We were suddenly surprised about this time by cheers behind us, and looking back, we saw the brave men of the Eleventh Missouri rushing to our assistance. This regiment got to the ditch before the enemy used their shells. In that awful ditch below us was a scene of carnage no mortal tongue can describe. Legs and arms were torn off, and my brave companion of the day had the side of his face mangled so I could not distinguish him. I shall never forget his exclamation,

"Johnnie, do you not know me?" I only hope he is living and that God will permit us to meet.

We waited until night in our precarious position, and then marched back to camp, being compelled to leave our dead and wounded.

JOHN O'DEA.

NOTE.—The medal alluded to in the above article is the famous bronze medal authorized by congress July 12, 1862, and March 3, 1863, given only to non- ommissioned officers and privates for distinguished gallantry in action. They are very rarely given, only for some such action as described above. Of the over 4,000 soldiers credited to McLean county, only three, so far as we are advised, have received this most coveted military distinction, the medal of honor. They are Privates John O'Dea and Smith Cunningham, Company D, Eighth Missouri Infantry, and Corporal Benoni Sprague, Company F, One Hundred Sixteenth Illinois, all won in the same action, the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Lieut. Nicholas Geshwind, Lieutenant Company F, One Hundred Sixteenth Illinois, one of the commissioned officers in charge of this "Forlorn Hope," has, as we are informed, a medal for his service on May 22d, but we are not advised under what act of congress.

A McLEAN COUNTY BOY IN ANDERSONVILLE.

ALPHEUS H. PIKE, of Company I, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, was taken prisoner at the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 15, 1864, and conveyed to Andersonville prison. August 27, 1887, he caused his army experience to be written out, from which we make the following extracts:

RECEPTION AT ANDERSONVILLE.

So arriving at Andersonville June 1, 1864, at about 10 a.m., we were unloaded from where we had been cramped up so long, and marched to an open space of ground in front of the commander's headquarters, and there drawn up in line. The morning had been rainy, but at this time it poured down harder than ever, the rebel officers and a few of the guards sought shelter as best they could and left us to be drenched, and in this way we stood for about two hours, raining as hard as it could pour. All this world's effects I had was what I had on. No blanket, overcoat, haversack, nothing, everything having been taken away at the time of capture. Some of the thoughts passing through my mind were similar to the following: When we should have something to eat, for I was hungry. (I found out it was the next day in the afternoon.) I wondered if they were going to give us blankets, and how many. Wondering what kind of tents we should have, for we could hardly discern what they did have in the camp, which we could look over into, which looked then to be overflowing with prisoners who had preceded us.

After it had ceased raining a couple of rebel sergeants came out with pencil and paper and took our names, address, and description, this occupying another hour. We were then faced toward the camp and marched that way. When arriving at the stockade the gates

were opened and we marched in and drawn up in line along the edge of the swamp, the guards and rebel sergeant leaving after remarking, "You will all stay here." This, then, was our reception and the substance of the tents and blankets my vivid imagination had painted. We could also see at a glance what kind of tents the others had, which will be described hereafter. Some of our men stood in line thinking the sergeant would return and mark out a camping ground for us, although every available spot, so far as we could see, had been previously secured and now occupied by a prisoner. He did not return, and like Casabianca, they might have been standing yet if it hadn't been for the information received from an old prisoner who said, "What are you waiting here for? You will stand here a d——n long time if you wait for him to come back," meaning the rebel sergeant.

This then broke the spell, and each one in his own mind realized truly the horrible position that we were in. Being in the center of the Southern Confederacy, enclosed in a stockade, without blankets, without shelter, without much food, exposed to the rain and sun, and there for a time indefinite, and all this then was more than realized before we had been there long. The picture of the reality could not be painted so vivid as to compare with our experience. This did not exactly apply to my case as much as to most others, for in several things I was most fortunate, and in two things in particular. Recollect I had been in the field two years and nine months, and therefore was well toughened to stand the hardships of prison life; secondly, I met a brother who had been captured and placed there five months before, who gave me assistance and advise, as further on.

As our line passed into the prison from outside, I looked along the prisoners listlessly, as one would among strangers, when, to my surprise, I recognized a face I knew, at the same time I was recognized by one, a boy I played with when a boy when at home. His name was Jasper M. Stine. He came up to me and shook hands most heartily, and was glad to see me. He said, "Old Ivory is here," meaning my brother. This was a surprise to me, although I had several months before received word from home that he had been captured. Mr. Stine then said, "Come along with me and we will find him." So we passed along around the camp from one place to another till we at last saw him, and he truly was as much surprised to see me as I was to see him. These were his first words of greeting: "I'm damned glad to see you, but damned sorry to see you here," and his description was as follows: He was 20 years old, 6 feet 3 inches in height, dirty and begrimmed by the smoke from the pitchwood fires. A hat on his head that had once been white, crown and visor or rim drawn up into a peak like a haystack adding another foot to his height; all that was covering him above the waist was a dirty government blouse, hanging open at the breast, sleeves four inches too short, the ends well ravelled out, all below the waist a pair of pants that had been blue, reaching midway between the knee and ankle, and well shreaded at bottom, without

shoes or stockings, his feet well protected with mud from walking round that day, he presented a spectacle I shall long remember. His advice to me was simple, but forcible, and although from one of youthful age it would have become a sage. He said in these words: "Now Alph, you must not think of home, of pies and pudding, or anything good to eat, but let the rest in your mind be the idea that this is the best place on earth, your food of the best and most plenty, and do not hate yourself to death, as this one and that one is doing," at the same time pointing out to me different ones who were dying from homesickness.

SHELTER.

He (Ivory) was quartered with three or four others in an old, ragged wedge, or A shaped tent. As before said, I being hungry, he secured some cornbread and a piece of meat for me to eat. It being near night time, he asked some of the comrades who had a place to take me in for the night. The description of my abode was as follows: The parties, whose names I forget, had had the privilege of going outside under guard and cutting from the woods some timber poles, say ten feet long. These they had made pointed and bent into a half circle, and thrust into the ground. Light crossbars laid over the top and woven in with pine boughs, and having for bedding an armful or two of dried leaves and a woolen blanket. There were two in the tent and with me lying alongside. That night it was rather crowded. It rained hard most of the night, the water running down and under us, not quite so hard though as it did on my poor comrades who had to lie on the ground uncovered, as did thousands of soldiers during their stay there until death relieved them, and were not so fortunate as I to have a brother take them in. Morning breaking, we being well soaked with rain, crawled out of the tent on hands and knees. Soon after the blanket we had slept on was laid on top of the tent (?) to dry. The sun shining warm, called forth to activity a great number of small insects on the said blanket. Not recognizing the species, I called my brother's attention and asked what they were. He laughed and said it was strange I was ignorant after being so long in the field. He said: "Those are graybacks, or what some folks call lice, and you will learn what they are before you get out of this place." That day he bought of one of the prisoners a piece of ground three feet wide and seven feet long for four dollars on the slope of the ground on the north side of the creek on one of the little streets, for the whole camp was divided into sections and some streets were wider than others, the two widest streets being the two which ran across the camp from the two main entrances, and those were twenty feet wide, with sufficient room at the other end for the provision wagon to turn when going out. My brother had in his possession *one-half of an old government blanket*, and to utilize it to its fullest extent, we dug the width of this spot of ground into the slope of a hill, the outer end even

with the ground and the inner twelve or fifteen inches beneath the surface. At the outer end we drove into the ground a crotched stick to match in height the outer one, and on these sticks we laid a pole and over this pole we stretched the half blanket and pegged it well down to the ground. My brother said to me: "I've got a half interest in a dead man's blanket, and for eight dollars I can buy the other half," and so he did, for he had some money which he got in a way hereafter to be described. He bought the blanket, and when the nights were too cool we put it over us, and when warm we laid on it. We two occupied the tent during our stay here. On account of the crowded condition of things ground was very valuable. Those who first entered claimed ownership of the ground. The camp was so extremely crowded at one time, that at night time, the streets, large and small, and every available spot, was occupied by a sleeper. They lay so close in the streets that if you wanted to move out of one side of the camp to the other you would have to feel your way among them, placing your feet here and there so as not to step on them, but in the day time when they stood there was more room. At one time the crowded condition was so great that it became necessary for the rebels to add five or six acres, which relieved the over crowded condition.

The tents (?) or places of abode of the prisoners varied in the extreme. Suffice it to say, in the whole camp there was not one good, sound tent of any description. Some were composed of woolen blankets drawn over a pole, as stated in my case, while some were gum blankets strapped and pinned together; others made out of boughs brought in out of the woods; others by placing slabs of wood set together like the gable of a house and covered with dirt; some dug a hole down and then under the ground. Some made mud huts out of brick they had moulded with their hands, and other kinds too numerous to describe.

A mishap occurred to one of these fellows who had dug a hole in the ground to get shelter from the rain, for when it rained one night the crust of the earth broke in on him. We heard his cries for help, and on going to his assistance found him caught like a rat in the hole. We helped him out. The prisoners were generally in an extremely emaciated condition. This partly on account of the poor quality of the food, but mostly caused by the impure water in the creek, our only drinking water, which became so, as before stated, by the close proximity of the rebel quarters and cook house. This water was common creek water, very warm, insipid if it had been furnished pure. The prisoners detesting it to that extent they would dig down with their hands the length of their arms into the clayey bank on the edge of the creek, and this milky colored water they would drink in preference to that in the creek. Either of these waters acting as a brilliant laxative, and fully four-fifths of those who died at Andersonville were carried off with diarrhœa, for which there was no help there. It was sad to see those poor, emaciated fellows going to their death and still calling for a drink, and all we had to offer was the miserable water,

which was like adding fuel to the fire. But there was no help, and of those attacked with this disease not more than one in fifty recovered. The deaths for the month averaged 125 per day.

SICKNESS.

The sick call sounded every morning, and those who wished to carry their sick friends to the doctor could do so. The "sick pen," as they called it, was an enclosure just outside of the south gate, well surrounded by guards, and it was there you could see the medicine man. The kinds of medicine was limited, and the kinds they did have was not applicable to the diseases prevalent in camp. But the soldier got a portion of what they had and was taken back to his poor home in the camp. A few trips he would make in this way and then be taken to the "dead house."

They had outside, to the south of the stockade, a pretention of a hospital ground; this was thirty or forty old ragged tents of different shapes and dimensions, and here the sick were carried and laid on the ground, or on a blanket if lucky, and where, as it became proverbial in camp, they ended their journey by going to the grave, for they received very little attention there. The dead were carried to a place outside called the "dead house" from hospital and camp every morning. This was made quite a good deal like the little tent I slept in the first night, and before described. The dead in camp were picked up and carried out in blankets, and those who carried a dead man out would sometimes have a chance to pick up a scrap of wood here and there, which was very valuable, and therefore it was quite a treat to have that privilege. Each morning three or four large government wagons, each drawn by six mules, would drive up to the dead house, loading on its ghastly load, uncoffined, simply bearing a tag pinned to the breast, thrown on to the wagon as carelessly as wood, only not in as good order, crosswise, lengthwise, arms sticking over, when well piled up they would start off with a whoop and shout, to the cemetery, which was adjacent to the camp. The mode of burial consisted in digging a long trench nine feet wide and three feet deep, at the bottom of this they would dig a trench seven feet wide and one and a half feet deep. In this narrow trench the corpses would be laid side by side, boards laid over them resting on the shelf of dirt and then dirt covered over them, a little board was placed at the head of each one of them bearing the number corresponding to the number and name on the hospital book. When camp broke up the highest number registered as buried there was between 14,000 and 15,000. I will say that the attention of the enemy to our dead was the most humane expressed while I was a prisoner.

The next most fatal disease was scurvy. It originated from the lack of vegetable nutriment, I suppose It attacked one in various ways. Sometimes under the joint of the knee, which would gradually swell, the chords growing stiff, growing black, drawing up the limb,

swelling more, growing blacker, until sores would break out and the discharge be to such an extent the patient would die of emaciation. Often the feet would swell up and burst and rot off, as in the case of John January of Minonk, Ill. Sometimes it would attack the lips, tongue, and throat, the tongue swell to fill the throat and choke the patient to death. There were other ailments, but the two described were by far the worst. Many died of homesickness, especially new recruits and married men. It was proverbial in camp if a man was married he would be carried out a corpse, he probably having greater grief on account of home and friends. I have known great, hearty men to come in there and be carried out in ten days, there seeming no disease.

Water—Providential Spring.

The water in the creek was so contaminated from the filth that flowed into it from above, and the little holes dug into the bank at the edge of the creek, and were filled with seaping in of the surface water. These sources of disease had become such a terror to the prisoners of the camp that they knew and realized the fact that they were becoming weaker every day from the drops of this water which they were taking in, and long before they were aware of the fact. They would have sunk wells provided they had had any instruments to do it with. How we longed for pure cold water those hot summer days, no tongue can tell. And to avoid the destroying angel that was upon us we set about sinking a well. We begged the rebel authorities to loan us instruments, even so much as one shovel and a rope, and although they had plenty of them, they flatly refused to do so. Then our only alternative was to tear up blankets and clothes, as valuable as they were, and twist and braid them into a rope, and one of these ropes we had was over eighty feet long. Then with tincup and plate, and perhaps a wooden shovel, there commenced operations and gradually dug down, down, down, until a depth of seventy-two feet had been reached. You might call that a wonderful phenomenon, for the dirt at the bottom of the well was as dry as it was at the top. The last few feet had been dug between hope and despair, the diggers thinking every foot they might strike a vein of water, when at last it was given up in despair. It was no slightly hazardous thing for a man to begin the descent when supported by such a poorly made rope. This was the deepest well in all the camp. There were a number of other wells in different parts of the camp, one sixty feet deep with a dry bottom. Some of them had a foot or two of water in them, one twenty feet deep down nearer the creek, and perhaps the most water it ever had in it was twelve or fourteen inches, this being brackish and unpalatable. Fate seemed to be against us. Our well diggers were discouraged and gave up in despair of ever obtaining water by digging. About this time, the 5th of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there came a heavy thunder storm with wind and rain from the southwest and poured in

torrents for thirty or forty minutes. During the storm a *pure, cold stream of water* broke out of the hillside (within twenty feet of the last mentioned well, which was twenty feet deep, with twelve or fourteen inches of brackish water) running a stream as large as a man's arm. Sure, if God ever did anything in these modern days it was done then. And it was said that in all the country round there was no water like this, and we named it Providential Spring. It revived the health of the camp and seemed to give new life. Mortality in the camp dropped off nearly one-half, because the rebel authorities did condescend to have two large hogsheads sunk in the ground in the camp, troughs reaching from these to the spring so that the prisoners could get a bountiful supply of it, for the place where the spring broke out was between the "dead line" and the stockade where we could not have got it. All day long and all night soldiers were standing in single line and kept so by some of our own men of self-appointed authority, marching along as quick as they could dipping their pails and cups into the hogsheads, passing on quickly, making room for the next.

This line of soldiers would sometimes have two hundred or three hundred in it, and sometimes only a few, and when but a few it was in the night, for I never saw a time, night nor day, when there were not prisoners in line waiting for their time. The creeks and wells and little fissures were deserted, and only used for washing water.

Rations.

The rations when I first went to Andersonville, not taking the quality into consideration, were fairly sufficient to keep one from being hungry. This lasted but a few weeks, when they grew shorter, and as they grew shorter we grew more hungry. And for the rest of my stay in the southern prisons I was *hungry all of the time.* I will say as far as I know the actual cases of starvation were caused by the prisoners being unable to eat his food on account of sickness, or on account of his sickness being unable to get it, and the latter was truly the case sometimes, for the degeneration of the prisoners in camp would be incomprehensible to one in civil life, for I have heard of cases of prisoners lying on the ground and dying, calling for food and water, no one having paid attention to their call. A case of this kind came under my notice. A man lay in the hot sun on the sand, on his back, near the Providential Spring, calling for water. Although prisoners were passing and repassing with pails of water he making motions as best he could for a drink, no one seemed to heed him, for the reason, they said, he has the scurvy, and if we let him drink out of our cup we will all have it. When I saw this I said to them: "He shall have a drink out of my cup if I die with the scurvy." I went to my tent, got my cup, filled it with cold water, which he greatly relished. It seemed to revive him to that extent that he regained his feet and moved on. I will say here that there was something wonderful about the water of Providential Spring.

The rations were of a coarse, dirty quality. One day all to the south of the creek would draw cooked rations and all north uncooked rations, and *vice versa* the next day. The cooked rations consisted of cornbread, the meal not having been sifted, baked in large pans, being about three inches thick, there being no seasoning, not even salt, which was our great luxury. Sometimes we found pieces of cob and husks in the bread. The meat consisted very rarely of fresh meat; most always ham and bacon, the latter sometimes fair, but most times so strong it was yellow, and I can say a little of it would go a long way, for a good ways we had to make it go. While the hams were never sound, but were from tainted to rotten, and these hams had most certainly been condemned as being unfit for their own soldiers, and were cooked and sent in in place of good meat to the prisoners.

I have seen these hams so far decayed that the rind would almost slip off itself, but when taken off there was exposed underneath one *solid mass* of *cooked maggots*. Now, speaking of the degeneracy of the prisoners, our hunger, and starvation, the latter I should rather think, but some would willingly take a good portion of these cooked maggots for ration of meat. I *was an eye witness* to the fact of one prisoner *cooking* and *eating* beans that had *passed whole through* an invalid prisoner. I have ofttimes seen prisoners pick lice off their heads and clothes and eat them, and they seemed not ashamed that others should see them. And in addition to the cornbread and meat we would receive a cooked ration of stocked peas. These in the south are used only to feed stock, being too strong and rank for human. Our keepers though thought they were not too strong and too rank for us. And, therefore, cooked them in great quantities for those receiving cooked rations, and sent them into us in boxes, each holding about ten bushels. These peas were never cleaned, but cooked as they were taken from the threshing machine or flail. No salt at all, but plenty of sticks, dust, and husks, and bugs. Now speaking of the bugs that were in these peas when we drew raw rations the peas came in to us in sacks of about two and one-half bushels each. I have seen the sergeant cut the strings of the sack as they were sewed from one side to the other (the mess generally looking on) throw the sack open and stand way back, the bugs flying out in thousands, and were they to crawl beneath our clothes they would bite us severely. All of these peas had bugs in them, notwithstanding they looked sound on the outside, and to illustrate I sat down one day and from quite a little store of peas we had on hand I picked out 1,000 perfectly sound-looking ones, and said to my brother: "Now I will have a mess of peas without bugs." I put them into our little black quart tin pail, put water in and set them on the fire. When they began to boil the bugs began to rise to the top of the water. I then gave up the idea of ever having a mess of peas without bugs, but contented myself with skimming the bugs off the top of the water with a wooden spoon. Most of the men paid not much attention to the bugs.

Sometimes our rations were boiled mush, also brought in in large boxes like the bread, with nubbins of cobs, husks, dirt, and meal unsifted. This, as well as the peas, was issued in this way to the prisoners. The soldiers were divided off into detachments of about three hundred, and this detachment again divided into messes. There was a Yankee sergeant over the detachment, and under him some of the prisoners over the messes. He, with the help of some of the prisoners when the rations came in, would receive them in sacks, being *shoveled* in by the Quartermaster and his helpers. These in turn would be divided and given to each under officer for his mess, and the mode of issuing to each individual was this: The beans, or meat, or mush, or whatever was to be issued, always the meat, ofttimes the peas and mush, were separated into equal parts, as near as the eye could calculate, but a hungry stomach could always see a difference in the size of the rations, and to prevent any contention they were called off in the following manner. One of the prisoners in the mess would turn his back, the mess being numbered from one to twenty-five. The sergeant would point out the ration and say: "Whose is this?" and the man with his back turned would answer, one, eight, eleven, or twenty five, as the case might be, and as each number was called the man would take his ration and depart. This then until the last number was called. We would not get a part of all these rations at one time, that is, never four kinds of food on our bill of fare at once.

Cooking.

These raw rations we received were the same uncooked. We would draw them in our little tin cups, or home-made wooden pails, sometimes the sleeve lining of a coat tied at one end. The mode of cooking in our household (?), as was also the manner in others, was this: There were thousands and thousands of acres of timber outside the stockade, and thousands of cords of rotten timber rotting on the ground, and as scarce as were rations, wood was that much more valuable that a ration of wood would buy a ration of food any time, for all the wood that a detachment of about three hundred men got for a twenty-four hours' ration was what eighteen men could bring in on their backs from the woods. And they would generally bring in a pitch knot or some sticks for themselves. This then was cut into divisions or rations and issued to the men. The amount each man received was less than *half* the size of a man's arm. Whether the wood be dry or green, it was always slivered up by the individual into little slivers not larger than matches. If green it would dry in the sun and be of more use. Now, to utilize all the strength of the fuel, a little hollow cone was made of mud opened at the top and a little opening in the bottom, after it had become dry. The cooking utensil was set upon the opening in the top, while a little fire was made in the opening below, the little slivers being fed on one or two at a time. And it was really wonderful by thus judiciously using it how much heat could

be gotten out of our small allowance of wood. One of our favorite dishes was cooked in this way. A piece of bacon was cut into very small pieces and fried in a small frying pan, which we had (composed of a half a canteen bound around by a piece of hoop iron, the two points brought together and extending out one side for a handle). After being fried to a crisp, and it had yielded its last drop of fat, we would thicken it with corn meal and burn it until it was brown, and then add water until it was done up into a thin paste. This we would call "toejam," and spread on our bread or mush.

PRICES.

One thing we suffered a great deal for want of that article called salt, it being very scarce, so much so that I have seen it sell as high as fifty cents per spoonful, and never more than a tablespoonful for fifty cents. We never received any nor had any in our food. One could buy most anything in camp for money. Everything was at extremely fabulous prices. Some rebel established a sutler's tent in a wooden shed inside of camp, the same being run for them by one or two of our prisoners, they had quite a number of articles to sell, the principal being wheat flour, which at one time was $110 northern paper money for a sack of one hundred pounds. I never saw it less than $90 a sack. At that place $1 northern paper money was worth $7 in southern rebel money. So you see what an immense amount of money they must have to purchase flour. You will also know how much they thought of their cause at that time. It was stated by my brother who had been a prisoner at Richmond, the capital of the southern confederacy, that a gold dollar was worth $20 of the southern paper money. Some of the prices of the things were as follows: Honey, four northern dollars a pound, $28 rebel money: butter, four northern dollars a loaf, which was altogether out of proportion of the price of flour: pie, apple, six northern dollars; coffee, 25 cents a tablespoonful: northern licorice tobacco, 25 cents a chew; apples, pears, peaches, 50 to 75 cents each; small pepper pods, 25 cents; sweet potatoes and onions, 50 and 60 cents each. Those having less than a pocket full of money could not purchase very much. There was plenty of money in camp among the few. A great many of the squads coming into camp were bounty men and had surrendered conditionally and brought their money with them. One squad from Plymouth, Mass., brought in a great deal of money. This money and a few valuables caused a great deal of strife and wickedness as will be mentioned farther on.

The prisoners being ill at ease, being some of them of an ingenious turn of mind, while others were of a speculative turn, the former would occupy their minds and hands by constructing from the bones of the meat pieces of jewelry, oddly fashioned, such as rings, pins, watchcharms, etc., making wooden spoons, knives, pails, tubs, and trays. These in turn they would sell for money or rations to buy other pieces of wood, and these in turn for rations and more wood.

Along the little streets you would see an individual squatted down with a little board with a little fire at his side frying flapjacks made from meal with a little flour put in: "Here you are; will you have a nice flapjack with molasses on it?" Meal was very much cheaper than flour and the flapjacks were very small. While another would have pea soup thickened with meal with a piece of cornbread and a small cup of rye coffee, for a small equivalent in money, while others passing up and down the way crying out: "Who's got a ration of cornbread for a soup bone?" Yet another crying out: "Who's got a ration of cornbread for a ration of wood?" Yet another: "Who's got a ration of bread for a chew of Yankee tobacco?" "Here's your pepper pods, 25 cents each: onions, 50 cents each." "Here's your fresh boiled eggs 25 cents each," etc. One man who responded to these calls sat down and ate all the boiled eggs he wanted and then said he had no money. The owner of the eggs felt so discouraged tears came in his eyes, for his stock was small to commence with.

My brother, being of a speculative turn of mind, did quite a thrifty business buying and selling whatever he could get hold of that was valuable. One day, going out to the sick pen, he gave a rebel $10 for a half bushel of onions, brought them into camp and sold them at an average of 50 cents each. (They were a great scurvy destroyer.) With the money he received in this way we would buy a ration of camp food now and then, and keep ourselves from being too hungry. He also would give me five or ten cents and I would run all over camp from one stand to another where they kept tobacco seeing where I could find the largest piece for my money. This was southern natural leaf tobacco pressed, and we could get a piece the size of half a dollar for 5 cents. We both used tobacco. We would first chew it, then dry it, and then smoke it. Our point was to husband the money and make it last as long as possible. We debated off and on for several days, at one time, whether or no we should spend $6 for one dozen biscuits and have at least one good feast, but at last decided it would be better to save it and buy cornbread rations at 25 cents.

VERMIN.

The soldiers were terribly pestered with vermin, and I used to do what we called "lousing" regularly twice a day, taking off all my clothes and searching them through and through, and hardly ever missing finding from fifteen to twenty. Had all the prisoners taken the precaution we certainly would not have been troubled with them. A great many were too disheartened and too discourged, and many were too sick and could not. You could actually, at times, see them crawling on the ground. One day on the ground near the creek some of the prisoners of a human nature had got a man whom they had found unable to fight the vermin, and who was really being eaten to death. I saw him just as they had brought him from the dirty place in which he had been lying. He was sitting on the ground; no clothing

on. They had removed them and burned them. His back and shoulders and arms, in fact the most part of his body, was sore and smooched here and there with dried blood. His hair, which was somewhat long and shaggy, was so filled with lice it looked as though you had taken a handful of coarse cornmeal and thrown it into his hair from a distance of a few feet. These humanitarians scrubbed him with soap and water, shaved his head, got a few other garments, such as they could, and let him go again. While I have spoken of the degeneracy of the camp generally there seemed to be somewhere the spark of humanity which would not die out, and these were the good Samaritans that healed the wounds of body as well as of soul. While some were looking after the interest of the body, others were looking after the interests of the soul by calling crowds together and preaching to them.

NOTE.—The above is less than one-fifth of Mr. Pike's recollections of Andersonville, and other rebel prisons, written some time before his death. His picture and biography appear elsewhere in this volume. The committee very reluctantly refrained from printing a longer extract from this exceedingly interesting production. Bloomington was represented at Andersonville by quite a large number of her sons, some of whom never lived to return home, and it has seemed appropriate that their sufferings should be made known to those who will read this volume.

LITTA, AN AMERICAN SINGER.

A SKETCH OF

MARIE EUGENIA VON ELSNER.

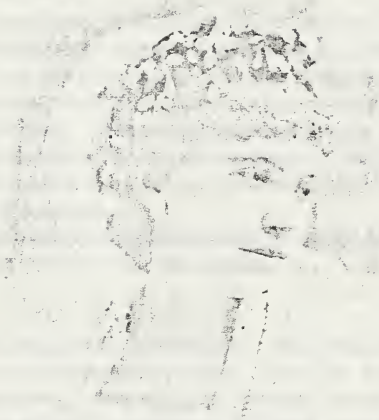
BY JOHN M. SCOTT.

NOTE.—Very soon after the McLean County Historical Society was organized Judge Scott promised it a paper on Litta, for whom he had a most sincere respect and admiration. As he progressed with its preparation, the subject so grew upon his heart and mind that he decided on the publication at his own expense, of a memorial volume which should fittingly describe her remarkable career.

In May, 1897, at a special meeting of the society held in the Circuit Court room, which was well filled with a highly appreciative audience of our representative citizens, he gave some of the choicest and most eloquent selections from this beautiful volume. The meeting was attended by delegates from the Litta Musical Society, of Pekin, Ill., and appropriate vocal selections were artistically rendered by highly cultivated female voices. The occasion was one long to be remembered, and was in all respects a fitting, even if long delayed public tribute to the gifted queen of song, a credit to Judge Scott, and an honor to our city and county. The selections read by the Judge were not in all respects identical with those chosen for this publication, as it has seemed important to give here such portions as will make a connected history of her life from its beginning to its sad and almost untimely close. The fact of his reading these selections at a meeting of the society, and of his private publication of the volume, has caused the whole to seem almost like the work of our society itself, and has made it appropriate to publish these few pages for the benefit of those who have not seen the exquisitely printed little book which he so thoughtfully and lovingly prepared, and which was not published till a short time after his death. His last literary labor—pleasure, it should rather be termed—was reading the proof of that beautiful work. His strength failed at the last few pages, and to those who were privileged to know of the sympathetic interest he felt in the development of the fascinating story of the life of the heroine, it has seemed sad and sorrowful that he could not have lived to see in print the final result of his last loving literary labor, as brought forth in a charmingly written narrative of 168 pages, printed and bound in the most elegant style. As Judge Scott's taste in all that goes to make up a faultless book was of the highest order, it is needless to say that this little memorial volume is a monument to an artistic judgment allied with a kind heart, as well as an exquisite tribute to one whom true Bloomingtonians will always delight to honor. J. H. BURNHAM.

THE VON ELSNERS.

THE subject of this brief sketch,—Marie Eugenia von Elsner,—came from forbears on her mother's side neither rich nor poor. Her mother was the daughter of William Dimmitt and Mary Irvine Dimmitt. Her grandfather,—William Dimmitt,—was a pioneer in Illinois. His birthplace was in the state of Maryland. In 1825 he came west. Afterwards he purchased a small farm near the north side of Blooming Grove, in McLean county, consisting, perhaps, of eighty acres, which he improved, and on which he afterwards made a home for his family, and on a part of which he lived with his family until his death, which occurred in 1879. It was an excellent selection for a home in the midst of a new and beautiful country. What is now the city of Bloomington had not then been located. Later, the town of Bloomington was surveyed and located on land just west—perhaps not adjoining—but not far distant from Mr. Dimmitt's land. The lit-



MARIE EUGENIA VON ELSNER
as Lucia di Lammermoor

tle town prospered and extended east, so that it soon became necessary for him to lay off part of his farm in an addition to the town of Bloomington, which addition bears his name to this day; and, finally, his whole farm was needed for town lots. From the sale of lots, he realized what was considered quite a little fortune in that early day. Before his death much of it was lost, so that no considerable portion of it descended to his children. His daughter, Amanda, was born in Bloomington in 1833. She was the mother of Marie Eugenia von Elsner,—since better known by her stage name of Litta.

Not much is known concerning the paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch—Marie Eugenia. They were Germans, and probably were of high rank in their native land. It is not known that any of the family, other than her father, ever came to America. Her father—Hugo von Elsner—was born near Goerletz, not far from Dresden, in Germany. * * *

He was a civil engineer, and doubtless practiced that profession to a limited extent before leaving his native land. He could not have practiced that or any other occupation very long in Germany, for he was a very young man when he came to this country. He never returned to his fatherland. After coming to Illinois, he followed, for a brief time, the occupation of a civil engineer. In that capacity, or in some other, he assisted others in the construction of the railway between Elgin and Freeport.

It was in 1854 he came to Bloomington to make for himself a new home, and to cast in his lot with its people.

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Of his wife not much can be written. She was the daughter of pioneers—a hardy and vigorous people. Her lot having been cast among a pioneer people, it was not practicable for her to have much advantage from the schools—the best of them being at that early day of rather low grade—but she possessed strong sense and distinctly marked mental characteristics. One of her sons now living says his mother had an unusually sweet voice and of considerable power and compass. Litta herself said her mother possessed a beautiful voice, but it was never cultivated. Their daughter—Marie—doubtless took her distinguishing characteristics from both her father and mother.

Marie Eugenia von Elsner was born June 1, 1856, in a small cottage situated on the north side of Front street, east, now known as No. 710, between Clayton and Clinton streets, in the city of Bloomington. She died July 7, 1883, at No. 812 Washington street, east, not much more distant than the usual sized block from the place of her birth. Her life was brief—only a span of twenty-seven years—if measured by the calendar, but if measured by its achievements it would seem to have been one of unusual duration. The calendar only indicates the length of lives not great in results. Great lives are often crowded into few years.

It was a matter of profound regret, not only with Marie herself but with many friends, that her father died before his cherished daughter, in whom he had such interest and pride, and of whom he expected so much, had achieved her triumphant success. But her mother lived until after her daughter became famous in song, her death not occurring until since that of her daughter. Surviving Marie were her brothers and sisters, viz: Don von Elsner, Byron von Elsner, Emma von Elsner, and Jessie von Elsner. Bayard von Elsner died at the age of ten years. That was the first death in the family. Since then Don von Elsner died in Bloomington, the city of his birth. Of splendid physique, he was a fine appearing and manly young man. Like other members of his family, he was a musician of rather unusual attainments. The cornet was his favorite instrument, and when he chose to play, as he often did, he was heard with much pleasure and interest. His early death was much regretted. Byron von Elsner was, until recently, living in Chicago, and perhaps devotes more of his time to business than to music. Emma von Elsner is now also a resident of Chicago. She is gifted with a good degree of musical talent, and is now, or was, engaged with the Metropolitan Conservatory of Music in that city. She is said to have a fine voice. It is a matter of much gratification to the friends of her distinguished sister that Miss Emma gives promise of being able to achieve success in her chosen profession. The other surviving sister is Jessie von Elsner. It was the expectation of her friends, she might become quite noted in song, but neither her voice nor her musical talents have been fully developed, so it can not yet be known what measure of success she may achieve. She is at present a resident of Brussels. All of the brothers and sisters possessed endowments of no mean capacity, that make them a rather noted family.

A Pupil of Her Father.

That course of musical study which was to fit Litta for her life work was entered upon when she was but a mere child, and pressed with unusual vigor until her genius and ability in the divine art of music was acknowledged both in Europe and America. Her natural gifts made her instruction in music less difficult and comparatively an easy task. In her early years her father was her only teacher—a work he was eminently fitted for so far as teaching the science of music was concerned. It may be he was in no great degree skilled in teaching voice culture. That was a work that had to be done mainly by others, professional teachers of that wonderful art. The devotion of the father to his little daughter in her tender years was something wonderful. He had faith in the ability of his child—and in the strength of her natural gifts to achieve ultimate success. In the matter of her musical education he became an enthusiast. That was about the only thing he ever pursued with unfaltering and well directed energy. Nothing was left undone his limited means would

enable him to do. As yet no friends had offered him any assistance to secure such training as would develop her wonderful natural vocal powers. He understood and certainly had a higher appreciation of her capabilities than anyone else, and anticipated more confidently the possibilities that awaited her. His faith never faltered no matter what difficulties he encountered. Others with less hope and courage would have gone down in despondency under such discouraging circumstances. The world owes him a debt of gratitude for his unwavering faith in the powers of his gifted daughter, and his heroic efforts to develop that voice that afterwards charmed unnumbered thousands in Europe and America with the pathos of her song. A more sublime devotion to a single purpose was rarely ever witnessed anywhere in any age. It became the ruling passion of his life. Everything else was subordinated to the one purpose to develop the extraordinary musical talents which he believed she possessed.

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On many occasions her sweet voice was heard in song in public places in her native city, and perhaps many times in the Academy of Music—a beautiful little auditorium since destroyed by fire. It now became important to introduce Marie into a new and wider circle of more influential friends that she might become better and more generally known to the public. Her voice had become perceptibly stronger, and showed distinctly the effects of well directed voice culture. When about the age of fourteen years her father, and perhaps her mother, who was intensely interested with her husband in the development of their child's wonderful vocal powers, took her to Chicago, Cleveland, and New York. In each of these cities she sang quite often and received the enthusiastic approbation of all who heard her—especially was she favorably received in Cleveland by people of the same nationality with her father. Her singing in these several cities brought some income—perhaps enough to defray expenses. At Cleveland, von Elsner became acquainted with Professor Underner. This very kind gentleman soon took a great interest in Marie. He was at the head of a conservatory of music in that city, and he at once most generously undertook to aid in perfecting the musical education of the wonderful young singer.

Professor Underner never lost interest in his pupil. He was ever a faithful and valued friend, and his kind offices in behalf of Marie will ever be appreciated by her friends. The question as to how to raise sufficient funds to defray her expenses that now arose, was thought to present some difficulty. It was at first proposed to raise the necessary funds by subscription. But the necessity for resorting to that expedient was soon obviated. In that crisis a very generous friend, Mr. A. B. Hough, of Cleveland—a very ardent admirer of the talents of Marie—came forward, and with a liberality seldom met with anywhere, offered to and did advance the entire amount necessary to defray all her expenses—a sum of no inconsiderable proportions.

His name will be imperishably connected with hers through all time, and wherever her name is mentioned as one of America's greatest artists in music, benedictions will be invoked to rest upon her generous benefactor—Mr. A. B. Hough. Such men are an honor to the race.

A Queen of Song.

On the 25th of October, 1874, Marie sailed for Europe to enter upon a course of study, it was expected would complete her musical education. She was then not much more than a child in years. Slender and rather delicate in person, but heroic in her purpose to overcome all difficulties and answer the expectations of her friends and especially of her father and mother. It is not known whether on the vessel that carried her across the ocean there was anyone she had ever known or seen before, except Professor Underner, who was with her. It was the first time she had ever been on the sea. It must have been a lonely voyage for one so young and one so unaccustomed to be separated from parental affection. On arriving in London, Marie, in company with Professor Underner, called on Sir Jules Benedict—a musician of some note and who was engaged with Jenny Lind as accompanist and musical director of the orchestra during her concert tour in the United States, and who set Bayard Taylor's ode to music and adapted it to her voice.

On hearing her sing Sir Jules Benedict pronounced her voice "a beautiful gift of nature"—a natural gift that most probably came to her by heredity from her mother. On reflection Sir Jules Benedict recommended her to place herself under the instruction of Madame Viardot, in Paris, which she accordingly did. On account of some unknown reason, it was deemed best to change teachers. It could hardly have been on account of any want of confidence, for Madame Viardot was an eminent teacher of music, but later it will be seen she did make a change and selected as her teacher, Madame de la Grange. Nothing occurred during the period of her study in Paris under the instruction of Madame Viardot that is worthy of special mention. It seems her whole time was engaged in the study of operas. It was a period of hard and constant labor, and one of most intense anxiety, whether she would succeed in her chosen profession. After a course of study covering a period of a little more than a year she was engaged by Mr. Mapleson, the manager at that time of the "Drury Lane Theatre," to come to London. There, under the management of Mr. Mapleson, she made her *debut* under the name of Signora Bronzini, on the 20th of May, 1876, in Robert le Diable. Accounts written of her first appearance in London would seem to show she did not meet public expectation. Her reception was not a failure by any means. The critics say the opera—Robert le Diable—in which she appeared was a very difficult one and not at all suitable for a *debutante*. However, she exhibited such ability in opera as gave promise of future success as a prima donna. It may be her effort was not altogether satisfactory to Mr.

Mapleson—it is certain it was not to Marie herself. At all events it was determined she should return to Paris for further instruction.

Madame de la Grange at once became captivated with her pupil and from that time on took her under her care and protection and afforded her gratuitous instruction until she made her first appearance in Paris. Every day the Madame discovered some new proofs of genius in her *protége*. The second course of her study in Paris covered perhaps a period of another year and may be a little more. The instruction she received from Madame de la Grange was thorough and most improving. It was now the most anxious period in Marie's whole life. The hour was nigh at hand in which it would be determined whether she would succeed or fail.

At her *debut* in Paris after the "mad scene," which is ever regarded as the crucial test of the powers of the greatest artists, she was called before the curtain when she received such an ovation as was seldom, if ever, accorded to anyone on any occasion in the old Italian Theatre. The honors offered her were received with becoming dignity of manner, and by common acclaim she was now crowned "queen of song." That was the first time she appeared under the name of Litta. Since then she has been better known as Litta than by her own name. It is not probable she is known among musicians very commonly by her child name, Marie Eugenia von Elsner. At the time of her first appearance in Paris her real name was but little known to the public—it was too distinctly German to be very popular at that time in the capital of France. In what follows, the name, Litta, will be used instead of her real name.

The Parisian press was enthusiastic in writing her praise. There was no adverse criticism by the press or the most fault-finding critics. Before her *debut* some had thought her features were not comely and that she was wanting in graceful action. But all that disappeared under the excitement incident to an appearance on the stage in the presence of an immense audience. She was charmingly graceful in every motion and her features wore a fascinating expression. The effect of her rendering of the opera Lucia di Lammermoor is pleasantly told by a Paris correspondent of a New York journal from which is taken the following excerpt:

"That night will remain in the memory of every one who was present: no greater triumph than that of M'lle Litta was ever known even within the time honored walls of the Italien Theatre of Paris. Captious connoisseurs started with amazement as the purest soprano voice heard for many years rang through the building; callous exquisites were surprised into an emotion by the warm, life-like impersonation of Bellini's ill-fated heroine. From act to act the success of the *debutante* increased: the connoisseurs hung upon her every note and even the least scientific of the hearers felt a thrill which followed the exquisite modulations of that glorious voice. The enthusiasm became general and swelled into an ovation such as has not

been known since the days of Grisi. There was the genuine ring and not the counterfeit sound of a hired demonstration. Cynical critics and listless swells joined in the manifestations of delight; ladies clapped until they burst their gloves and threw their own bouquets upon the stage. Lifted above her doubts and fears by the enthusiastic reception and inspired by her theme, Litta surpassed herself and surprised even her friends. For perfect vocalization, earnest feeling, and dramatic power, her rendering of the mad scene, that test of a cantatrice, was a truly wondrous performance. Even the would-be witty critics who had at first endeavored to raise a laugh at her large mouth—her square shoulders—forgot to sneer and lost sight of her physical defects and sat absorbed and hushed throughout the thrilling scene. When the curtain fell the entire orchestra rose to their feet and the grand songstress who had held that audience under the charm of her talents was recalled with a whirlwind of applause. Such a scene of enthusiasm is rare at the Italiens whose polished critical *habitues* are seldom raised to such heights of interest and delight. The smiling, enraptured girl received an ovation she will certainly remember to her dying day and at the close of that performance found herself crowned a queen of song. Her triumph was complete, almost unparalleled. * * * The young American girl, unknown and almost friendless the day before, had risen in that one evening to the utmost heights of musical fame."

After her first appearance, Litta remained at the Italiens for some months. The brilliant success achieved was not obscured or dimmed in the least by any performance given after the night of her triumph." A writer says, "all Paris flocked to hear her in her different roles' in which she gained new laurels in each performance. Her fame had now spread through the musical circles of the old world and across the sea to her native land—a land she had left so recently as an unknown student of music and to which she would return as a famous prima donna.

A Sweet Voice.

After the close of the season in Paris and a brief time spent at Vienna, she returned to America in October, 1878, under the management of Max Strakosch—a distinguished manager in opera and concert music. She came directly to Bloomington—her native city, where her mother and family still resided. Hugo von Elsner, her father, had died during her absence in Europe. Shortly after her return to her home a reception was tendered her by Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Burnham—the latter her cousin—to which many citizens were invited, so both young and old, who had been her friends in her childhood days might come near her and renew their former loving acquaintanceship with her. On that occasion brief ceremonies were had intended to manifest personal respect for her, and addresses were made in which graceful tributes were paid to her on account of the

eminent success she had achieved since she had left home as a mere child. At that little gathering it was suggested to a close friend of hers it would be a graceful thing to present Litta with a testimonial that would evidence to her the high esteem in which she was held. The reply was, she would appreciate more, any offering to her mother than any testimonial that could be made to herself. Accordingly the matter was further considered and soon sufficient funds were raised with which a neat cottage was purchased and presented to her mother, in which Litta made her own home when not engaged in traveling. Later, while still at home, she gave a concert at Durley Hall, that she might appear before her friends among whom she had lived in her childhood years. The hall in which she sang was crowded to its utmost capacity with her immediate friends and those who had been her childhood companions constituting a great audience who had often heard Clara Louise Kellogg and other famous singers. * * *

The first appearance of Litta in America in opera was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, on the 16th day November, 1878, under the management of Max Strakosch, of which mention will be made later.

Under the same management with her when she made her first American tour, were Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, and other noted singers, and who sang with her on alternate nights during her engagement in all the great American cities. In the great musical centers of Europe, as in Paris, Vienna, and other great cities she sang on alternate nights with Nilsson and other famous prima donnas. She must have had high merit to have sustained herself in such positions. It was a brilliant galaxy of the greatest singers of the age. It is not an overstatement of her great powers to say that Litta's name "led all the rest" in popular favor in those engagements in which only great artists in song participated. Wherever she sang, upon her was placed the crown of greatest excellence. It will be seen she was heard with equal pleasure by non-professional people, who care very little for what musicians perhaps call the technique in the execution of the music itself. That of course is much more appreciated by professional singers and teachers than by the unscienced in music. But in that respect she was not wanting in high qualifications—taking rank with the most noted prima donnas. * * *

The consenus of public opinion, both professional and non-professional was in accord, in respect to the charming and fascinating power of her voice as will appear from the following excerpts taken from contemporary notices in the great journals of the period—musical and others:

"Her voice is high soprano, good and true; strong, fluent, and generally brilliant—a very serviceable, effective, and noble voice, capable of doing admirable work." "Miss Litta has a voice of unusual sweetness and purity, every tone is as clear and true as those of a flute." "Her voice is one of remarkable sweetness and roundness in all the

registers and is very agreeable in quality and of more than ordinary compass. The most salient feature of her voice perhaps is its wonderful flexibility, and in this respect it is almost phenomenal. Such vocal agility in fact has been rarely witnessed here or such marvelous method since the time of Labordi." These notices of her exquisite and unusually sweet voice might be multiplied many times. They appeared in the press notices of her singing wherever she appeared in all parts of our country—especially when she sang opera in the role of "Lucia," in Donizetti's great opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor." It was in that opera, her voice was heard at its best and in it her greatest success was achieved both in Europe and America.

With the Strakosch Opera Company.

As the time for her appearance in Chicago drew nigh, delegations in Bloomington and in Cleveland were preparing to go to that city to hear her sing. It would be her first appearance in opera in America and her close friends in both cities wished to be near her that she might feel their sympathy and have courage for the trying ordeal through which she was to pass. Barring her first appearance in Paris, it would be the supremest hour in her life. It was in her native land and among her friends that she was to sing for fame. It was a brilliant and magnificent audience that came to greet her. The auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity with the best cultured people of that great city of the west. Miss Kellogg occupied a conspicuous position with two lady friends in a box on the left, and Miss Cary sat in the dress circle on the right. Miss Marco was also in the audience. Litta was younger than either of those distinguished prima donnas by their presence graced the great assembly before which she was to appear.

From thousands of warm hearts went up a silent prayer for strength for that timid but gifted child of song that she might overcome and achieve a grand triumph. Whatever fears and doubts Litta may have had in appearing before that distinguished presence, like her experience in Paris, the moment she stepped on the platform, it was evident her genius was superior to her apprehensions and that grand triumph her friends so devoutly wished for, was assured. She looked like a queen of song and her friends were never so proud of her before. She had now won fame on two continents. Seldom, if ever, was such a wild ovation tendered to any one in that historic old theatre as was given to Litta on that occasion. Among that vast audience that rose to render homage to her genius, there were none who manifested a more sincere and earnest exultation over Litta's splendid triumph than did her distinguished sisters in song—Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary. No words can convey any adequate idea of the exciting emotions that prevailed. It was a wild scene that admits of no description. Men applauded and ladies waved on high their handkerchiefs and threw their bouquets at her feet. The press recorded

the common verdict of all who heard her, with not a single exception, in most favorable words of praise of her splendid triumph.

The entire press of the city were in accord in their judgment that Litta had shown herself one of the greatest artists of the age in music.

After the close of the opera season in Chicago, the Strakosh company went east, and they sang first in New York. It was thought by some critics that Litta had come to New York at an unfortunate moment. Gerster had been there and achieved a brilliant success. One writer said, "there has been a Gerster fever which has not yet abated. Even if Litta were superior to Gerster hardly anybody will be ready to confess it, and Litta will have to conquer obstacles." She sang in the role of Lucia in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and she did conquer "obstacles." She "conquered" everything, and carried that vast assembly of cultured people that had come to greet her in that greatest city on the American continent as if by storm. * * * Her coming to Boston was looked forward to with much interest. She was to sing to the cultured people of that city, for the first time, and as her fame had preceded her, much was expected of her. It is only recording the truth to say, that expectation was not disappointed. It was even more than realized.

The *Boston Advertiser* very pleasantly said of her, "Miss Litta, a young American prima donna who appeared as the heroine, was heard on this occasion for the first time in Boston and she achieved a decided success. * * * In her singing she showed more than promise: she reached the period of noble achievement * * * In the mad scene she won a complete triumph over the audience, her delivery in its more than exacting portions being exceptional for excessive brilliancy of tone and freedom of execution." Litta left Boston with many pleasant recollections.

The itinerary of the Strakosch Opera Company embraced all the larger cities in the United States and in Canada. As they went from city to city it was in fact a triumphal tour for Litta. The press notices everywhere were much alike in their complimentary character. Especially in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and St. Louis, she was received with great favor.

Crossing the continent she sang in opera at San Francisco, where her voice, so sweet and so full of expression, created a great sensation and she became the most popular prima donna that ever visited the Pacific coast. She sang in opera as far north as Halifax and as far south as Galveston. Her fame had gone before her to all these great centers of population and culture, and in none of them was there ever any disappointment in the expectation raised as to her great and wonderful vocal powers. It was the common judgment of the educated and of the uneducated in music, that no description of her voice could convey any just idea of its thrilling power and of its wide and flexible compass. On all occasions she surpassed what the public had been led to expect from her. In all the cities visited she received

from the people nothing but kindness, for which she was most grateful. The attention paid her in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco, and, indeed, everywhere else where she sang was often recalled by her with especially pleasing and grateful recollection.

Concert Tours.

In her concert tours, Litta traversed the United States, from the Lakes south to the Gulf and across the continent from sea to sea—singing in all the large cities and in many villages. Wherever she went she was greeted with the same unbounded enthusiasm as when she sang in opera. It was a continuous triumphal tour. The people and the press were in accord in rendering homage to her genius. * * *

Later, Litta's friends came to realize that she was doing too much—more than her strength would bear. It was discovered her health was failing. It became a matter of profound regret that her managers and her friends that stood nearest to her did not interfere to compel her to cease from all labor, for a time at least. It must be confessed the public are not always kind or even just to noted singers. Too much is demanded of them. Burdens are too often laid upon them which it is neither just nor reasonable to ask them to bear. It was so with Litta, and yet her generous disposition would not permit her to deny any request in the nature of a public demand. That, in part, at least, brought her life prematurely to an end. Constantly she was importuned to sing for the benefit of some public charity, when she ought to have been allowed to rest. She was besieged, "in season and out of season," to make donations to public objects, such as libraries, hospitals, and other charitable institutions, and most often she complied with such requests when she really did not have the money she could spare.

Litta was called many times to sing more than the program contained, when it was apparent upon her every feature that her strength was rapidly being exhausted. Had they known what suffering they were inflicting upon this good and ever generous child of song, surely the public would have lain no such oppressive burdens upon her.

The Going Home.

The remaining chapter in her beautiful life is a sad one and it will be briefly written. We tell that which is sorrowful only in few and simple words. It was probably a year before her fatal sickness, it was perceived her health was failing. But it was not until the early spring of 1883 she suffered a severe attack from which she never fully recovered. That was at Galesburg. She rallied from that attack after a brief time and resumed her work again. At Des Moines, in Iowa, she was again prostrated by sickness. After that she ought not to have attempted to continue in her work. She was never robust in health, but she had such energy as enabled her to endure much severe

In Memoriam.

On the west side, on which falls the last rays of the going down sun, gilding the letters as with gold, is the record of the tribute of the citizens to her memory:

THIS MONUMENT

WAS ERECTED BY

THE CITIZENS OF BLOOMINGTON

TO THE MEMORY

OF HER WHO WON FAME FOR

HERSELF

AND REFLECTED IT UPON

THE CITY

OF HER BIRTH.

On the south side of the column that rises above her grave, where all who pass that way may read it, is written in the granite, the story of her life:

MARIE EUGENIA VON ELSNER

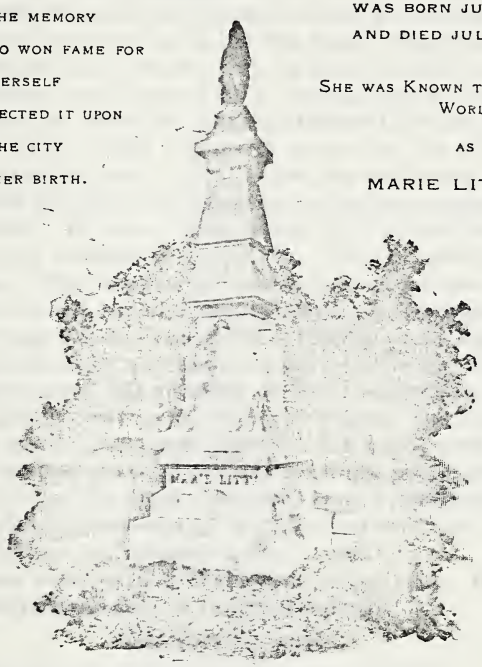
WAS BORN JUNE 1, 1856,

AND DIED JULY 7, 1883.

SHE WAS KNOWN TO THE MUSICAL WORLD

AS

MARIE LITTA.



In the shadow of the column on the north, where no sunlight ever falls other than that of the evening and morning sun, are engraved words of tender pathos:

"HER SUN ROSE THROUGH CLOUDS IN THE MORNING AND WAS ECLIPSED AT NOON. BY A LIFE LABORIOUS AND HEROIC, HER GIRLHOOD WITNESSED THE TRIUMPH OF HER GENIUS. WELCOME TO THE RANKS OF THE GREAT ARTISTS OF HER TIME. SHE WAS LOVED MOST FOR HER PURE AND GENTLE LIFE, AND SO LOVING HANDS WEAVE ROSES WITH THE LAUREL IN HER CHAPLET OF FAME."

On the east side, where full lights and shadows of early morning, are words the reading of which cause emotions of sorrow and hope; sorrow, her years were so few, and hope that her gentle life will ever be a continuing benediction:

"A FLOWER IS DEAD. A STAR IS FALLEN. A BIRD, SINGING THE HIGHEST AND RAREST MELODY, HAS GONE FOREVER FROM THE GROVES OF TIME. A WOMAN, SPLENDID AND HEROIC IN ALL THE BETTER QUALITIES OF LIFE, HAS CLOSED HER EYES IN DEATH, AND A VOICE WHICH CAUGHT THE HIGHEST SYMPHONIES OF NATURE, HAS JOINED IN THE CHORUS OF THE INFINITE.

"'OF EVERY TEAR THAT SORROWING MORTALS SHED ON SUCH GREEN GRAVES, SOME GOOD IS BORN, SOME GENTLER NATURE COMES.'"

labor. When urged by her friends to rest for a time, her reply was she did not want her manager to lose money by her failure to perform her contract with him. That was generous to her manager but not just to herself. He ought to have insisted on being as generous to her as she was to him. It is no doubt true she thought herself capable of doing more than her strength would permit. The last concert given by her company in which she participated was at Escanaba, Michigan. From there she went or rather was taken to Negaunee, where she had another engagement but she was unable to appear. It was then determined by her friends to take her to her own home as soon as it would be practicable. It was done. That was a sorrowful journey. The painful thought came to those having the care of her that her sickness would prove to be mortal, and it was evident to friends who saw her after her arrival at home that she had sung her last song on earth. "The day goeth away, for the shadows of the evening are stretched out." It was then she fell asleep.

The friends of Litta came together at the hour appointed for the funeral services. It was an assembling of all classes of people, rich and poor, to pay homage to her worth. The ceremonies were brief but impressive. The minister prayed and the people wept. Then her body was borne away and laid among flowers in the tomb. That was the end of a noble life here on earth. Friends came together again and took her body from the tomb and buried it in our mother earth, there to remain until the morning of the resurrection when angels will come to bear it away to Our Father's House. Once more, and for the last time, her friends came together. It was around that column that rises above her grave in the midst of the great forest trees in the peaceful city of the dead. They had come to dedicate that monument as an enduring evidence of the affection they had for her when living and to hallow her memory in their hearts.

The friends were loath to leave that sacred spot. Hope was kindled in all hearts by singing in tenderest notes:

"O, Morning Land."

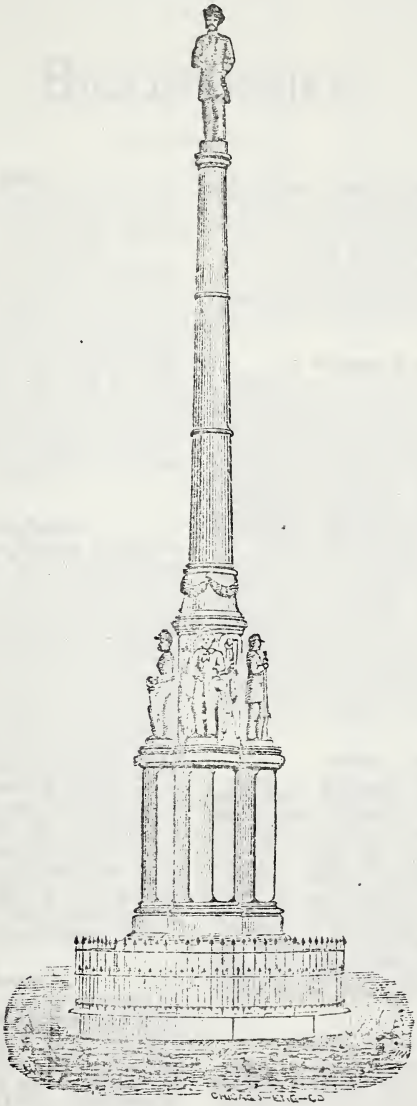
And also by the singing of those beautiful words:

"Angels ever bright and fair,
Take, O take me, to your care,"

words that Litta had herself often sung with tenderest and sweetest voice. One standing by that grave on that day sang in soft and low accents:

"There is a blessed home beyond this land of woe,"

with such tenderness as touched every heart. Finally her worth as a woman, her greatness as an artist, and her achievements in life were exalted in eloquent words. Then the people went away.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, FRANKLIN PARK.
Erected by Board of Supervisors, 1868. Cost, $15,000.

BIOGRAPHIES.

James Allin.

James Allin was born January 13, 1788, in North Carolina. In 1798, the family moved to Kentucky, and the next year to Indiana, in 1819 to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1821 to Vandalia, and in 1830 to Bloomington, where he built a house—a double log-cabin—on the south-east corner of East and Grove streets, where he opened a store. In the legislature of 1830-31 he got a bill passed, organizing McLean county. He laid out the original town of Bloomington. In 1836 he was elected to the state senate. He gave ten acres, on which the Illinois Wesleyan University was located. He was a man of great force of character, indomitable energy, and remarkable foresight. He died at Bloomington, May 5, 1869.

William G. Anderson.

William G. Anderson, Martin, preacher, farmer, banker, was born in Jefferson county, Ind., October 12, 1818; moved to this county in 1855 and to the place where he now lives in 1857. For five years he was state missionary of the Christian church. He induced the Illinois Central Railroad Company to extend the Kankakee branch of their road to the present village of Colfax, which place he and Mr. Wood laid out. He was also largely instrumental in procuring the organization and location there of the coal mine. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in his part of the county, and afterwards became one of the leading members of the Prohibition party, and it is largely by his efforts that Colfax has remained a prohibition town. An active, aggressive man, he has accumulated a large fortune. At the age of 22 he married Miss Jane Sheridan, who still lives, as well as William H., Francis M., Mary E., and Millard F. One son, James M., was killed April 8, 1865, in the charge on Fort Blakely, Ala.

James M. Anderson.

James M. Anderson, son of William G. and Jane Anderson, of Colfax, was born December 3, 1846, and came to this county with his parents in 1855. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was not old enough for the service, but in the fall of 1864, when there was great demand for troops, stirred by the aggressive patriotism of his people, he ran away from home and enlisted in Company K of the Eighth Illinois Infantry. April 8, 1865, he was sick in his quarters, but when the orders came for the regiment to prepare to attack Fort Blakely, against the remonstrance of the surgeon, got up, took his place in the ranks of the regiment and was instantly killed in the charge on the fort. Young Anderson and Stephen B. Brooks, of the same company, were killed in the same charge, and were the last men from McLean county killed in battle in the War of the Rebellion.

William P. Anderson.

William P. Anderson, Holder, was born in the state of Ohio near Newtonville, in Muskingum county, November 18, 1833. His parents were early settlers in that state, from the state of Delaware. In the spring of 1855 he came to Illinois and settled in McLean county, where he has resided ever since. In 1861 he married Miss Ruth Ann Whitcomb, of Old Town, a daughter of Francis and Jane Whitcomb. In 1869 he represented Padua township in the Board of Supervisors of McLean county, and from 1869 to 1875 he held the office of county surveyor. The remainder of his life has been spent as a private citizen, which he has greatly preferred to that of seeking or holding public office. For nearly a quarter of a centur he has resided at Holder and engaged i agriculture and general merchandisin with a fair degree of success.

John L. Arbogast.

John L. Arbogast, Normal, was bor near Saybrook, McLean county, September 9, 1844; raised on farm; enlisted in Company G, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 15, 1861; was discharged October 4, 1864; was in battle of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove, Siege of Vicksburg, Morgan's Bend, and various skirmishes. After discharge, came home and engaged in farming. December 27, 1866, he married Kate Henderson. Have five children, named Elizabeth A., William H., Anna B., Birdie, died at age of three weeks, and Sarah E.

William Allen Arrowsmith.

William Allen Arrowsmith, supervisor farmer, soldier, Dawson township; born July 6, 1838, in Ross county, Ohio. Came to this county in 1856, working on a farm in summer and attending school in the winter. In 1861 he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University, but on the organization of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D and

participated in all its war service. Was mustered out with the regiment. December 21, 1865 he married Martha J. Martin, of which marriage there are living three children—Sarah J., the wife of Ennis Wheeler; Laura, the wife of Frank Van-Gundy, and William M., who married Miss Mae Vest. Mr. Arrowsmith was supervisor of his township for six years, the longest any one has served that township. During his term of office he caused to be refunded the railroad debt of that township $30,000, which bore 10 per cent interest into 7 per cent bonds, which were all paid during his term of office. Mr. Arrowsmith owns a finely improved farm of 144 acres in section 31, with the modern style buildings of a prosperous farmer.

John W. Ayres.

John W. Ayres, soldier, railroad agent, Dallas, Tex. was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, April 30, 1843. His parents moved to McLean county and settled at Mosquito Grove in the spring of 1849. He joined Company K, Eighth Illinois Infantry, at Bloomington, July 25, 1861. Was with his company at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. After the battle of Shiloh he was detailed to McAllister's battery, in which he served during the siege of Corinth. After the siege he returned to his company and remained with it until the first day of May, 1863; was in the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., that day; was detailed during the battle by Major Stalbrand, General Logan's chief of artillery, to the Eighth Michigan battery, which Company K supported during that battle; remained with the battery until it reached Black River, when he was detailed by Gen. John A. Logan to take a camp of contrabands from there to Milliken's Bend, La. to Gen. Herman Leib, who was organizing a brigade of colored troops there. He was in the battle of Milliken's Bend, La., June 7, 1863, which was a small affair but more terrific than anything he had ever been in. He was wounded twice at Fort Donelson, in the left arm and right thigh; was wounded again at Shiloh in the left arm, and was wounded three times at Milliken's Bend, suffering the loss of his left hand and index finger from the right. The ball destroying his hand lodged in his stomach and knocked him down. Being disabled for further military service by his many wounds, he was honorably discharged. After leaving the service at Vicksburg in October, 1863, he returned home and in the spring of '64 entered the service of the Chicago & Alton railroad under Mr. O. Vaughn, who was a personal friend, and remained in their service a number of years. He has been in Texas twenty-one years, all the time in the service of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, having been on the pay roll every day; has been local freight agent at Dallas, Tex., for the last eleven years.

W. J. Baldridge.

W. J. Baldridge, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Cherry Fork, Adams county, Ohio, October 13, 1839. In 1852 he came, with his parents, to this State, his father settling in Danvers township, McLean county; he remained with his father till his majority, and then engaged in farming for himself. In August he enlisted as a private in Company E, Ninety-fourth regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; he participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., the raid to Van Buren, the siege of Vicksburg, Fort Morgan, and Spanish Fort. On his return from the army he again engaged in farming pursuits; he purchased his home farm in 1871. He was married November 21, 1867, to Carrie Wright, a native of Ohio; has five children—Clarence, Myrta, Lucia I., Mary M. and William C. Owns 160 acres, finely improved, and deals largely in cattle and hogs. Has held the offices of Road Commissioner, Town Collector, and Justice of the Peace, Supervisor of White Oak for ten years, and chairman of the board, and County Treasurer four years. Mr. Baldridge is a thorough-going business man, and a very successful farmer and teacher.

Dr. Isaac Baker.

Dr. Isaac Baker, of Puritan ancestry, was born September 13, 1783, in Fairfield county, Conn. July 11, 1827, he came to McLean county. He was educated as a physician and was also a skillful surveyor. The first Board of County Commissioners appointed him clerk of the board, a position he held for fifteen years. He was several years postmaster of Bloomington. He moved to Leroy in 1854, where he died April 28, 1872. He was three times married and was the father of thirteen children. A broad-minded, liberal man.

Marks Banks.

Marks Banks, farmer, Dawson, was born in Floyd county, Va., January 12, 1823; came to McLean county in 1834; married Rebecca Vanscoyoc April 15, 1847; had four children,—Mary, wife of Wm. Van Gundy, Millard C., Rachael E., and an infant, deceased; owns a 666-acre farm in Dawson and Arrowsmith townships; has been school director, postmaster, and supervisor. When the last call for troops was made by President Lincoln, December 15, 1864, Mr. Banks was supervisor of Padua township. To save the township from draft he advanced $1,000 out of his own pocket. To the credit of the township be it said it secured a special act of the legislature to permit it to repay Mr. Banks the amount so patriotically and generously advanced by him, and he was repaid by a tax levied pursuant to that act. He was prominent in organizing the Old Settler's Annual Reunion at Betzer Park, and has been the president of that movement for the past thirteen years.

William M. Bartholomew.

William M. Bartholomew, son of Gen. Joseph Bartholomew; farmer, Pingree, N. Dak.; was born in Clark county, Indiana, May 9, 1821; came to Money Creek with his father in 1830. After he came of

: farmed there until 1849, when he to Columbia county, Wisconsin, om there in 1882 to his present resi- where he owns a farm of 320 acres. ry 2, 1842, he married Frances M., a ter of Dr. Goddard, of Lexington. ed in 1897. He has five children liv- rances E., wife of L. S. Wanner, e, N. Dak.; William A. Pingree, N. Anna M., wife of T. C. Stone, Au- Wis.; Eva, wife of Oscar White, 1, B. C.; Dell A., wife of W. R. Latta, City, N. Y. He distinctly recollects ock house erected by his father the Black Hawk war in 1832. The : of it in this book is an excellent entation of it. He is the only per- w living who was ever in the old

Martin Batterton.

in Batterton, farmer, Lawndale; lish descent on his father's side, itch by his mother's; was born in n county, Kentucky, September He obtained a fair education in cky, and came to this county in 1833. ought with him some carpenter's nd became the neighborhood car- cabinetmaker, and shoemaker, almost anything in the new com- that required tools and mechan- ll in wood work. In 1835 he bought d on which he now resides. Octo- 1836, he married Miss America and has had three children—Ira A., er in the Eighth Illinois Infantry, itally killed in July, 1865; Mary E., T. B. Kilgore; and Surrilda, wife eron J. Moon. For his years Mr. on is remarkably well preserved, iverses very pleasantly and intel- , especially of the olden time.

Reuben Moore Benjamin.

he National Cyclopædia of American Biography.]

en Moore Benjamin, jurist, author, ean of Bloomington Law School, rn on a farm near Chatham Cen- umbia county, N. Y., June 29, 1833. ents, Darius and Martha (Rogers) in, were both natives of the town ham, N. Y. His father was a sol- the war of 1812, and his grand- Ebenezer Benjamin, was a captain evolutionary army. He was fitted ege at Kinderhook Academy, New and in 1853 was graduated with it Amherst College, Massachusetts. principal of Hopkins Academy, at , Mass., 1853-54; a student in Har- aw School, 1854-55; and tutor in st College, 1855-56. In 1856 he com- l the practice of law at Blooming- , which has since been his home. a delegate to the Illinois constitu- convention of 1869-70; drafted the Rights, and was one of the most t members of that body. In his on the railroad article, he took ition, never before held in court, ie power to limit the rates of s of common carriers as the pub- l may require, is a governmental which no legislature can irrevo- abandon or bargain away to any individual or corporation. (Debates of Constitutional Convention, Illinois, vol. 2, p. 1641.) In 1872 he was one of the counsel for the people in a noted case (C. & A. R. R. Co. v. The People, 67 Ill. Rep. 11), which led to the Illinois legislation of 1873 prohibiting extortion and unjust discrimination in railroad charges. He was subsequently employed as special counsel for the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and assisted in the prosecution of the Warehouse case (Munn v The People, 69 Ill. Rep. 80), which was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and, being there affirmed (Munn v. Illinois, 94 U. S. Rep. 113), became the leading case in the series familiarly known in 1876 as the "Granger cases." These cases established the constitutional power of the legislature to regulate railroad and warehouse charges, and thereby protect the public against imposition. In a later case (Ruggles v. The People, 91 Ill. Rep. 256), the Supreme Court of Illinois declared broadly that the legislature has the power to pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges by common carriers or others exercising a calling or business public in its character, or in which the public have an interest to be protected against extortion or oppression. In commenting on this case, the "Western Jurist" says: "It is probable that the people of the state are indebted for the results of this agitation as given in the above decision to Hon. R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington, in a greater degree than to any other single individual. As a member of the constitutional convention, he made the clearest and most convincing argument in favor of the rights of the people which was delivered in that body, and as special counsel for the people in the case of C. & A. R. R. Co. v. The People, and Munn v. The People, has very materially contributed in establishing the principle contended for by him before the convention and established in the above cases. He was elected without opposition to the office of county judge in 1873, and was re-elected in 1877 and also in 1882. He retired from the bench in 1886. Upon the organization of the Bloomington Law School (law department of Illinois Wesleyan University) in 1874, Judge Benjamin was appointed dean of the law faculty. He is still (1898) connected with the law school, having charge of the subjects of "Real Property and Constitutional Law." He has published "Principles of Contract" (1889); and Principles of Sales" (1896). These works—in the nature of a code with carefully selected illustrative cases—have been adopted as text books in several of the law schools. In 1880 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Illinois Wesleyan University. Judge Benjamin was married, September 15, 1856, to Laura, daughter of David G. Woodin, county superintendent of schools, Columbia county, New York.

2d Lieut. Roy E. Bowman.

Second Lieut. Roy E. Bowman was born in Bloomington, Ill., October 2, 1875; enlisted in the Illinois National Guards February 9, 1892; was called to Lamont

riot duty June 10, 1893, to Pekin coal rike June 7, 1894, and railroad strike at icago July 7, 1894; elected Second Lieunant April 14, 1895; mustered into the olunteer Service at Springfield May 9, 98.

David Brier.

David Brier, lawyer, chairman Board of pervisors, of Scotch-Irish descent, was rn August 25, 1808, at Greensburg, Westoreland county, Penn. His maternal andfather was an officer in the Revoluonary army during the entire war. At early age the family moved to a place ar Dayton, Ohio, and about 1835, he left e home farm and went to Covington, d, to "read law." After his admission the bar he practiced law there until 55, when he moved to Bloomington, Ill. e was an ardent Whig, and was a deleate to the national Whig convention that ominated Henry Clay for the presidency 1844, and also was nominated by the higs for congress, and ran against the oted John Petit. After his removal to oomington he became prominent in the ganization of the Republican party, and as chairman of the Board of Supervirs in 1859—a trustee of the Illinois Wesyan University. He was an able lawyer. ell read, a clear thinker, and of good ddress, respected by every one for his robity and purity of character. He was arried in 1840 to Caroline A. Breckendge, who survives him, as well as four ildren, Robert E. Brier, president Beck Corbitt Iron Company, St. Louis, Mo.; rgyle J. Brier, secretary and treasurer orest Hardwood Manufacturing Comany, Little Rock, Ark.; Juliet W. Fastt, Livermore, Cal., and Mary E Taylor, enver, Col In 1870 Mr. Brier moved to opeka, Kans., where he died April 26, 83.

Robert E. Brier.

Robert E. Brier, St. Louis, Mo., son of avid and Caroline Brier, born at Covgton, Ind., May 13, 1847; came with his arents to Bloomington in 1855; was a stuent in Illinois Wesleyan University. In ne, 1862, when the Sixty-eighth Illinois hree months) was organized, Company was composed mostly of the Wesleyan udents. He went as musician of Comany G. On discharge of the regiment he ame back to Bloomington and December 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Third linois Cavalry, served with Gen. Benj. Grierson, cavalry division Sixteenth rmy corps; was discharged for disabily incurred in the line of his duty in Ocober, 1834. On recovery of his health he as appointed agency aid under Gen. W. Orme by Secretary Fessenden; transerred to treasury department, Washingon, D.C.; attended Columbia Law School; ansferred to United States depository, anta Fe, N. M., thence to pay departent, then to quartermaster's departent. October 27, 1879, was married to annah Baker Clark; went into business St. Louis, Mo., and is now president of e Beck & Corbitt Iron Company, the helter Top Company, of St. Louis, and f the Forest Hardwood Manufacturing ompany, of Little Rock, Ark.

Major Simon B. Brown.

Major Simon B. Brown, a distinguished officer in the army of the Union during the war of the Rebellion and an honored member of George H. Thomas Post G.A.R., died at his home in this city (Chicago) March 19, 1889, in his seventy-third year. He was born October 3, 1816, at Stratford, Vt., and came of the best New England stock. About the year 1840 he migrated from his Green Mountain home with no other fortune than a sound mind in a sound and vigorous body, to Illinois, then considered the "Far West." He first located at Joliet, but in 1842, removed to the then straggling village just fairly started in the swampy lands at the southern end of Lake Michigan, which he lived to see a city of nearly a million inhabitants. Not finding life or business in Chicago, at that date, as pleasant or prosperous as he had hoped, in 1844 he went to Bloomington and was there engaged as he had been at Joliet and Chicago in mercantile pursuits. As a merchant and man of business he was noted in early life and during his entire career for his never questioned integrity, industry, and sound judgment. He was never a speculator. Had he been, it is not unlikely he would have left a vast fortune as an inheritance to his family. He, however, left them a name and a fame which will live when the mere money makers of the day will sleep in forgotten graves. Major Brown always took a deep and active interest in political affairs, first as a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party he joined it and along with David Davis and Leonard Swett, neighbors and friends of his in Bloomington, was greatly trusted and relied upon in its early struggles in Illinois by its illustrious leader Abraham Lincoln. To have been, as he was, the close friend of so good and so great a man as Mr. Lincoln, is of itself conclusive evidence of his ability, strength, and integrity of character and patriotism. Major Brown contributed of his means and in every way possible to the nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln, and to the day of his death possessed his entire confidence and high personal esteem. Immediately after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he tendered his services to the government and owing to the personal knowledge which President Lincoln had as to his business capacity and absolute honesty he was at once appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster and assigned successively to various difficult and important posts of duty where were vast depots of governmental supplies; at the mouth of Salt river in Kentucky; at Lexington; for a period in the field; and then at Clarksville, Tenn., and afterward at Nashville. At the latter place he had in charge the entire river and railroad transportation of that department which involved the immense labor and measureless responsibility of furnishing General Sherman's army at the front with the vast supplies indispensable each day to have, in order to make possible the glorious victories which ended in the fall of Atlanta, the Gate City of the South, and that marvel of military achievement "The March to the Sea." The duties of

many a man who wore the stars of a Major-General were infinitely less important and his services of less value to the country than were those of this Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He was, it is true, brevetted Major as a slight recognition of his great services, but in his case, as in that of many other like him, he received neither in rank nor pay any adequate recognition or compensation. Surrounded by speculators and peculators, with opportunities to acquire great wealth by indirection and fraud (and almost without danger of detection), no man ever so much as suggested that S. B. Brown during his life had taken a dollar from the government, or from any other source, which did not honestly belong to him. What greater tribute to our honored and beloved comrade can we pay than by spreading this, as our estimate of him and his character, upon our records, and telling the men of today and those who are to come after us that he was a patriot soldier, and an honest man. In his last years he was a great sufferer from disease superinduced, no doubt, by great nervous strain, over-work, and exposure during the war. He, however, was brave and patient in the midst of it all and was sustained to the last by the Christian's faith which had, during more than three score years and ten of his earthly career, been his hope and consolation.

Resolved, That this, the memorial of his comrades, be spread upon the records of George H. Thomas Post G. A. R. and that a copy of the same be engrossed and sent to the widow and family of Major Brown with the assurance of our deep sympathy in their great bereavement.

Hiram Buck.

Hiram Buck was born March 20 1801, in eneca county, New York. In 1818 the mily moved to Ohio, where he taught hool five winters, and in 1826 moved to liana. In 1827 he married Mercy Karr, l in 1833 moved to Randolph's Grove, in Lean county, and in 1837 to Leroy. In he was county surveyor; was postster at Leroy from 1838 to 1844, and for ghteen years was justice of the peace; as elected county commissioner in 1851 and held that office until township organization in 1858. As such he very materially aided in securing the location here of the Normal University. In politics he was formerly a Whig and then a Republican. In religion he was a life long Universalist. He died May 12, 1889. Five children survived him, Mr. J s. H. L. Crumbaugh, Thomas L. Buck, Mrs. John McConnell, Mrs. Isaac F. Dawson, and Charles A. Buck.

Aaron Buckles.

Aaron Buckles, soldier and farmer, son of Abraham Buckles, was born December 9, 1827, and came with his father to this county in 1832. He married Elizabeth Deen July 20, 1851, and died at Leroy September 15, 1897, leaving surviving his widow and three children, Robert H., Isaac E., and John W. Aaron Buckles was brought up on a farm, a strong, athletic, intelligent young man. On the organizing of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers he enlisted in Company G and was elected Captain, which position he held with honor and credit to himself until January 28, 1863, when, on account of disabilities incurred in the service, he was obliged to resign.

Abraham Buckles.

Abraham Buckles, farmer and pioneer, Empire, was born June 28, 1800, in Holston county, Va. In 1819 he married Miss Mary Williams, and in 1832 came with his family to Buckles Grove, where his brothers had settled in 1827, where he remained until his death, May 17, 1878, accumulating a comfortable property. Mr. Buckles was a lifelong Democrat, but refused to vote for Horace Greely, replying to some of his old Democratic friends who, after a long argument in favor of Greely, asked him if the matter was not plain, "Yes, it is plain that he is the same Old Horace."

John Howard Burnham

John Howard Burnham, of Bloomington, is a native of Essex, Mass. Essex was taken off from Ipswich in 1819, and is situated near the end of Cape Ann. He was born October 31, 1834. His parents were John Burnham and Sarah Choate Perkins. His fa her inherited the original home of John Burnham, who came to Ipswich from Norwich, England, in 1634, and who was a soldier in the Pequot Indian War in 1637. For this service he was given by the town of Ipswich, in 1639, land for his farm, and the grant of lands to soldiers at this time is believed by Mr. Burnham to be the origin of the bounty land grants to soldiers throughout two centuries of our nation's history. His maternal grandmother, was a Choate, and his mother is a cousin of the great lawyer, Rufus Choate. She is a second cousin of the eloquent New York lawyer now minister to England, Joseph H. Choate. She is still living, 92 years old. His paternal grandmother was a Goodhue, and Mr. Burnham has the genealogies of the Burnham, Perkins, Choate, and Goodhue families, carrying his ancestry back to their English homes.

Mr. Burnham has antiquarian tastes, and takes great interest in history. He is a corresponding member of the Chicago Historical Society and was one of the founders of the McLean County Historical Society, to which he has devoted a great deal of time. He wrote a history of Bloomington and Normal in 1879, and has continued to give careful attention to the subject of local history. He has been chairman of the executive committee of the McLean County Historical Society ever since its organization, and is chairman of the publication committee, which has issued the first volume of the Society's transactions.

He emigrated to Illinois in 1855, taught school two winters at Barrington, Cook county, Ill, and graduated at Normal July 3, 1861. He at once entered the army as First Lieutenant of the Normal Student's Company A, of the Thirty-third

Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was at the battle of Fredericktown, Mo., October 25, 1861; the battle of Cache River, Ark., July 7, 1862, and in several skirmishes.

He was promoted to be Captain September 5, 1862.

During the summer of 1862 he was taken with malarial or swamp fever, contracted by the exposure to the malaria of the bottom lands of Arkansas and Mississippi, and was compelled to resign on account of his health, April 1, 1863.

In a few months thereafter he was elected superintendent of the city schools of Bloomington for the term of two years, which office he resigned after serving one year, to become editor of the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, which position he filled for about three years.

In 1867 he became contracting agent for the King Bridge Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and remained in connection with this firm as contractor for thirty-two years, during which time he has been the pioneer in the introduction of iron bridges in forty-eight counties in Illinois, and has been longer in the business than any one else in the country. He is a member of the Illinois Society of Engineers.

On January 23, 1866, he married Miss Almira S. Ives, daughter of A. B. Ives, one of the best known citizens of this city. She was born at Oswego, Kendall county, Illinois, and came to Bloomington with her father's family in 1853. They have no children. She is an artist of acknowledged ability.

Hudson Burr.

Hudson Burr was born in Torrington, Conn., January 23, 1830. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1853, came to Bloomington in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He enlisted in the Union army as a volunteer in 1862, and became adjutant of the Ninty-fourth Illinois. He was at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battle of Prairie Grove. He was afterwards transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and promoted to Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain. He served on the staff of General Kautz, and was with Wilson on his famous raid through the South. He resigned from the army in 1864 on account of ill health, and subsequently followed the practice of law for many years with Robert E. Williams and Charles L. Capen. He died February 17, 1891, at his home in Bloomington.

Capt. E. C. Butler.

Capt. E. C. Butler was born in Bloomington, Ill., January 1, 1866; has been chief clerk at the Butler House since 1885; was married to Miss Mae Brewer, of this city, on July 26, 1898, at Chickamauga Park, Ga., it being a military wedding. Captain Butler entered the Illinois National Guard on June 27, 1884, was commissioned a lieutenant February 15, 1892, and commanded Troop "G," First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, during the Spanish-American war. He has seen active service in the state, at Joliet, Lemont, Braidwood, Decatur, Danville, Kensington, Chicago, Springfield, and at Pana, at the latter place commanding Troop "B," of the I.N.G. He also was aid to General Brooks during the military celebration at the World's Fair.

Maj. W. P. Butler.

Maj. W. P. Butler was born in Bloomington, Ill., July 1, 1863; has been city civil engineer since 1890; was married to Miss Tillie Baumbach, of Mendota, Ill., on September 15, 1888; entered the service of the state in the National Guard on June 22, 1883; was commissioned a Lieutenant of Company "G," Fourth Infantry, December 17, '84; elected Captain October 22, 1888, and is the senior ranking captain in the state at the present time. He was elected Major of the Third Infantry December 11, 1890, but declined the commission. He commanded the first squadron, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, during the Spanish-American war in 1898.

Luman W. Capen.

Luman W. Capen was born at Skaneateles, N. Y., September 13, 1807. He was the son of John and Rhoda (Thompson) Capen, and the eighth in descent from Bernard Capen, who emigrated, with the Winthrop colony, from Dorchester, Eng., which sailed from Plymouth, Eng., March 20, 1630, and founded Dorchester, Mass., June, 1630. The tombstone of Bernard is still in existence at the Field Corners cemetery in Dorchester, and, with possibly one exception at Jamestown, Va., is the oldest one now extant in this country. Bernard built his home in 1638, and the residence is still occupied, belonging to one of his descendants.

John Capen was blind for over sixty years, and never saw his son. The father was a poor backwoodsman, who had continuous struggle for a livelihood. The son had but meagre opportunity for education, but was always a student. When he became of age, he entered into mercantile life at Union Springs, N. Y., where he continued until the fall of 1836, when he spent several months in traveling through the West. The result was he purchased forty acres of land in Bloomington (now a part of the driving park), to which he removed in March, 1856; the following year he moved into Bloomington, and remained there until his death, December 24, 1883.

In New York he was a conductor on the "Underground railroad," and helped many slaves on their way to Canada. His station was the last but one south of Lake Ontario. He lived in a community largely composed of Friends or Quakers, all strongly anti-slavery. He became, early in life, an elder in the Presbyterian Church. The Second Presbyterian Church, of Bloomington, then called the "New School," had been founded in June, 1855. He joined it on his arrival in this county, and was at once made a ruling elder and its treasurer. He took an active part in the erection of its first church edifice, and continued its treasurer until a few years before his death, when he was succeeded in that office by his son. In the sermon at his death his pastor, Dr.

more, said no other had served the rch as long and zealously as he. Durthe war he was the almoner of the rd of Supervisors to distribute its appriations to sick and wounded soldiers their families. No bond was required im, but he thus distributed during four years over $30,000, devoting at t half of his time to the work, for ch he never wished or received any pensation. For a time he was a memof the city Board of Education, but was never ambitious for public office. il 1869 he was a merchant in Bloomon; after that, for a short time, a ker. The last ten years of his life his lth was too poor to engage in the duof active life. He left surviving him children.

Henry Clay Carico.

enry C. Carico, soldier, sheriff, lawyer, born at Terre Haute, Ind., August 28, ; enlisted in Company A, First Illinois alry, and was promoted to Sergeant jor and after the muster out of the st Cavalry in Company D, Fourteenth nois Cavalry, as Sergeant Major, and s promoted to Lieutenant and then Capn, all before he was 21. He was deputy riff and sheriff of Douglas county, duated in law department of Chicago iversity in 1869, was admitted to the and died October 5, 1871, of wounds reved in the army. One of his comrades s of him, "he was the bravest man I r knew." General McNulta, his captain, Company A, in a letter of January 17, , to his mother, tells of the following of heroism in the life of young Carico: the siege of Lexington a young man of out his own age lay bleeding and dying m a ball that had passed through his igs, which was less painful than his rst. We had no water and could get ne. His dying appeal for water was most eous. He was told again and again that water could be had, and when I could ar to near him no longer, without excting even a reply, I appealed to the en present and asked them if there was ny man who had water or who would get ater for him. Your son, then but a boy, tepped up and said, 'Captain, I will get im water,' and deliberately picked up a bucket, as I supposed for the purpose of going back in our camp for water, where some might be held in reserve c ncealed, but to my astonishment he was, before I knew it, not less than fifty yards outside our line running with all his might towards the rebel line, and against their fire and would not hear the order to return, but went more than half way between the lines of the contending forces and deliberately dipped up a bucket of water from a spring and brought it in with not less than 1,000 rifles firing at him alone, within point blank range, cutting his clothing in, I think, six or seven and his skin in two or three places and five balls in the bucket. He was using his finger as a stopper to keep the water from running out of a ball hole."

On the surrender of Lexington Carico ad the flag of Company A around his and carried it home. On arriving at Bloomington he was photographed with this flag, as appears in his picture in this book.

The Quincy *Whig* speaking of Company A passing through that city on its way home after the surrender, said it had its flag with them, that "Private Carico saved it by tearing it from the staff and secreting it about his body. It is of silk and splendidly made, and was presented to them by the ladies of Bloomington. Now it is torn, stained, has two six pound cannon shots through it and probably half a dozen more holes made by bullets, slugs, buckshot, and horse nails, which the traitors used occasionally. When they landed here Mr. Carico had it waiving from broken backed stick and the boys seemed to reverence it with an almost idolatrous devotion."—*Pantagraph, September 28, 1861.*

R. L. Carlock.

R. L. Carlock was born in White Oak township August 9, 1856, and was raised on the farm. Having acquired a common school education, he entered Eureka College in 1875 and attended two terms. In 1876 he entered Eastman's National Business College, at Poughkeepsie N. Y., from which he graduated in 1877. Upon his return he engaged in farming. In 1878 he engaged in the general merchandise business in Oak Grove, Ill., which was continued several years. In 1886 he removed to Carlock and conducted a grain business for five years. In September, 1895, he sold his grain business in Carlock and moved to Bloomington, where he accepted a deputyship in the County Clerk's office. He was supervisor of White Oak township thr e years, and a member of the county central committee ten years. He was elected County Clerk in 1898.

Delos Carson.

Delos Carson was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., September 12, 1828, was married in 1853 to Miss Delia Wilder, and the next year came to Bloomington to reside, where he was engaged in business until October 28, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Third Illinois Cavalry, from which he was promoted to Captain in the Sixth United States Heavy Artillery (colored) and was massacred at Fort Pillow.

John Cassedy.

John Cassedy, farmer, supervisor, legislator, was born in New York City July 7, 1827; died at Lawndale October 21, 1891. After helping his father clear up a timber farm in Michigan, he returned to New York, and worked as a clerk until 1855, when he moved to Lawndale, having in the meantime entered 160 acres, which holdings of land in that township he from time to time increased until, at his death, he owned there 742 acres. He assisted in organizing the township of Lawndale, and suggested the name it still bears. He was elected its first supervisor, an office he filled for ten years, five of which he was chairman of the board, and was representative from this county in the General

Assembly in 1874. He was originally a Democrat, but on the organization of the Republican party joined that party. Mr. Cassedy was an aggressive man, always fearless in the expressions of his opinions, a man of great force of character. February 2, 1857, he married Miss Mary A. Brown, and left surviving him four children, Mrs. Anna M. Kent, Mrs. Minnie F. Abbott, Mrs. Ida L. Davis, of Lexington, Ill., and Mrs. Belle C. Bomfield, of Windsor, Colo.

Proctor T. Coe.

Proctor T. Coe, Bloomington, was born at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., December 25, 1825; came to Bloomington in 1856. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninty-fourth regiment, Illinois Volunteers as principal musician, and served with the regiment three years until its muster out, when he returned to Bloomington, and entered the employ of Wakefield's medicine factory, where he was employed for thirty-one years. December 5, 1865, he married Miss Mary Carney, and has two children, Gertrude, wife of Dr. William E. Neiberger, and Julia, wife of John D. Robinson.

Matt R. Cunningham.

Matt R. Cunningham was born October 19, 1844, at Salem, Marion county, Ill. At the age of 18 he enlisted in the United States service, June 11, 1861, in Company G, Twenty-second Illinois Infantry. His father, John Cunningham, emigrated from Todd county, Ky., in 1824. On June 11, 1861, Matt enlisted in the United States service, Company G, Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, and served three years in the Army of the Tennessee; was engaged in the great battles from Belmont to Atlanta. After the war was engaged in general merchandise. Was married on the 7th day of March, 1866, to Miss Josie Green, daughter of Hon. D. K. Green, of Salem, who was a member of the State Medical Board during the war. In 1881 Southern Illinois experienced a drouth and total failure of crops, and the outlook being bad for business, he came north to look up a location, and while in McLean county he selected the little village of Colfax for his future home, which has since grown to be a beautiful little city of 1,200 inhabitants. Being a Republican, he became quite active in township and county politics. In 1896, through the solicitation of his party friends, he became a candidate for County Recorder, and was nominated and elected by the largest majority ever given to a county officer in McLean county.

Levi Danley.

Levi Danley, farmer, of Irish discent on his father's side and Scotch on his mother's; was born December 4, 1809, in Clark county, Kentucky. In 1817 the Danley family moved to Illinois, and in November, 1827, Levi Danley married Margaret McClure, and in February, 1829, moved to Stout's Grove, in McLean county. In 1832 when the Black Hawk war broke out he enlisted in Captain McClure's company from this county. Mr. Danley has never used tobacco or spi[illegible]us liquors over eighty years, a[illegible] till lives, f[illegible] man of his extreme age, in good heal[illegible]

Ann Chaney Dawson.

Ann Chaney Dawson, daughter of Is[illegible] and Constance Chaney, was born [illegible] the Blue Lick Springs, Ky., Septe[illegible] 17, 1794. When quite young her pa[illegible] moved to Clark county, Ohio. She [illegible] married to John Wells Dawson in [illegible] and they resided in Clark and Champ[illegible] counties until the fall of 1821, when [illegible] their three children, Henry, Maria, John, they moved to Sangamon cou[illegible] Ill., thence in the spring (April) of 18[illegible] Blooming Grove, McLean county. Here they remained until the sprin[illegible] 1826, when they moved about fifteen [illegible] east of this location to Old Town tim[illegible] where they continued to reside until [illegible] when they moved to near Fort Do[illegible] Iowa. She was the mother of ten [illegible] dren, Henry, Maria, John, Isaac, N[illegible] Jane, Lucinda, Mary, Clorinda, L[illegible] and Martha Ann. Of these all ex[illegible] Lewis, who died when a child, lived t[illegible] grown and have families. Their youn[illegible] child, Martha Ann, now Mrs. Sill[illegible] Sherman of South Dakota, was the [illegible] one of the children to accompany t[illegible] to Iowa, the others having married [illegible] homes of their own.

Ann Dawson was above the averag[illegible] intellect and refinement, far in adv[illegible] of her surroundings. In her earlie[illegible] she was a Methodist in belief. Som[illegible] her older children were baptised in [illegible] faith. In her middle and latter life [illegible] was a great Bible student, trying to s[illegible] the teachings, and striving for the [illegible] interpretation of the Scriptures [illegible] came to her. In her latter life she [illegible] convinced in the belief of universal [illegible] vation, and made some conversions to [illegible] belief. One of her converts who bec[illegible] prominent in the Universalist Chu[illegible] was Mr. David Bunn, of Decatur, Ill.

After the death of her husband, in [illegible] Mrs. Dawson lived with her daugh[illegible] Mrs. Sherman, in Fort Dodge until [illegible] death in 1871. Both Mr. and Mrs. Daws[illegible] are buried at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

It has been claimed in the last year th[illegible] Gardner Randolph was the first settler [illegible] McLean county, coming here in 1821, t[illegible] year before Mr. Dawson and Mr. Hendri[illegible] It is hardly worth while to refer to th[illegible] statement only to put on record who wer[illegible] really the first settlers of this county. I[illegible] never was claimed by Gardner Randolph himself or those who came with him, namely Alfred and Sevier Stringfield, who were brothers and brother-in-law of Mr. Gardner Randolph. In the "Good Old Times of McLean County," page 752, Mr. Stringfield says: "I came here in the spring of 1823 with my brother Sevier and my brother-in-law Gardner Randolph." With the living testimony of my mother Maria Paist, who was five years old whe[illegible] she came, and her brother, John Dawso[illegible] that have distinct recollection that ther[illegible] were no white people who lived near then[illegible] besides many others of unquestioned v[illegible] racity, it is not necessary to refer to th[illegible] worth while to refute this claim, it [illegible] wholly unsubstantiated. Mrs. W. V[illegible]

George Perrin Davis.

ge Perrin Davis, son of David Davis arah W. (Walker) Davis, was born omington, Ill., June 3, 1842. Attended n A. Hyde's school at Lee, Mass. red for college at Beloit, Wis., and college ther for two years. Grad- at Williams College, Mass., in 1864. t the law school of the University higan in 1867. Was in partnership he late Wm. H. Hanna, but soon to practice law in order to devote attention to the care of his father's which has been his business ever In connection with the late Lyman tts and later with E. H. Hyneman thers has been one of the largest feeders in the county. Has held fice except was a member of the d of Supervisors from Bloomington ship for some twenty years. After e death of Judge Scott, was elected President of the McLean County Historical Society. Mr. Davis was married in 1869 to Miss Ella Hanna, of Attica Ind., and has a daughter, Mrs. Alice D. Andrews, wife of Dr. E. Wyllys Andrews, of Chicago, Ill., and two sons, David Davis and Mercer Davis.

John Wells Dawson.

John Wells Dawson. For Historical sketch see page 310 of this book.

Caroline Wiley Dawson.

Caroline Wiley Dawson, daughter of John and Hannah Wiley, was one of a family of nine children, and was born March 20, 1818, at Urbana, Ohio. She continued to live there until her marriage to John Dawson, August 17, 1842, when she came West, with her husband, to his home near Old Town Timber, McLean county, Ill. After two years they removed to Bloomington, where their home has been on East Washington street for more than half a century. Two children, Charles and Frank, were born to them, and died in childhood.

John Dawson.

Dawson, son of John Wells Dawson and Ann Dawson, was born August 14, near Buck Creek, on Pretty Prairie, either Clark or Champaign county. As the line dividing these two ties ran through the house in which as born, he was never able to learn which county he first saw the light. ther, however, voted in Champaign y.

was one of a family of ten children, rls and four boys. He came with his nts to Sangamon town, Sangamon ty, Ill., in the fall of 1821. Then, in spring of the following year (1822), amily moved to what is now Bloom- Grove, McLean county, Ill., and re- there until 1826, when they again this time to near the head of Old timber, near the present town of rth, Ill. There he grew to man- In 1842 he returned to Ohio, and on 17 of that year he was married, at Urbana, to Miss Caroline Wiley. Immediately after the wedding they came directly to his home near Old Town, making the journey overland by carriage, which required seven to eight days.

He lived on a farm near his father for two years, and then moved to Bloomington, where he has lived on East Washington street continuously for nearly fifty-five years. Two sons—Charles and Frank—were born to them, but both died in childhood.

James Benoni Dent.

James Benoni Dent was born at Morgantown, Virginia, on the 10th day of May, 1831. His grandfather Dent was a Captain, and his grandfather Evans was a colonel, under Washington in the Revolution. His grandfather Berkshire, on his mother's side, was a Baptist Minister. At the age of three years he went, with his parents, to Putnam County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised a company, but was not accepted. Later, volunteered with Captain McNulta in Company A, First Illinois Cavalry; was mustered as Second Lieutenant; served with regiment until it was mustered out; raised a company for Fourteenth Cavalry; was mustered as captain, Company C; served with the regiment in Kentucky and Tennessee; was in all the battles at and around Knoxville and Cumberland Gap; joined Sherman at "Rocky Face;" was with him to Atlanta; on Stonman's Raid was captured and spent seven weeks under fire of his own batteries. At Charleston, S. C., was promoted to major and served with his regiment until mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., July 31, 1865. Went to Arkansas and settled on a plantation in Woodruff county, near Riverside. Served three terms as county and probate judge; two terms in legislature; was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Cleveland for president. Never married.

William H. Dooley.

William H. Dooley, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, August 15, 1831. His father, William Dooley, emigrated from Kentucky in the fall of 1851, living in Bloomington until the spring of 1852, when he purchased 1,500 acres of land in Old Town township, upon which he located and followed farming and stock raising, until his decease, which occurred June 7, 1869; his widow is now living [1879] in the same township.

The subject of this sketch remained with his father until 20 years of age, when he was united in marriage, October 12, 1851, to Eliza Noggle, who was born in Ohio May 7, 1835, (her parents having emigrated from Ohio and located in McLean county in 1850). Eleven children were the fruits of this union—John J., born August 18, 1855, died October 28, 1858; Alice C., born May 26, 1857, died March 22, 1874; Lillie M., born September 10, 1860; Milton H., born February 21, 1862; George E., born March 9, 1864; Mary A., born November 1, 1866,

died September 4, 1872; Frank R., born July 26, 1868, died May 18, 1869; Damasis M., born April 11, 1870; Obadiah M., born November 14, 1871; Hattie, born August 12, 1875; and Lida, born November 4, 1877.

Mr. Dooley moved upon his present place May 1, 1876; he has 920 acres in his farm, upon which he has good buildings. He feeds from 125 to 150 head of cattle and 200 to 300 hogs, about thirty horses and some sheep.

J. C. Elder.

J. C. Elder was born in Randolph township, McLean county, March 21, 1846. He enlisted in the Union army at the age of 18 years. In 1869 he was married to Belle T., daughter of William and Catherine Thomas. For twenty-two years he was engaged in the grain and coal business, ran a general store, and at the same time was postmaster and agent for the Illinois Central railroad at Randolph, Ill. He represented his township as Supervisor for four years, and in 1896 was elected Circuit Clerk of McLean county. J. C. and Mrs. Elder are the parents of three sons, Will C., Frank W., and Herman H. Elder.

Major Rowland N. Evans.

Major Rowland N. Evans, present city clerk of Bloomington, has been a resident of the city since 1856. He was born on a farm in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1834, being the son of David R. and Ann (Jervis) Evans, both natives of Wales, who emigrated to the United States early in life and located in Pennsylvania. There the father died in 1847; the mother is still living. The parental household included four children, of whom our subject was the eldest. He remained under the home roof until fifteen years of age, and then served an apprenticeship to the carpenter trade. Upon completing this, he turned his face westward, and after staying one year in Ohio, pushed farther westward, arriving in McLean county, Illinois, in the fall of 1856. He worked at his trade in Bloomington until the outbreak of the Civil War, and then enlisted as a Union soldier in Company C, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving four years and four months in the Western army, and by four promotions rising to the rank of Major. He participated in the battles of Fredericktown, Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, and the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Tennessee from Chattanooga to Richmond, including Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Columbia, and Bentonville, N. C., ending in a grand review at Washington, and was finally mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1865.

At the close of his military career Major Evans returned to Bloomington, and engaged as bookkeeper for J. W. Evans and the Bloomington Stove Company, with whom he remained until May, 1886, when he was elected to his present office, having previously served two years as alderman from the Sixth ward, and having been in other ways prominently identified with the affairs of the city. He is now a member of the Society of t of the Tennessee, Loyal Legion, and the order of K. of P.

Mr. Evans was married, in May, Mary L. Parke, daughter of Sam Parke, an old and prominent citi Bloomington. They have one ch daughter, Ida Lucretia.

Kersey H. Fell.

Kersey H. Fell, lawyer, Bloomi of English Quaker lineage, was b Chester county, Penn., May 1, 18 came to Bloomington in 1836, and was admitted to the bar, and con the practice of his profession unt when he quit it to devote himself rapidly increasing business interes was one of the organizers of the R lican party and in 1856 was delegate National Republican Convention th nominated Fremont, and together with his brother Jesse, was active in promot ing the nomination of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 In the summer of 1860 he visited Europ and brought home with him quite a co lection of oil paintings which did much t educate the taste of the community, the almost destitute of good pictures. In r ligion Mr Fell was a Quaker—Unitari For many years he was president of th Illinois State Conference of Unitaria and other liberal churches. For severa years he was a member of the City Schoo Board and always a Christian gentleman as considerate and polite to poor and op pressed as to the most influential. He wa exceedingly hospitable, for many year his home was the center of the most cul tured society in Bloomington. He died a Bloomington, May 1, 1893.

Jesse W. Fell.

The Secretary of the Historical Societ adds to Judge Weldon's Memorial o Jesse W. Fell the following notes: His mother, a very noble woman, was th first Quaker preacher in McLean count holding meetings in her own house. M Fell entered 160 acres in Chicago, and 3 "in the heart of Milwaukee." The Bloo ington wise men laughed at him when came home "for entering lands in s when there was plenty high, dr rie near him," but M. Fell, in the c years of his life, in relating this inci said to the writer: "I was just as satisfied then as I am now, that places were destined to make gre ies." During the panic of 1837 h everything, and took advantage o bankrupt law, and was legally disch of his indebtedness, but subseq paid his creditors in full.

Mr. Fell was a great lover of tree flowers; he not merely liked the most of us do, but he loved them. As as 1845 he commenced tree planting only ended it with his life. He pl over 25,000 trees in Normal; 13,000 bef house was built there. In Northwe Iowa he planted many hundred th in groves, wind-breaks, etc. He pr on the first board of education of t mal University to plant its campu trees. A distinguished Philadelph

pe gardener platted it out, and Mr. plante the trees. His own home s also a beautiful example of landcape gardening, and it is said we owe Franklin Park to his suggestion. He laid out many towns, additions and farms, and never touched an acre of God's soil that he did not beautify it. Normal and some other places owe their parks to him.

Owen Lovejoy once said to the writer that he never knew a person that so harmoniously united the qualities that are usually considered characteristic of man and woman as Mr. Fell. He had all the sensitiveness of conscience, delicacy of feeling and refinement of a woman, with the strength, logic, persistency of purpose and courage of a man. He was the most persuasive of men. His enthusiasm, perfect sincerity, clearness of thinking, entire absence of the spirit of intolerance, absolute unselfishness, and untiring energy rendered him almost irresistible when he set his heart upon anything. He always relied upon the justness of his cause, refusing to have anything to do with any enterprise in which money was corruptly used. The securing the locating of the Normal, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the rebuilding of the Chicago & Alton shops in Bloomington, and the Reformatory at Pontiac were the most notable instances of his success, and the securing the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for president in 1861, in which he was so largely instrumental. The minor ones were of daily occurrence. He was for half a century the first politician of McLean county. Shelby M. Cullom, an unrivalled politician, in 1870 met almost his only defeat at the hands of Mr. Fell, and he is the one man in Illinois politics that never made an enemy. People might dislike Mr. Fell's ideas, but they never were his personal enemies.

Mr. Fell was a genuine democrat: he asked nothing for himself that he was not willing to grant every other human being. He was, therefore, the friend of freedom, freedom for the slave, freedom for woman, freedom in religion, freedom both for the pew and pulpit. The waste, misery, and suffering attendant on intemperance was abhorent to his very soul. He was a member of the first temperance society in Bloomington, and was ever true to its principles. He procured a special charter for Normal that utterly prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor within its limits, which is in force to this day. He was, above all, a believer in freedom from ignorance, and had a profound faith in the saving grace of education; was the second Commissioner of Schools for McLean county, which office is now designated as Superintendent of Schools. He was among the earliest to advocate manual training schools and it was a great disappointment to him that it was not adopted in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at its organization. He was one of those most prominent in securing the founding of the State Industrial University, now the University of Illinois. His idea as well as that of nearly all those participating in that movement, was that should be an industrial school for education in the mechanical arts and agriculture and horticulture. When securing the organization of the Normal school for teachers it was his plan and expectation that the industrial and agricultural departments should be added later, and for that reason it was incorporated as a university.

His mind to the last day of his life was signally open to new ideas. No man in Central Illinois ever so influenced the community in so many different and wholesome ways as Jesse W. Fell. He was in the best sense of that word an optimist, a believer in the infinite progress of the spirit of man in this world and all worlds, and labored untiringly and unselfishly to hasten the good work.—*Note.* The above was intended as supplemental to the admirable memorial of Judge Weldon on Mr. Fell, but in the hurry attendant upon printing that article it could not appear in its proper place, and the Historical Society avails itself of the opportunity afforded by the sketches to add this tribute to the memory of Jesse W. Fell.

E. M. P.

Lieut. George H. Fifer.

Lieut. George H. Fifer was born near Staunton, in Augusta county, Virginia, and like his brother Joseph, came west with his father's family and settled in western McLean county, in the spring of 1857. Most of his time between then and the breaking out of the war in 1861 was occupied by working on the farm, laying brick, teaching school, and attending college at the Illinois Wesleyan University. He also read law during the same period for one year with the law firm of Brier & Birch in the city of Bloomington. In the spring of 1861 he completed his Junior year at the Wesleyan University, and early in August of the same year he enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was immediately thereafter elected Orderly Sergeant of his company, and soon thereafter, became Second Lieutenant, and on the death of Captain Kellogg, who was killed at Vicksburg, he became First Lieutenant of his company. For a number of months he was on the staff of Gen. Eugene Carr, and afterwards served on the staff of General Washburn, of Indiana. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, and was finally killed in battle at the taking of Fort Esperanza, on the coast of Texas, November 27, 1863. His wound was similar to that of his brother Joseph; George, however, being shot through the left lung, while his brother was shot through the right one. He was a brave and discreet officer, with a brilliant future before him, and his death was deeply deplored by his comrades in arms, and also by his many friends at home.

Joseph W. Fifer.

Joseph W. Fifer, Bloomington, Private, Company C, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, lawyer, statesman, was born at Staunton, Va., October 28, 1840, was married June 15, 1870, came with his parents to Illinois in 1857, worked on a farm, laying brick, etc. August 15, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Thirty-third

Illinois Volunteers, and participated in all battles and hardships of that regiment until his muster out, October 11, 1864. At Jackson, Miss., July 13, 1863, he fell in front of the rebel works, pierced through the right lung by a minnie ball. The weather was torrid in the extreme. The surgeon said he would die unless ice could be procured. There was none nearer than Vicksburg—fifty miles away. The roads were rough, war-worn, and infested by hostile soldiers. One of his comrades, Jonathan B. Lott, volunteered to make the attempt, succeeded, and the wounded soldier's life was saved. He was transferred in an ambulance over the horribly rough roads to Vicksburg, few of his comrades ever expecting to see him alive again, but thanks to a vigorous constitution and a temperate life he is still alive. On his discharge he came home, entered the Wesleyan University, through which he literally "worked his way," graduating in 1868.

He studied law with E. M. Prince and was, in 1869, admitted to the bar, where he immediately took a high rank, was successively City Attorney of Bloomington, State's Attorney of McLean county, State Senator, and four years Governor of the state of Illinois. In 1896 there was a general desire among the Republicans of the state that he again be a candidate for Governor, but he peremptorily refused, preferring the practice of his profession and the quiet of a home life to the turmoil of politics. He was subsequently urged to become a candidate for [illegible] Senator, but again refused. He is [illegible] most successful and able law[illegible] [illegible] markable for its learning [illegible] He married Miss Gertr[illegible] 70, and has two children—He[illegible] ent at law, and Florence, wife of Jac[illegible] Bohrer.

NOTE—The Committee on Publication selected the pictures of Privates Joseph W. and George H. Fifer for their historical va ue. They have little artistic value but they are typical of the innumerable pictures taken in the thousand loyal camps from '61 to '65. The first thing the soldier did after getting his uniform and before it had fitted itself to his form, was to have his picture taken to send to the "old folks" at home. The original of this picture was taken at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., immediately after the brothers were mustered into the service and has a historic value that later and more artistic pictures of Captain Fifer and Governor Fifer would not have in a War Record of McLean County.

Peter Folsom.

Peter Folsom was born in Perry, Me., almost the farthest town east in the United States, on August 16, 1817. When a baby his parents moved to the center of the Pine Tree State and the young man grew up in the hamlet of Harmony, going to school, working in a saw-mill, and listening to marvelous tales of the West. On January 1, 1844, he married Cordelia Soule, and on October 28, 1845, the young Yankee couple drove into Bloomington from Chicago. The trip from thei[illegible]ern home had taken fou' weeks. T[illegible]st winter they boarde and taug[illegible]ool in Randolph's Grove In 1848 a s[illegible]ay was made in Wiscon sin, but prospects were not as good here and they returned. In 1852 Mr. F som was elected county surveyor on t Whig ticket. During the war he w United States Assessor, and some year afterward served as a member of th city council and board of education. Fiv children, of whom two survive, were borr to him.

Mr. Folsom was active for many year in insurance and real estate circles, bu of late has engaged in no busines beyon caring for his property interests He ha been an ardent Republican in litics doing much for the party. His e h been an abstemious one, and old a find him the happy possessor of all hi acul ties and with the knowledge that long and useful life has been an uprig and most exemplary one in all respects

Eugene E. Flagg.

Eugene E. Flagg, Corporal Company K, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, son of William F. Flagg; wounded in the head at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862; discharged February 20, 1862; died of consumption and [illegible]ralysis, the result of his wounds, Marc[illegible] 11, 1874, aged 32 years.

Col. John Franklin.

Col. John Franklin, born July 1793 in Eastern Tennessee; married Mary Puett, near Raleigh, N. C., in 18[illegible] emigrated to Indiana in 1816, making he entire trip on horseback, crossing e Chio river where is now Louisville, Ky., after entering Indiana they "blazed" the [illegible] in order to find their way back to [illegible]ville, where they got all their su[illegible]es They located in what is now M[illegible] county, Indiana, a hundred miles [illegible] of Louisville. Here they stayed [illegible] a short time, then removed to what [illegible] Spencer, Owen county, Ind., and [illegible] on White river, where they lived until 1850.

In the spring of 1850 they came to Illinois and settled in what is now Money Creek township, on land now owned by J. N. Franklin. They lived on this farm near Lexington, until 1855, when Colonel Franklin died; his widow living with a son on the same farm until her death in 1894 at the advanced age of 99 years. They became the parents of eleven children six sons and five daughters, all of whom except the youngest child, a son, lived to maturity, and seven still survive. The surviving children are Judge W. M. Franklin, of Spencer, Ind.; Nancy Butler, of Lexington; Capt. John Franklin, of Watseka, Ill.; Elizabeth Payne, Noah Franklin, and James Nelson Franklin, of Lexington, Ill., and W. P. Franklin, of Montana.

He was a man of very limited educatio but fully endowed with common sen In his early life he had not the benefits common schools, nor access to the mea for a higher education that the yout

of the country now have, but with a well disciplined mind by observation and research, a thoroughly trained physical system by care and industry, and exercising strictly economical and regular habits, he was enabled to transact and manage business more successfully than many who possessed more favorable opportunities. His leading principle in life was to do unto others as he would have them do unto him. As a farmer and stock dealer he did very extensive and profitable business. He had the respect and confidence of all his neighbors, and was enabled at all times to adjust all matters equitably and satisfactorily, and never was known to call upon the courts for assistance. He was always friendly to the poor and charitable to the needy. He was the personification of honesty and integrity, and his word was as good as his bond. He was a man of thoroughly temperate habits in everything, and of an unblemished moral character; and as a basis for his whole life he was a devoted Christian, one who loved and feared God and faithfully endeavored to keep his commandants. His life was a blessing to the community in which he lived, and should ever be held in grateful remembrance.

George W. Freeman.

George W. Freeman is one of the sturdy early settlers of McLean county. He is a man whose word is now, and always has been, as good as a government bond.

He was born in Oswego, N.Y., December 27, 1835. When he was four years of age his family moved to Wayne county, N.Y. When 21 years of age he started West to better his condition, and with no special destination, he located at Findlay, Ohio, and engaged in railroading. November 14, 1850, near Findlay, Ohio, he married Miss Martha Anderson, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 11th of April, 1829. In 1853 Mr. Freeman went across the plains to California with an ox team, leaving his wife and two children in Ohio. He returned in two years, and then, with his wife and children, moved to Illinois, and settled in Randolph township, in McLean county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have eight children living and three dead. The surviving children are: Mrs. Josephine Labar, of Wichita, Kans.; Douglas C., of Funk's Grove, Ill.; John A., of DeWitt county, Ill.; Schuyler B., of Bureau county, Ill.; George McClellan, of Bloomington, Ill.; Owen C., of Waukegan, Ill.; Calvin A., of Randolph, McLean county, Ill., and Fred V., of Chicago, Ill.

George W. Freeman and his wife are active, devoted, and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church; and Mr. Freeman is a member of Bloomington Lodge No. 43, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Freeman joined the Methodist church when fourteen years of age, and he has been a Mason for over forty years.

For many years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of McLean County, and has held other offices of trust and responsibility.

In politics he is a Democrat, but he is in no sense a partisan. As a citizen, he is most highly esteemed and regarded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and his advice and counsel is often sought by those who know him best.

By industry and thrift he has acquired about 500 acres of rich Illinois farm land, besides other property, and he is a good citizen.

La Fayette Funk.

La Fayette Funk, Shirley, the son of Isaac Funk, was born at Funks Grove January 20, 1834. He was brought up on his father's farm; was educated in the country schools; one year at the Illinois Wesleyan, and graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan in 1858. January 12, 1864, he married Elizabeth Pallin, of Clark county, Ohio, and has two children living, Eugene D., and DeLoss. He was a member of the General Assembly—House, 1882-3, and Senate, 1883 to 1887. Member of the State Board of Agriculture for fourteen years; president of the Illinois World's Fair Commission in 1893, and of the Board of Supervisors for nine years. Mr. Funk has a model farm of some 2,000 acres, and farm residence at Shirley, is one of the most successful farmers in the county, and a popular, courteous, educated gentleman.

James Goodheart.

James Goodheart, son of Wm. R. Goodheart, who came to McLean county in 1824, was born in Old Town, March 30, 1830, and in 1834 came with his parents to Bloomington, where he has ever since resided. His father was a Scotchman, and, like the race, has always been a man of decided convictions. At an early age he joined the Methodist Church, of which he has ever since been a consistent and devoted member. He has always been a strong temperance man and took a leading part in Bloomington's first whisky war in 1854. He was also a consistent anti-slavery man from his early manhood. In June, 1862, he helped organize the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and served during its entire term. He was sheriff of McLean county 1874 to 1878. He was married to Miss Catherine Fordyce and has eight children.

James Gilmore.

James Gilmore, farmer, Gridley, and of English-Irish descent, was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 20, 1803. Moved to Money Creek in 1835, where he resided until 1850, when he moved to Gridley township, where he lived until his death, 1867. Mr. Gilmore received the limited education of the frontier of his boyhood, but he was a man of sound common sense, good judgment, imperturbable good humor and incorruptible integrity. He was a great favorite with Judge David Davis, who for years had Mr. Gilmore regularly in attendance on the court as a juror. One particular nail in the court room was recognized as Mr. Gilmore's property. One morning L. E. Rucker, bailiff of the court, hung his hat on Mr. Gilmore's nail. When Mr. Gilmore came in he took Mr. Rucker's hat off the nail and put his on. Mr. Rucker started to replace his hat but Judge Davis stopped him, saying, "Mr.

Rucker, that is Mr. Gilmore's nail, been his for a long time, for a good many years." He was a large athletic man, about six feet high, weighing about two hundred pounds, florid complexion, the embodiment of bon homie and good nature.

John Graham.

John Graham, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1809. He was married in 1829 to Rachel Kennedy, of Rockbridge county, Va.; he came to Illinois in 1856, first settling on a farm in McLean county, east of Lexington; moved to Bloomington in 1860; later moved to Chenoa, where he died on April 27, 1891.

Mr. Graham was a man of many sterling qualities. In the days of slavery a radical Abolitionist, and "underground railroad" worker. A man of avowed convictions, and never afraid to express them. He was elected one of the supervisors of this county, and also assessor of Chenoa township. He died in his 83d year, honored and respected by all who knew him.

His children surviving him are as follows: Joseph B. Graham, Emily McColm, Margaret Baird, James B. Graham, Rush W. Graham, all of Kansas; Lyman M. Graham, of Bloomington, and S. C. Graham, of California; also two sons by a second wife, A. J. Graham, of Gilman, Ill., and Albert Graham, of Montana. Three of the above sons were in the War of the Rebellion.

Henry C. Greenman.

Henry C. Greenman was born in 1829, in Dawson township, McLean county, Ill.; he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, August 20, 1862; was killed in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862. He was the first man killed belonging to the Ninety-fourth.

Adam Guthrie.

Adam Guthrie, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born at Circleville, Ohio, March 10, 1825, and came with his parents to Bloomington in September, 1826. He learned the trade of a plasterer. In 1849 he married Miss L. L. Butler. He served eight months in the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. He served as township assessor from 1865 to 1881, and in 1870 took the United States census in district seven. He is the standard authority in all things of the olden times, his information being remarkably full and his recollection very accurate.

Joseph Hallett.

Joseph Hallett, the son of James M Hallett and Lydia S. Hallett, was born in West Chinnock, Somersetshire, England, on the 9th day of May, 1843. He attended a private school in England until the summer of 1852, when his parents came to this country, landing in New York on the 2d of October of the same year and went direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended the public school at Walnut Hills, Ohio. In 1857 he came with his parents to Bloomington, Ill., and attended the old First ward school here in this city. In 1861 he enlisted in the first company organized—Captain Harvey's Company K, Eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers—and went as far as Springfield, Ill., where, owing to the large number enlisted, the company were lined up according to size and those on the left of the company were cut off and sent home. After the battle of Bull Run he re-enlisted in Company B of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, in which he served until the 16th of December, 1865. During his term of service he participated in the engagements with his regiment, helped in the construction of the Swamp Angel that surprised the citizens of Charleston, S. C., and participated in the siege of Morris Island, S. C. He was wounded in the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., on the 16th of May, 1864, and was present to help check Lee's advance on the morning of the 9th of April, 1865, which was followed by General Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Va. After his return home he studied medicine and later graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery since.

William D. Hallett.

William D. Hallett, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of the three sons of James M. Hallett and Lydia S. Hallett (*nee* Davey), of Somersetshire, England. William D. and Joseph Hallett at first enlisted in Company K, of the Eighth Illinois, under Captain Harvey, the first company to respond from this county to the call for 75,000 troops at the breaking out of the Rebellion. In this enlistment they got no farther than Springfield, Ill. At that time William D. was nineteen years old, and Joseph was seventeen. They were not accepted because the company had more men than the army regulations would permit to belong to a company; therefore they returned to Bloomington and remained until August 12, 1861, when William D. re-enlisted in Company B, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, for three years or during the war. During the time he was at home, word was received from James M. Hallett, Jr., who was then fifteen years of age, that he had enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, which was made up largely at Camp Dennison, Ohio, near Cincinnati. He, too, had enlisted for three years or during the war, so that all three sons were then enlisted as volunteers in defense of their adopted country. The subject of this sketch was severely wounded in the hip on the 20th of May, 1864, in the battle of Wier Bottom Church, Va., where the Western Brigade, composed of the Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh Regiments, Ohio Volunteers, the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, made a gallant charge, captured the enemy's works, and brought in General Walker as one of their prisoners.

He participated in the various engagements with his regiment until he was

wounded, and later was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. He is now an invalid, the result of exposure during the service. Although a great sufferer he is cheerful, and is deeply interested in all the leading topics of the day, both state and national. He has been blind for about eleven years, and confined to his bed for the past five years.

William H. Harvey.

William H. Harvey, Captain Company K, Eighth Illinois Voluneer Infantry, was born February 3, 1828. He came to Bloomington from Greencastle, Ind., in the early fifties and engaged in the business of baker. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and a man of most excellent character, highly esteemed by all. He was a member of Remembrance Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., having passed through the chairs a Past Grand. He was an anti-slavery man, and on the breaking out of the rebellion the public instinctively turned to him to lead its first company. Monday, April 15, 1861, the people of Bloomington gathered at the Court House. Harvey called for volunteers for a company. In a few minutes a full company was organized. Harvey was elected its captain. He diligently drilled the company until it was called into the service. After the three months' service the company was reorganized, Harvey still being Captain. It was engaged in the siege of Fort Donelson, where Captain Harvey behaved gallantly. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, it was in the thickest of the fight. Its Colonel was in command of the brigade, its Lieutenant-Colonel was absent sick, the Major a prisoner, and the Senior Captain was early in the first days' fight wounded and obliged to leave the field, the command then devolved on Captain Harvey, who gallantly lead the regiment until 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when he received a shot through the body and was instantly killed. His body was brought home and received a public burial. In this battle the Eighth lost in killed, wounded, and missing 132 out of 478.

Franklin Henderson.

Franklin Henderson, farmer, Towanda, whose parents came from Ohio to this state in 1817, was of Scotch-Irish and Dutch descent, born in Green county, Illinois, September 15, 1828. Married Sarah A. Metcalf, August 11, 1851; moved to Towanda in 1857 and engaged in farming, stock raising and grain dealing; for ten years a member of the Board of Supervisors, during four years of which time he was chairman of that body, for which position he was admirably fitted by his intelligence, thorough knowledge of county business, integrity, firmness, and courtesy. He was a Democrat until the first Lincoln campaign, when he cast his first Republican vote and after that was one of that party's trusted leaders and advisers in McLean county. He was a practical man and was one of the first in the county to use tile for farm drainage, having thoroughly tiled his farm as early as 1872. At the age of eleven years he joined the Methodist Church, of which he was ever after a consistent member. Died at Bloomington, August 2, 1890, leaving his wife and four sons, George A., Frank R., Edwin I., Harry M., and one daughter, Effie, surviving him.

George T. Heritage.

George T. Heritage, Captain Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was born in Deddington, Oxfordshire Eng., September 26, 1834. When a small boy he emigrated with his father to Canada, where he learned the carriage-maker's trade. He came to Bloomington in 1856, and after a trip to Canada, to Pike's Peak, and Utah, he returned to Bloomington, where he has ever since resided. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—three months' service—and on his discharge helped raise Company B, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, of which Company he served as Orderly-Sergeant until May 26, 1862, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant and on August 30, 1862, to Captain. While home on a veteran furlough he married Miss Catherine McAllister. He returned with his regiment to the front, when, by seniority of rank, he commanded the regiment until the battle of Darbytown Cross Roads, Va. October 13, 1864, he received a flesh-wound through the right side but did not relinquish command until he received a severe wound, being shot through the left shoulder, the ball penetrating through to the other shoulder. He was sent to the hospital where he remained nine weeks, when he returned to the regiment, when, being unfit for active duty, he was mustered out of the service. When he went into the battle of Darbytown Cross Roads, his time of enlistment had expired and his discharge papers had arrived at the regimental headquarters, but he voluntarily went into the fight saying to the Adjutant if he got out all right he would take his discharge, and if he did not he might get a final discharge without the aid of any papers. Captain Heritage was a thorough soldier, a fine disciplinarian. The regimental historian, Surgeon Clark, says: "The Company ever maintained a high order of discipline, especially after Captain Heritage was called to the command. It was always ready and willing for duty, and in its performance evinced those sterling qualities that gave it the name of 'Old Reliable.'" After in a measure recovering his health he resumed his old trade, but for several years he has been unable to do any manual labor. He has four children, John A., Susie B., George T., and Christina.

Capt. Cleon L. Hills.

Capt. Cleon L. Hills, born October 17, 1861, at Washington C. H., Fayette county, Ohio. Came to McLean county in 1871 and to Bloomington in the fall of 1880; married to Margaret L. Mills, of Arrowsmith, Ill., June 1; in dry goods business from 1880 to about 1893, then assistant City En-

gineer until November, 1898; now in hotel business (Hills House). Enlisted in Illinois National Guard July 5, 1883, and was promoted from First Sergeant to First Lieutenant, October 22, 1888, and still holds that rank, now being the ranking First Lieutenant in the state; infantry service from enlistment until June 1, 1890, when company was changed to Troop B, cavalry squadron. Entered United States volunteer service as Captain Troop B, First Illinois Cavalry, April 26, 1898, in Spanish-American war, and served until regiment was mustered out, October 11, 1898.

Patrick Hopkins.

Patrick Hopkins was born June 7, 1799, in Sussex county, Delaware. In 1806 the Hopkins family moved to Kentucky and thence to Indiana, and in 1830 to McLean county, Illinois. Notwithstanding he had had only forty days schooling, he was a very intelligent man, of sound judgment, and quick perceptions, which made him a favorite juryman with Judge David Davis while he was circuit judge. Mr. Hopkins had sat as a juryman in all the places in this county where the circuit court was held, including the three court houses and the basement of the Baptist church, where the court was held while the present court house was being built. Mr. Hopkins died February 21, 1874.

Josiah Horr.

Josiah Horr, farmer, Supervisor, Dawson, of Puritan descent, was born October 9, 1807, in Lewis county, N.Y. In 1836 he moved to McLean county. October 28, 1830, he married Temperance Cheney. For many years he was a justice of the peace and postmaster. He was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, of which he was a leader in his township. He was a member of the first Board of Supervisors, and several times after. He died February 20, 1888.

Elijah Horr.

Elijah Horr, farmer, merchant, banker, a descendant of the Puritan fathers. He was born at Denmark, N. Y., November 16, 1826; came to Bloomington in 1836; was in business for several years with his brother-in-law, A. C. Wasburn, afterwards engaged in farming near Bloomington, then returned to Bloomington and again engaged in mercantile business; was for many years a director of, and at the time of his death, the president of the Third National Bank of Bloomington. During the erection of the present court house he was the resident member of the building committee of the Board of Supervisors, and gave much of his time to the active superintendency of the work in which not a dollar of the people's money was squandered or wasted.

Charles Edward Hovey.

Charles Edward Hovey, of Washington, D.C., was born in Thetford, Orange county, Vt., April 23, 1827; father, Alfred Hovey; mother, Abigail Howard; was graduated from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in the class of 1852; was president of the State Normal University of Illinois from October, 1857, to June, 1861, when the slaveholders began rebellion; volunteered for the war, from McLean county, Ill., August 9, 1861; was chosen Colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry, August 29, 1861; was commissioned Colonel by Governor Yates, to rank from August 15, 1861; was promoted to Brigadier-General September 5, 1862, for "the way he managed" the engagement at Hill's plantation, near Cache River, Ark., July 7, 1862, and for "ability as an officer," and to Major-General, by Brevet, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in battle, particularly at Arkansas Post January 11, 1863," where he was twice wounded; resided, since the war, in Washington, D.C., engaged in the practice of law; has held the office of School Trustee for the District of Columbia; was married to Harriette Farnham Spofford October 9, 1854; has two sons living, Alfred, of Mt. Idaho, Idaho, and Richard, of New York city. General Hovey died in Washington, November 17, 1897.

Joseph G. Howell.

Mr. Joseph G. Howell was born, September 1, 1838, at Reno, Bond county, Illinois. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and young Howell was well brought up, but had only fair school advantages until he attended the State Normal. He was one the students who entered the State Normal University in October, 1859, at Major's Hall in Bloomington, the first day of the existence of the new institution.

Howell was a very close student, and graduated, in 1860, with great credit. He was considered the most brilliant and most promising of any of the members of the first graduating class of the Normal, and was selected as first principal of the Model School.

He was a very popular teacher, and was not only the idol of his pupils, but stood high with the members of the Normal faculty, and the State Board of Education. There was probably not a young man in the entire state who at that time gave such promise of a brilliant future in the teaching profession.

He attended a public meeting in Bloomington, the evening of the day the first call came for volunteers, in April, 1861, and was one of the first to volunteer as a private soldier in Captain Harvey's Company, K, of the Eighth. If anyone went to the war from motives of pure patriotism, it was Joseph G. Howell. His place in the Model School was taken by J. H. Burnham, who says that when Mr. Howell left town with Captain Harvey's company, the whole school could not be restrained, but flocked to the depot, and appeared broken-hearted at the loss of their favorite. He served as a private in Captain Harvey's company for the three months' service, on duty the most of the time at Cairo, Ill. During the month of July, 1861, many of the company re-enlisted for the three years' service under Capt. Harvey, who selected Howell from

entire company, as his choice for First utenant.

e was killed at the battle of Fort Don-on, in Tennessee, February 15, 1862. He s acting as a staff officer at that time l was bearing despatches.

is body was brought to Bloomington burial, and his funeral was one of the t soldiers' funerals in this city, and of the very largest ever known. His y was one of the first to be buried in soldiers' lot in Evergreen cemetery. memorial tablet to his memory has n placed in the Model School room in Normal University, which reads as ows:

> Lieut. Joseph Gideon Howell, Company K, Eighth regiment, Illinois Volunteers; Class of '60; first principal of this school; the first graduate volunteer; killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862. Friend; Teacher; Soldier; Christian. To his memory this tablet is dedicated by his fellow-Alumni; 1884.

John Edward Hunter.

John Edward Hunter was born at Saybrook, Ill., July 3, 1878. He enlisted in Troop B, First Illinois Cavalry, as a volunteer in the American-Spanish war, June 18, 1898. He was honorably discharged October 11, 1898, and two days later enlisted as a member of the Illinois National Guard, and went to Pana on riot duty. Died of typhoid-pneumonia December 10, 1898.

Almon Bingham Ives.

Almon Bingham Ives was born in Chatauqua county, N. Y., in 1816. He was one of the early pioneers of Kendall county, Ill., where, in 1836, he improved a "claim" farm, almost exactly where is now the town of Plano. Owing to ill health he gave up farming, and in 1847 was one of the first students of the Chicago Law School. He practiced at the bar of Kendall county for years, and moved with his family to Bloomington, from Oswego, in June, 1853, only one month after the Illinois Central Railroad was completed to Bloomington. He was actively employed as a land lawyer, having secured important decisions from the Supreme Court at Washington and he was engaged in many of Bloomington's most important business enterprises. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors from 1864 to 1872. When the present court house was voted for 1865 he was chairman of the board, and, on a tie vote, gave the decisive ballot in favor of the new building.

He was one of the first directors of the railroad, now known as the Lake Erie and Western, and was for many years identified with Bloomingron's political and business interests. In politics he was a Republican, and was the first man in McLean county to take steps to call a Republican meeting for the organization of voters, in 1854, and was secretary of that meeting. He died in 1887.

Henry M. Kellogg.

Henry M. Kellogg, Captain, Company C, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, Bloomington, Ill. Captain Kellogg of Puritan descent, the son of Elam Kellogg Esq., of Shelburne, Mass., was born January 10, 1834. With the ministry in view, he entered Amherst College in 1854. In 1858 he was married to Amanda S. Whiting, of Buckland, Mass., and went to Bloomington, Ill., and was for two years principal of the High School, and later associate principal of the Bloomington Female Seminary. Filled with patriotism and love for his country, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty third Illinois Volunteers. He was appointed Second Lieutenant and then First Lieutenant, and later, Captain of his company. Captain Kellogg was brave and courageous, a man of endearing qualities, excellent traits of character, and many virtues, and was beloved and respected, not only by his pupils, his comrades, and brother officers, but by all who knew him. On May 20, 1863, he fell on the battlefield, while leading on his men in the fatal assault on Vicksburg. While halted in close columns, prepared to go forward into battle, he wrote in his pocket diary: "May God give courage to our hearts, and success to our arms. To His care I commit myself. He doeth all things well. If it be thy will, O God, spare me to support and cheer my wife and boy, and comfort my aged parents. But if thou hast ordained otherwise, I fall for my country, help all to say, 'Thy will be done.' And oh, wilt thou deal kindly with my wife and child, and may we all meet and be happy with Christ our Saviour, in Heaven, our home."

Frederick J. Knorr.

Frederick J. Knorr, born at Louisville, Ky., 1868; settled in Bloomington, Ill., July 4, 1888; served eight years in Illinois National Guards; commissioned Captain of Company F, Third Infantry, July 8, 1891; resigned eighteen months later owing to business affairs; remained out of service about three years; re-enlisted in Troop B, Illinois Cavalry Squadron, October, 1896; commissioned Second Lieutenant May 20, 1898, Troop B, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Spanish-American war; was mustered out of United States service at Fort Sheridan, Ill., October 11, 1898; was ordered to Pana, Ill., October 13, 1898, to do strike duty as national guardsman; by occupation, jeweler.

Deacon Samuel Lander.

Deacon Samuel Lander, farmer, of English descent, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, January 21, 1798, and died at Bloomington, Ill., January 8, 1892. He emigrated to Illinois and settled near Bloomington in 1835, where he bought a large tract of land and farmed extensively, marketing his cattle in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Galena. In the constitutional convention of 1848 he was the colleague of Hon. David Davis, they representing McLean and Livingston counties, both voting for the provisions in the Constitution that rescued the state from the

threatened disgrace of repudiation and bankruptcy. Mr. Lander was one of the constituent members of the First Baptist church of Bloomington, of which church he was one of the deacons from its organization to his death. Adelia C. Wilson was born in Madison county, N. Y., about 1817, came to Illinois in 1842, was married to Deacon Lander in February, 1845.

Lucinda Dawson Luce.

Lucinda Dawson Luce, daughter of John Wells Dawson and Ann Dawson, was born near Old Town timber, McLean county, Ill., January 3, 1827. She was married to Dr. A. H. Luce in May, 1850, after which she lived in Bloomington, Ill., until 1895. One child, now Mrs. H. B. Smith, of Joliet, Ill., was born to them. Doctor Luce died September, 1889. Since 1895 Mrs. Luce has made her home with her daughter.

Joseph T. Martin.

Joseph T. Martin, Randolph Township, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, September 30, 1831; came with his parents to McLean county in 1835; was married to Sarah L. Rutledge March 9, 1854. On the organization of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers he enlisted in Company B, in which he served three years. On his discharge he resumed farming, and now owns a finely improved 120-acre farm in Section 1, Randolph Township. Mr. Martin has been prominent in the Grange organization and the co-operative store near his farm, which has bee a success, the only instance of a successful co-operative store in the county. For twenty years he has been a director and is now the treasurer of the Bloomington Mutual County Fire Insurance Company, the most successful co-operative effort in McLean county.

William Trabue Major.

William Trabue Major was born near Frankfort, Ky., March 1, 1790. He received a good education, and February 18, 1812, married Miss Margaret Ship, who was born August 1, 1792. In 1835 they moved to Bloomington and settled just north of the then little village at the little grove called for him Major's Grove, on what is now Walnut Hill Addition. Here he greatly prospered. He laid out several additions to Bloomington, and in 1856 he built Major's Female College, an excellent school of secondary instruction, which flourished until it was superseded by the excellent schools of the Normal University, the Wesleyan, and our public schools. He died at Bloomington July 11, 1867. His widow, who was stately, noble, both in character and appearance, survived him until May 11, 1882.

J. C McFarland.

J. C. McFarland was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1823. During his early life school advantages were limited. He began doing for himself at the early age of 16, and in 1844 removed to Monongahela City, Washington county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his health began to fail. In 1852 he returned to Monongahela City and again took up the mercantile business. He came to McLean county, Illinois, in 1856, locating at Heyworth, where he opened a general store. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted and was elected Captain of Company B, Ninety [illegible] Vol- unteer Infantry; wa [illegible] participated in ma [illegible] battles and skirmi [illegible] was mustered out a [illegible] years. He then resumed [illegible] Heyworth, continuing until 1876, when he was elected Circuit Clerk, which office he held until 1884. He is a practical business man and through industry, perseverance, and integrity has accumulated a good property. He married Miss Rebecca M. Logan of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1847. They have a family of five children living.

Susan Hines McClure.

Susan Hines McClure, mother of Mrs. Mary McClure Robb, was born December 23, 1774, in Christian county, Ky. She was married to Thomas McClure in 1790. In the spring of 1827 she removed to Stout's Grove, where she died in 1862. She was the mother of ten children.

William McCullough.

William McCullough, pioneer, sheriff, circuit clerk, soldier, was born September 11, 1812, at Flemingsburg, Ky. With his father he came to this county in [illegible] In 1832 he enlisted in the first com [illegible] from this county in the Black Hawk [illegible] was present at Stillman's defeat, and [illegible] one of the ten of the company tha [illegible] mained with Captain Covell, and [illegible] mustered out with the company. I[illegible] fall of 1840 he lost his right arm [illegible] threshing machine. In the fall of [illegible] year he was elected Sheriff of McL[illegible] county, which office he held for three [illegible] cessive terms. He was then electe[illegible] cuit Clerk, which office he held for [illegible] successive terms. When the war o[illegible] Rebellion broke out he was exempt [illegible] service by reason of having lost his [illegible] arm, the defective sight of one of his [illegible] and his age, but he could not co[illegible] himself at home when his country w[illegible] danger, and in August, 1861, he obta[illegible] the permission of President Linco[illegible] be mustered in the service as Lieu[illegible] Colonel of the Fourth Illinois Cav[illegible] William McCullough was the ide[illegible] ryman, a superb horseman, of [illegible] appearance, a full, resonant vo[illegible] hair and beard, a natural leade[illegible] a courage that feared no one; [illegible] careful of his men, he soon becam[illegible] of General Grant's most trusted o[illegible] He participated in the capture o[illegible] Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Co[illegible] and was killed in an engagement at [illegible] feyville Miss., December 5, 1862, [illegible] covering the retreat of the Union f[illegible] Just in the dusk of the evening, w[illegible] command of our rear guard the re[illegible] came up on both sides and demand[illegible] surrender. A very emphatic refusal [illegible] the reply, to which the enemy respo[illegible]

with a volley of musketry, killing Colonel McCullough instantly. Colonel McCullough was a very handsome man of medium height, compactly built, blue eyes, frank, outspoken ways, warm hearted and generous, one of the most popular officials and citizens, and efficient soldiers McLean county ever had.

Innis McKenzie.

Innis McKenzie is of Scotch descent and was born in Fort St. Johns, New Foundland, December 27, 1832. He came to McLean county, Ill., in 1862. He enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, August, 1862, and served until the discharge of the regiment. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Nicholson at Toronto, Canada, in 1868 and returned to Bloomington. He left McLean county in 1870 for Iowa. He is postmaster at Sioux Rapids and has eight children.

John McNulta.

John McNulta comes of Scotch-Irish ancestors, from the counties of Donegal, in Ireland, and Invernesshire, in Scotland, the remote male line being Northmen or Vikings, who intermarried and merged with the clan Donald. He was born in New York City, November 9, 1837; came West in 1852, and settled at Attica, Ind., and was, in 1856, employed as traveling salesman and collector for Dick & Co., wholesale tobacco dealers, traveling on a route in the western part of Indiana, and the eastern part of Illinois. In 1858, on attaining his majority, he became a member of the firm. He first came to Bloomington while traveling, in his work, in 1858, and came here to reside permanently in March, 1859.

He was made Captain of Company A, First Illinois Cavalry, May 3, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry August 20, 1862; he took command of the regiment a few days after it was mustered in, Col. William W. Orme taking command of the Brigade. Was promoted to Colonel, and afterwards brevetted Brigadier-General for "gallant and meritorious services in battle." He served with his regiment, or the command to which it belonged, and was mustered out August 9, 1865.

Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1866, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1873. With Lawrence Weldon formed the law firm of Weldon & McNulta in 1866; elected to the state Senate in 1868, and to Congress in 1872, as a Republican; renominated for Congress, and defeated in 1874. Was a delegate to and member of the Old Guard in the National Convention of 1880, and awarded a 306, or Grant medal. Was Master in Chancery four years.—1881 to 1885. Appointed receiver of what is now the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railway, known as the Clover Leaf route, in June, 1885; receiver of the Wabash railway in April, 1887; receiver of the Whisky Trust in February, 1895; receiver of the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company January 3, 1898, and receiver of the National Bank of Illinois at Chicago, January 4, 1898.

Married to Miss Laura Pelton, at Bloomington, Illinois, January 15, 1862. They have three sons and one daughter living, namely: Herbert, Robert Pelton, Donald, and Laura.

Moved to Chicago in January, 1895.

Joseph C. Means.

Joseph C. Means was born at Flemingsburg, Ky., in December, 1838, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1851. He was a member of Company B of Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, a regiment that was in the forefront of many battles, and whose members saw many hardships in camp and field. Mr. Means has upon his person the marks of rebel lead, having been wounded in the hand at the time of Grant's great charge upon the breastworks of Vicksburg on May 22, 1863. He participated in over twenty battles. He was honored by his comrades and is today honored by all who know him in private life. At present he is serving his first term as Treasurer of McLean county.

Edward Y. Miller.

Edward Y. Miller was born July 13, 1873, at Kutztown, Penn. Removed to Warren county, Ind., in 1876 and lived there until 1889. He was educated at the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Penn., where he graduated in 1892. He came to Bloomington in December, 1892. He married Miss Florence M. Geehr, of Kutztown, Penn., February 25, 1897. He enlisted in Company D, Fifth Regiment, Illinois National Guards, in June, 1894, and served during the strike of that year in Chicago, and was elected Captain February, 1896. He recruited Company D, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for the United States service in April, 1898.

Rev. George Washington Minier.

Rev. George Washington Minier was born October 8, 1813, in Bradford county, Penn. Having by great industry and economy obtained an education in a neighboring academy, he spent five or six years teaching, and came to Illinois in 1837. He helped survey the route of the Illinois Central Railroad. January 1, 1839, he married Miss Sarah Ireland. In 1847 he moved to Bloomington and opened a school for boys and girls, and in 1848 he opened the first high school exclusively for girls ever in the city. It was situated near the residence of the late Judge Scott. In 1850 he sold this school and in 1851 he removed to a farm near the present village of Minier, which was named for him. He is a devoted horticulturist, his love of trees and flowers a passion. He was vice-president of the State Agricultural Society for five years and a charter member of the American Forestry Association, and is also a member of the Universal Peace Union. For over forty years he has been a minister of the Christian Church. For half a century he has been a leader in all educational and reformatory work in Central Illinois, for which his high intelligence, noble character, persuasive manners, and enthusiasm, that years have not quenched or abated, have eminently fitted him.

Edwin H. Moore.

Edwin H. Moore, Captain Company E, Sixty-Fourth Illinois Volunteers, was born at Princeton, Mass., March 2, 1844, came with his parents to Bloomington in 1854, was educated at the public schools and Jubilee College at Peoria. December 31, 1861, he enlisted as Second Lieutenant Co. E, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteers Infantry. December 16, 1862 for gallantry and efficiency he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and February 19, 1864, to Captain, and was mustered out July 11, 1865, with the regiment. A part of the time he was on the staff of General Giles A. Smith. While General Smith was in Texas in the fall of 1865 and following winter Moore served on his staff as Major. He was married in the fall of 1868 to Miss Kate Mowers, and was killed in November, 1878, at Bridgeport, Ill., in a railroad wreck.

John O'Dea.

John O'Dea was born in Limerick, Ireland in 1835. In 1858 he was in Colorado and had his full experience in fighting Indians. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Missouri Infantry, and volunteer d f r the "forlorn hope" of May 22, 1862, a graphic account of which will be found on page 477 of this book.

George B. Okerson.

George B. Okerson was born in Juniata county, Penn., October 26, 1830, moves to Lexington in 1855, where he resided until his death, December 31, 1888. He helped organize Co. C, the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and was elected its First Lieutenant and afterwards was promoted to Captain, which office he held until the muster out of t e regiment. He was Supervisor of Lexington township 1874-5-7-8, and in 1880 was elected to the legislature. A brave soldier and useful citizen.

John Berry Orendorff.

John Berry Orendorff, farmer, was born May 3, 1827, in Blooming Grove. He was married to Nancy Jane McCain, November 18, 1847, and has had six children. Mr. Orendorff has been the Vice-President of the McLean County Historical Society since its organization. His father came to this county in 1823, and his son, Berry, having a retentive memory and a natural taste for local history, has acquired a remarkable knowledge of the pioneers which he tells in a very interesting manner

Capt. Joseph Peabody Orme.

Joseph Peabody Orme, the youngest son of William C. and Jane F. Orme, was born in Washington city, D. C., on October 6, 1839. He was educated at Georgetown College, D.C., was a great favorite with the Jesuit Fathers and very popular with all the students of that old and famous college. He was a staunch Catholic and a fervent Democrat, independent and fearless in the expression of his views on any and all subjects. His friends in college were mostly of the Southern type: he loved them all and they loved him. But when his country called in 1861, to rally around the flag, "Joe" did not hesitate—he was there, always brave and true. "All, all, everything for my flag and my country."

Early in 1861 he left Washington city for Bloomington, Ill., and entered into the law office of his eldest brother, William W. Orme (the firm name of Swett & Orme), but it was for only a very brief period. On the organization of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Joseph P. Orme was elected Captain and Charles E. Orme, his brother, Lieutenant in Company K in said regiment. This regiment was raised in McLean county by William W. Orme in seven days and he was afterward appointed Colonel, and for gallantry in service promoted to Brigadier-General.

Capt. Joseph P. Orme was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of one of his own men, immediately after the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., on the return march on December 31, 1862. He was marching by the side of his brave company when the awful bullet pierced his breast. Turning suddenly, he threw up his sword, and falling to the ground, exclaimed: "God bless you, boys!" These were the last words of one of the best, brightest, bravest young soldiers of the War of the Rebellion.

He was handsome in figure, graceful and quick in motion, of the blonde type, large, bright blue eyes, long light hair brushed back from his massive forehead, lips firm and positive. He was indeed a brilliant young man and soldier, full of ambition and enthusiasm—poetry in every thought—a charming orator, speaking with great force and beauty; there was no half-heartedness in his make-up. He was an idol to me. It is now over thirty-five years since he left the world—but his form, his face, his smile, his pleasant voice seem so near. His memory will ever be as sweet as the violets of May, and his virtues as bright and beautiful as the flag for which he gave his noble young life.

F. D. O.

Maria Dawson Paist.

Maria Dawson Paist, daughter of John Wells Dawson and Ann Dawson, was born near Buck Creek, on Pretty Prairie, Clark county, Ohio, January 1, 1817. In the fall of 1821 her parents moved to Sangamon county, Ill., and later, in the spring of 1822, to the south-eastern point of Blooming Grove, McLean county, Ill. They were accompanied by John Hendrix and family.

She lived here with her parents until 1826, when the family moved fifteen miles eastward to Old Town timber, where she was married to Owen Cheney, December 23, 1832. They went to housekeeping about one mile from the old Indian Fort. Mr. Cheney owned and operated a mill. They lived here until 1842, when Mr. Cheney entered and improved a farm just south of and adjacent to the present town of Ellsworth. When this farm (the title of which is still held in the family) was laid out, between it and Bloomington, the

Mackinaw, and Cheney Grove was a vast prairie in which wolves, deer, prairie chickens, and many kinds of game abounded.

Mr. Cheney died September 15, 1848. Five children had been born to them, two, Katherine and Edward Leander, dying in early childhood. Those now living are Mr. J. H. Cheney, Mrs. W. W. Marmon, and Mr. O. L. Cheney.

Four years later Mrs. Cheney married Mr. William Paist, and in the spring of 1853 they moved to Bloomington, Ill., Mr. Paist having bought the J. E. Parke drug store. One child, Laura, was born to them, but died in infancy. Mr. Paist died January 24, 1874.

Mrs. Paist has lived on the same ground, 307 East Washington street, for forty-six years.

Thaddeus B. Packard.

Thaddeus B. Packard, Bloomington, was born on a farm near Derby Line, Vt., came to Bloomington in 1857, enlisted as a Private in Company C, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, October 21, 1861, was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, December, 1861, O. S. at Pochahontas, Mo., in 1862, Second Lieutenant, March 2, 1863, in which office he continued to serve his country much of the time in command of his company until October 29, 1864, when, on account of ill health, he resigned from the service. He participated with gallantry in the following engagements: Doniphan, Cotton Plant, Hellena, Longueil, Siege of Vicksburg, Mechanisburg, Raid to Memphis, Raid to Meriden, Champion Hills, Bolton Station, Canton, Jackson, Hillsboro, Benton, Vaughan Station, Yazoo City, Yallabusha, and Grand Gulf. He was married to Miss Jennie Briggs.

Henry Harrison Pearson.

Henry H. Pearson, Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth New Hampshire Infantry, son of Merrill Pearson, the pioneer lumberman of Bloomington, was born near Waukegan, Ill., February 26, 1840, and removed with his parents to Bloomington in 1854. He was a hard student and a hard worker, and by the time he was twenty years old he had accumulated enough money for a three years' course at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., which he entered in 1860. The assault on the Sixth Massachusetts, in Baltimore, April 19, 1861, so stirred him that he left school, went to Washington and in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol enlisted in the Sixth. On the discharge of the Sixth he attempted to resume his studies, but the martial spirit was too strong in him and he raised Company C for the Sixth New Hampshire, and was commissioned Captain. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run and participated in the campaigns of the Ninth Army Corps on the Potomac in East Tennessee, Mississippi, and in Grant's advance on Richmond. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel October 14, 1862, and while reconnoitering the position of the enemy May 26, 1864, at North Anna, was instantly killed, thus ending a career that gave every promise of a brilliant future, for he was not merely a man of great courage—a fighter—but a student of the art of warfare, and had he lived a few days longer would have been promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment of which he had been sometime in command, being a great favorite, not only with his own command, but with his superior officers.

Sylvester Peasley.

Sylvester Peasley, farmer, supervisor, pioneer, was of Scotch descent; was born in Grayson county, Va., August 31, 1823. In 1834 he came, with his father, to this county. They were among the first in the county to improve a prairie farm. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in this county, of which party he has ever been a trusted adviser. He has spent much of his life in the itinerent work of the Baptist church. He was a member of the first Board of Supervisors of McLean county, of which board he was a member for fifteen years and chairman for two years; was postmaster of Downs twelve years—until the I., B., & W. R. R. was built and the postoffice removed to the village of Downs. He has been President for many years of the Bloomington Mutual County Fire Insurance Company, the most successful example of co-operation in the county. Mr. Peasley still lives to enjoy the ample fortune he has accumulated, and he is respected by all who know him.

Lydia E. Phillips.

Lydia E. Phillips, daughter of Mathew Robb, was born at Stout's Grove, June 15, 1828, was married to J. B. Taylor and after his death to Hiram L. Phillips, whom she survives. She owns the farm her father entered when he came to Stout's Grove, in 1827.

James Scott Pierson.

James Scott Pierson, farmer, Lexington, of Puritan ancestry, was born in Knox county, Ohio, August 7, 1821. On his mother's side he is seventh in descent from Frances Cook, who came over in the Mayflower, and on his father's the seventh from Rev. Abraham Pierson, who came over in 1639. His grandfather was a soldier in the Continental Army under Washington, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He moved to McLean county in 1853, and in 1855 he purchased the John Patton farm in section 22, Lexington township, where he still resides in the first house built in Lexington township. There was a Kickapoo Indian settlement and corn field on a part of this farm. In March, 1829, during the absence of the Indians on a hunting expedition, John Patton took up the claim, taking possession of two pole cabins, thatched with bark, belonging to the Indians, who, on their return in the early spring, threatened to kill Patton if he did not leave. He, however, made friends of the Indians by mending a broken gunstock, and they permitted him to remain.

Mr. Pierson is a Presbyterian, as were his ancestors before him, and has voted for every Republican candidate for President from Fremont to McKinley. July 30, 1846, he married Mary J. Morrison, of which marriage there survive four children, Arthur V., Mary L., wife of Dr. D. T. Douglas of Colfax, Emily A., wife of Jas. A. Bailey, New Richmond, Ind., and Sarah E. Pierson.

Alpheus Holden Pike.

Alpheus Holden Pike was born at Casco, Me., August 14, 1846. August 26, 1861, when only 15 years and 14 days old, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He was a remarkably large, well developed boy, and he shouldered his musket and did a soldier's full duty in all the terrible service of the Thirty-ninth until the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 15, 1864, when he was taken prisoner, and after eight days at Petersburg, Va., was sent to the "notorious world-known prison, Andersonville, the worst in the world's history." Thirty-five thousand Union soldiers were confined here in a stockade of about twenty-seven acres. Their sufferings from hunger, disease, lack of clothing, shelter, and pure water were indescribable, and we pass them over.

September 8, 1864, he was moved to the prison at Savannah, and on the 11th of October to Milan, Ga. October 19 orders came to send 2,000 of the sickest and worst disabled to go North. The rebel Quartermaster asked for twelve prisoners to go outside and prepare shelter for our sick, who were exposed without shelter, and Pike went out and helped prepare these shelters, and when the last of the 2,000 were taken away he was allowed to go with them. The prisoners feared they would again be sent to some other prison, but they reached Savannah, embarked on a rebel steamer, which steamed out toward the sea, feeling its way along, now steering to the right, then to the left to avoid torpedoes and other obstructions. "Yes, we were surely going home. Now we could see the ocean and Fort Pulaski in the distance. The prisoners could hardly contain themselves; they cheered and laughed and wept in turns, but still they clung to their old ragged blankets and clothes, which well begrimed with dirt and had a goodly stock of vermin. They all kept tight hold of their little old dirty tin cups, pails, wooden buckets and frying pans, and there now not far from us was a large, beautiful side-wheel steamer. * * * 'Stand by there and take the line!' was the order given by the commander on the Union boat to those on the rebel boat. This being properly done, the boats were made fast to one another, the gangway plank was thrown across from one vessel to another, and the order given for the soldiers to go forward into the other boat. They immediately made a rush, and they could hardly contain themselves, seemingly, more than they could if the vessel was going to blow up in a minute, so fearful of some new treachery if they remained another minute on that boat. No one can tell what a feeling possessed us at this moment. As each soldier stepped on the deck of the Union steamer, he turned around and threw everything but what he had on into the sea, and felt thankful to God they had no more use for those old things.

The soldiers were introduced into the large wash room prepared for the occasion, stripped, and every stitch of clothing thrown into the sea, and each one given a thorough bath, their hair well combed and each one was given a new suit throughout, from cap to shoes. Then we were given some meat and hard-tack and some coffee with sugar in it. This was the most palatable meal I ever expect to eat, though they did not give us all we wished, for fear we might injure ourselves."—From a manuscript account of Alpheus Holden Pike, given by himself, November 7, 1887.

He landed at Annapolis, Md., November 23, 1864. Here he remained, paroled not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy, until regularly exchanged when he was sent to Springfield, Ill., where he was mustered out and paid, receiving for bounty $100, and pay, $16 per month commutation of rations, and clothing for the eight months he was in prison, about $13 per month. Mr. Pike died in Chicago, November 24, 1892.

This extraordinary service of a fifteen-year old boy is deserving of more than passing notice. For three years, through the columns of a national patriotic paper, records were asked of those claiming to have been the youngest soldiers of the war, and while there were a number who served as drummer-boys or orderlies who were younger, this paper failed to find a record of any one who enlisted at the beginning of the war and carried a musket to the end, as young as Alpheus Holden Pike.

Edward M. Pike.

Edward M. Pike was born in Casco, Maine, July 1, 1838. In 1854 his father, Harrison W. Pike, came to Bloomington with his wife and seven children, where he resided until his death, June 2, 1877. He was a prominent stock dealer and real estate owner, a man of unusual energy, a successful financier, and acquired a comfortable fortune.

In 1859 the subject of this sketch entered the Illinois Normal University, where he spent two years, and in 1861 he recruited a portion of Company A, of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry known at first as the Normal Regiment. He was made Orderly or First Sergeant of that company, which contained many gifted and talented young men. He was in twelve engagements, among them the battles of Frederickton, Mo.; Cotton Plant, Ark.; Driscol's Plantation; Port Gibson; Champion Hills, Big River Bridge; Siege of Vicksburg, and others.

At Cotton Plant, July 7, 1862, he saved a cannon from being captured by the enemy, and still possesses the soldier's cap which he wore on that occasion, which shows where a bullet passed through very close to his head, as is testified to by the writer of this sketch, who was a witness to his bravery.

After serving more than the three years for which he enlisted, he returned to Bloomington, where, after serving on the police force, he was, in 1866, elected sheriff of McLean county for the term, which was then two years, after which he was Assistant Internal Revenue Collector.

He moved to Chenoa in 1869, and engaged in the lumber and coal business in company with his brothers, Noah and A. H. Pike. He has six times been a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has served nearly nine terms as President of the Chenoa Board of Education.

He carried on an extensive tile factory at Chenoa for several years, during which time he patented a valuable brick and tile kiln, which has been largely introduced in this country, and has been even used in foreign lands. His prominence in this line of industry and his business capacity has been the means of his being seven times chosen President of the Illinois Clay Workers Association, as well as at various times holding prominent positions in the National Brick Makers Association.

He was married July 28, 1869, to Miss Eunice Fugate, of Bloomington, and has two children, Edward Scott and Eunice Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. Pike are active workers in the cause of temperance and members of the Congregational Church at Chenoa, Ill.

Ezra M. Prince.

Ezra M. Prince, the seventh in descent from John Prince, a student at Oxford University, England, who, on account of liberal religious opinions, fled, in 1633, to America, and settled at Hull, Mass., was born at Turner, Me., May 27, 1831. He received his scholastic education in the common schools of his native town, Bowdoin College, and the law school of Harvard College. Having been admitted to the bar in Maine, he came to Bloomington in 1856, where he has since practiced his profession. He was four years Master in Chancery, and two years member of the Bloomington Board of Education. Together with Capt. J. H. Burnham, in March, 1892, he called the meeting that organized the McLean County Historical Society, and has, ever since its organization, been its secretary, and with the aid of Captain Burnham, has had the active superintendence of the preparation and publication of this volume; and is the author of the articles on the Black Hawk War, McLean County in the Mexican War, Dr. John F. Henry, Gen. William Ward Orme, and Gen Giles A. Smith. July 2, 1866, he married Barbara M. Müller, and has had five children, Leonard M., a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, who died November 1, 1895; Grace, who died in early childhood, and Robert T., Edward P., and Horace F., still living. A Unitarian in religion, a Republican in politics.

Leonard Morton Prince.

Leonard Morton Prince, son of Ezra M. and Barbara M. Prince, of English-German descent, was born at Bloomington May 4, 1867. He was educated in the ward schools of Bloomington, from which he graduated at the age of 12; in the high school of the Normal University, of which he was a graduate; the Wharton School of Finance University of Pennsylvania, which he attended one year, and the National Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated June, 1893, and was assigned to Co. H. Second United States Infantry, of which company he was put in immediate command, where he displayed such powers of command that on his death, two years later, General Brooke called him the most promising young man of his age in the United States army. In West Point he was the organizer of the foot ball team, and shortly after he joined his regiment, he organized the regimental gymnasium, and was given charge of the regimental athletic training. While practicing in the gymnasium he received an injury in his left side which resulted in his death November 1, 1895. He was married Nov. 14, 1894, to Miss Katharine Rinehart, who, together with their son, Leonard Morton, born September 26, 1895, survive him. He was a ready speaker, a writer of promise, several of whose stories of army life were published in the magazine.

John W. Rider.

John W. Rider, private, Co. A, First Illinois Cavalry, was born at Sparta, Ohio, in 1840. Moved to Old Town in 1852; educated in the common schools; raised on a farm; enlisted in Company A, First Illinois Cavalry, May 3, 1861. While acting as infantry and repulsing the charge of the enemy, September 18, 1861, at the siege of Lexington, Mo., he was mortally wounded, having been shot through the right groin. He was removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he died a few days after and was buried in the soldier's cemetery there. His captain, General McNulta, says: "He was a most excellent young man, a splendid specimen of physical perfection and an athlete."

Owen T. Reeves.

Owen T. Reeves was born December 18, 1829, in Ross county, Ohio. His preliminary education was completed at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1850. He engaged in teaching for several years and was admitted to the bar in Ohio in September, 1854, and the next month settled in Bloomington, Illinois, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He served the city as attorney one term, and occupied the circuit bench from March 1, 1877, to June 16, 1891, the last three years serving as a member of the appellate bench. He was one of the projectors of the railroad from Bloomington to Lafayette, Indiana, and after its completion, was its attorney until elected to the circuit bench. Since June, 1855, he has been a trustee of Illinois Wesleyan University. He drew the original charter of the Board of Education of the city of Bloomington, and served as a member of the board until

his entrance into the military service in 1862. He organized and commanded the Seventieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. In 1874, in connection with Judge R. M. Benjamin, he organized the Law Department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, with which he has been connected as one of the instructors from its beginning. Since June, 1891, he has served as dean of the department, and during that time has given much time and earnest, successful labor to the building up of the law school. This school has a standing and reputation not surpassed by any like school in the West.

He has been twice married. His present wife is a daughter of M. H. and Elizabeth Hawks and a granddaughter of W. T. Major, all early settlers of Bloomington, where she was born. He has nine living children.

Mary McClure-Robb.

Mary McClure-Robb, wife of Mathew, was born February, 1797, and died at Stout's Grove, August 23, 1878. She was a very quiet, domestic woman of strong religious feeling, and for many years a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Mathew Robb.

Mathew Robb, farmer, legislator, pioneer, born in Kentucky, July 15, 1801, married Mary McClure in August, 1821, and in the spring of 1827 moved to Stout's Grove, where he died February 24, 1870. He was the first justice of the peace there, which office he held for twelve years, and was a member of the legislature in 1846-7.

Jonathan Harvey Rowell.

Jonathan Harvey Rowell was born in Haverhill, N. H., February 10, 1833. He lived with his parents on a farm in New Hampshire and Vermont, working summers and going to school winters, until July, 1849, when he came with his parents and his seven brothers to McLean county, Illinois. He was then 16 years old, and next to the oldest of the eight boys. He taught his first school in Dry Grove, McLean county, during the first winter of his residence and afterwards taught school in the winter and worked on the farm, at the carpenter's trade, and other work during the summers, until he was 22 years of age, when he entered Eureka College, working his way, where he afterwards graduated. He was professor of mathematics in that institution at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.

In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, made up largely of the students of the College, and was commissioned First Lieutenant; was promoted to Captain May, 1862, "for meritorious service at the battle of Pittsburg Landing" (Shiloh). He participated in all the campaigns and battles in which his regiment was engaged and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service in June, 1864. During his whole service in the army he was never off duty on account of sickness, and was away from his command only twenty days, when he was home on furlough. He read law in the office of Wilder & Jussen in Chicago, and in the law department in the Chicago University, graduating valedictorian of his class, June, 1865; commenced the practice of law in the city of Bloomington in the fall of 1865 in partnership with the Hon. T. F. Tipton and the Hon. R. M. Benjamin, which partnership continued until November, 1868; was married to Maria S. Woods of Alton, October 23, 1866; the children of the marriage are Chester H., Cora M., Lawrence W., Elmer I., and Laura M.

Was states attorney of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, composed of McLean, Logan, and DeWitt counties from November, 1868, to November, 1872; was in partnership with Hon. John M. Hamilton, afterwards Governor of Illinois, from 1870 to 1882; was master in chancery of McLean county two years, and member of the Board of Education of the city of Bloomington six years; was a Garfield elector in 1880; was elected a member of the National House of Representatives in November, 1882, and was three times re-elected, serving in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses; was re-nominated by the Republican convention to the Fifty-second Congress, but in the general political upheaval of that year, with many other Republican nominees, was defeated. In the Fifty-first Congress, which contained a majority of Republicans, he was chairman of the committee on elections, and handled more important election contests than have ever been before any other Congress. In that Congress he prepared, and in connection with Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, carried through the House a complete revision of the Federal election laws. The bill (miscalled the Force bill) failed in the Senate.

As a member of Congress he was known as one of the hard working members and before the close of his service had reached a position of influence that made him one of the most valuable members of the House.

On his retirement from Congress he formed a law partnership with James S. Neville and J. P. Lindley and has since been actively engaged in the practice. He has not lost his interest in politics and never fails to make an active speaking canvass pending important elections. He is a vigorous campaign speaker and has delivered more political addresses than any other man living in McLean county.

His services have also been in general demand on 4th of July, Decoration Day and other public occasions. At 65 years of age he is still vigorous and active and capable of doing the work usually performed by much younger men.

Rolland A. Russell.

Rolland A. Russell, the present County Judge, was born in Shelby county, Ill., December 10, 1860. He was reared on the farm, attending the country school in the winters, and farming in the summers. In the spring of 1880 he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University as a student, and

graduated from the literary department in the class of '87. He worked his own way through school by teaching, and working on the farm. For two years he had charge of the Greenfield High School, where he met with marked success as a teacher. In 1889 he entered the Wesleyan Law School, graduating in the class of '91, since which time he has been located in Bloomington as an attorney. He was chairman of the McLean County Republican Central Committee in the campaign of '96, and in June, '97, was elected to fill the office of County Judge for the unexpired term. In '98 he was again nominated and elected by the Republicans of the county for a term of four years.

Dr. Herman Schroeder.

Dr. Herman Schroeder was born at Althaldensleben, Prussia, May 22, 1821; took part with the Revolutionists in the revolution of 1848, and on its suppression fled to the United States, where he studied medicine, and came to Bloomington in 1852. He soon bought land, and laid out an addition to Bloomington. In 1856 he commenced the propagation and sale of grape vines, in which he was very successful. He built the first opera house, opposite the court house, in 1866. Was president of the first coal mine in Bloomington, and perhaps first mine in the state in the prairies of the west. Started the first sausage and vinegar factory. In 1869 he erected Minerva block on North Main street. Organized the Bloomington Mænnerchor. He has always been a very active business man, accumulating a large fortune. In 1898 he gave to the Deaconess Hospital a block of land in Bloomington, valued at $6,000, to found the "Dr. Herman Schroeder Old Folks Home."

Levin P. Scrogin.

Levin P. Scrogin, farmer, Lexington, was born March 30, 1823, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and died at Lexington, Ill., February 12, 1898. In 1829 his father moved to Illinois to escape the institution of slavery, and died a year later, leaving his son an orphan, who was bound out to a hard taskmaster. When only 13 years old he joined the Baptist church, of which he ever after remained a faithful member. December 25, 1848, he married Sarah E. Holmes. He came to Lexington about 1850, where, by industry, economy and foresight, he acquired a large fortune, being at the time of his death worth a quarter of a million of dollars. He was very much interested in the cause of education; was one of the trustees of the old Chicago University and afterwards of Divinity department of the University of Chicago. He was a very strong temperance and anti-slavery man. A rugged, upright man, who performed well his part in life. His sons, Arthur J., Austin, and Charles, and his daughters, Mrs. J. E. Covey and Mrs. G. P. Englehard, survive him.

Jacob P. Shawm.

Jacob P. Shawm was born Aug 1810, in Lancaster county, Penn.; came to Bloomington in 1849. He was a hatter by trade, and went into partnership with the late John N. Larrimore, but soon gave that up, and followed painting and paper hanging. He built and owned the brick house, No. 414 East Grove street, one of the earliest brick residences in Bloomington. He was an officer in the Mexican war. When Company A, First Illinois Cavalry, was raised, although long past 45, the soldiers' limit, he enlisted in the company, and served until it was mustered out. He then enlisted in Company K, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and served until that regiment was mustered out. During the war of the Rebellion he served as scout and spy. So skillful was he in his "make up" and impersonation of the "Confed.," that he never had any trouble in passing in and out of the enemy's lines, and kept our commanders supplied with reliable information of the movements of the enemy. He died at Bloomington, March 29, 1890. His children still living are Mrs. Fannie M. Depew, of Bloomington, Mrs. Rosa Wurtsmith, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Mr. John Shawm, of St. Paul, Minn.

James Smith.

James Smith, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, farmer, Money Creek, was born in Ontario, Canada West, November 16, 1837. He came to Money Creek township in July, 1858, and from 1867 to 1889 he lived in Blue Mound township; enlisted in Company K, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers January 26, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran February 7, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, N.C., March 22, 1865; was then, and had been for twenty months, Color Sergeant of the regiment; discharged July 29, 1865. Captain King, of Company A, says James Smith in camp and on the field of battle was a model soldier, frequently taking prizes for the best soldier in the regiment.

Milton Smith.

Milton Smith, Lexington, farmer, of Welsh, Irish, and English descent; born in Franklin county, Kentucky, February 19, 1808. Moved to McLean county in 1835. Helped to build the first house in Lexington. By industry and economy he acquired a large landed property. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in this county and was repeatedly elected one of the County Commissioners who then transacted the county business. In 1857, when the State Normal University was located, he was one of the commissioners and voted for the $70,000 subscription by the county which secured the location of the University at Normal. Mr. Smith married Lydia Ann Goddard, November 23, 1837. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church. He died at Lexington, February 12, 1888, loved and respected by all who knew him.

graduated from the literary department in the class of '87. He worked his own way through school by teaching, and working on the farm. For two years he had charge of the Greenfield High School, where he met with marked success as a teacher. In 1889 he entered the Wesleyan Law School, graduating in the class of '91, since which time he has been located in Bloomington as an attorney. He was chairman of the McLean County Republican Central Committee in the campaign of '96, and in June, '97, was elected to fill the office of County Judge for the unexpired term. In '98 he was again nominated and elected by the Republicans of the county for a term of four years.

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Dr. Herman Schroeder was born at Althaldensleben, Prussia, May 22, 1821; took part with the Revolutionists in the revolution of 1848, and on its suppression fled to the United States, where he studied medicine, and came to Bloomington in 1852. He soon bought land, and laid out an addition to Bloomington. In 1856 he commenced the propagation and sale of grape vines, in which he was very successful. He built the first opera house, opposite the court house, in 1866. Was president of the first coal mine in Bloomington, and perhaps first mine in the state in the prairies of the west. Started the first sausage and vinegar factory. In 1869 he erected Minerva block on North Main street. Organized the Bloomington Männerchor. He has always been a very active business man, accumulating a large fortune. In 1888 he gave to the Deaconess Hospital a block of land in Bloomington, valued at $6 0 . to found the "Dr. Herman Schroeder Old Folks Home."

Levin P. Scrogin.

Levin P. Scrogin, farmer, Lexington, was born March 30, 1823, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and died at Lexington, Ill., February 12, 1898. In 1829 his father moved to Illinois to escape the institution of slavery, and died a year later, leaving his son an orphan, who was bound out to a hard taskmaster. When only 13 years old he joined the Baptist church, of which he ever after remained a faithful member. December 25, 1848, he married Sarah E. Holmes. He came to Lexington about 1850, where, by industry, economy and [illegible], he acquired a large fortune, [illegible] at the time of his death worth a quarter of a million of dollars. He was very much interested in the cause of education; was one of the trustees of the old Chicago University and afterwards of Divinity department of the University of Chicago. He was a very strong temperance and anti-slavery man. A rugged, [illegible] man, who performed well his part in life. His sons, Arthur J., Austin, and Charles, and his daughters, Mrs. J. E. Covey and Mrs. G. P. Englehard, survive him.

Jacob P. Shawm.

Jacob P. Shawm was born Aug 1810, in Lancaster county, Penn.; ca Bloomington in 1849. He was a hat trade, and went into partnership the late John N. Larrimore, but soon that up, and followed painting and p hanging. He built and owned the b house, No. 414 East Grove street, on the earliest brick residences in Bloomi ton. He was an officer in the Mexi war. When Company A, First Illin Cavalry, was raised, although long pa 45, the soldiers' limit, he enlisted in th company, and served until it was mu tered out. He then enlisted in Compan K, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, an served until that regiment was mus tered out. During the war of the Rebellion he served as scout and spy. So skillful was he in his "make up" and impersonation of the "Confed.," that he never had any trouble in passing in and out of the enemy's lines, and kept our commanders supplied with reliable information of the movements of the enemy. He died at Bloomington, March 29, 1890. His children still living are Mrs. Fannie M. Depew, of Bloomington, Mrs. Rosa Wurtsmith, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Mr. John Shawm, of St. Paul, Minn.

James Smith.

James Smith, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, farmer, Money Creek, was born in Ontario, Canada West, November 16, 1837. He came to Money Creek township in July, 1858, and from 1867 to 1889 he lived in Blue Mound township; enlisted in Company K, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers January 26, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran February 7, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, N.C., March 22, 1865; was then, and had been for twenty months, Color Sergeant of the regiment; discharged July 29, 1865. Captain King, of Company A, says James Smith in camp and on the field of battle was a model soldier, frequently taking prizes for the best soldier in the regiment.

Milton Smith.

Milton Smith, Lexington, farmer, of Welsh, Irish, and English descent; born in Franklin county, Kentucky, February 19, 1808. Moved to McLean county in 1835. Helped to build the first house in Lexington. By industry and economy he acquired a large landed property. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in this county and was repeatedly elected one of the County Commissioners who then transacted the county business. In 1857, when the State Normal University was located, he was one of the commissioners and voted for the $70,000 subscription by the county which secured the location of the University at Normal. Mr. Smith married Lydia Ann Goddard, November 23, 1837. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church. He died at Lexington, February 12, 1888, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Shelton Smith.

Shelton Smith, farmer, lawyer, Lexington, of Scotch descent, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., February 27, 1825. In 1834 the Smith family came to the Henline settlement in Mackinaw timber, where they bought a claim and commenced farming. November 16, 1851, he married Melinda Powell. He moved to Lexington about and practiced law for some years, but of late years has retired from all business except looking after his own estate.

William M. Smith.

William M. Smith was born near Frankfort, Ky., May 23, 1827. Thirteen years of his boyhood was spent in his native place, during which time he obtained the elements of a rudimentary education, by attending the neighboring schools. Later his father moved to St. Louis county, Mo., where he worked on a farm, attending school during the winter months, until nineteen years old. At this time he came to Selma or Pleasant Hill, and made his home with his uncle, Milton Smith, in whose employ he remained for three years, farming at ten and twelve dollars per month. In 1849, having saved from his wages $102.50 he entered forty acres of land at $1.25 per acre. Later he bought another forty acres of land, and thus he continued to buy land, according to his ability, till he had secured in all about eight hundred acres.

In 1857 he established himself in the mercantile business in Lexington, continuing his farming and agricultural pursuits, and engaging extensively in the breeding of Short-Horn cattle, in which he took pride in having the best that could be produced. In 1866 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and served in that body three terms. The last term he was chosen to fill the position of Speaker.

He was appointed Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner under Governor Cullom, being a member of that board eight consecutive years and its president for six years. He was always an ardent Republican and the leader of his party in his own town. He was a member of the Methodist Church and a liberal contributor, not only to his own church but all the churches, and his heart and pocketbook were always open to the cry of the needy. He married Miss Nancy Hopkins, daughter of Patrick Hopkins and granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Bartholomew, of Tippecanoe fame. To them one child was born, Emily. Mr. Smith was a most genial, whole-souled man, faithful in every relation of life. He died March 25, 1886, his greatest legacy being his spotless reputation.

Jacob Spawr.

Jacob Spawr was born January 24, 1802, in West Moreland county, Penn., of German descent. In 1826 he came to McLean county in company with the Cox and Guthrie families. December 3, 1826, he married Mrs. Eliza Ann Trimmer. He moved to Lexington in 1836, where he for many years kept a hotel, having such guests as Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, Judge Logan, and others, of whom he tells many entertaining stories.

Eliza J. Stansberry.

Eliza J. Stansberry, daughter of Mathew Robb, was born in Indiana, May 30, 1823, came to Stout's Grove in 1827, was married to Edward Mathews, who died in 1863, and after his death, in 1865, to Abraham Stansberry.

Dr. A. E. Stewart.

Dr. A. E. Stewart, born in Randolph in 1834, educated at Illinois Wesleyan University; studied medicine with Dr. Harrison Noble; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in 1858; served three years as a surgeon of Ninety-fourth Illinois; complimented for efficiency in a special order by Major-General Herron at Brownsville, Tex., in 1864; retired from practice on account of ill health in 1865; elected member of legislature in 1872-4 and re-elected in 1874-6.

William E. Stevens.

William E. Stevens, a gentleman in the prime of life, and a highly respected resident of Bloomington, is now employed as foreman for J. M. Fordice in the lumber business, with which he has been connected since his return from the army in 1864.

Mr. Stevens was born in Macon county, this state, on the 3rd of August, 1842, and is the son of James B. and Letitia (Saterfield) Stevens, the father a native of the state of New York, and the mother of Whiteside county, Ill. James B. Stevens came to Macon county, Ill., when a lad of seven years, with his father, Joseph, who was a native of New York, and engaged in farming pursuits.

The family of Joseph Stevens consisted of nine children, of whom James B., the father of our subject, was the youngest. He was reared on his father's farm and learned the carpenter's trade, following the two pursuits through his life, and latterly engaged as a contractor and builder. He removed from Macon to McLean county in 1844, and located in Bloomington, where he passed the balance of his days, his death occurring in 1871. The mother of our subject had preceded her husband to the better land three years before, in 1868. Their family of six children were: William E., our subject; Harriet, Mrs. Chester Smith of Bloomington; [illegible], Mrs. Owens of Woodford county; Charles, of Springfield, Ill.; Leonard, of [illegible], Texas; and Walter, of Washburn, Ill.

William E. Stevens received a fair education in the common schools, and remained with his parents until the opening of the Rebellion. He then enlisted as a Union soldier, in June, 1861, as a member of Company D, Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service three years and one month.

With his comrades he participated in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the fur-

ther engagements of that campaign, and at the expedition along Deer Creek, was taken prisoner, on the 22nd of March, 1863, being paroled in April following. Before being taken by the enemy, however, he had personally captured the son of Senator Clark, of the Confederacy, a native of Mississippi, whom General Sherman held as hostage until our hero was paroled.

On the 9th of October, following his parole young Stevens reported for duty at Memphis, and joined his comrades in the march to Chattanooga, where he arrived two days before the battle of Mission Ridge. He participated in this, and then with his regiment followed the Tennessee Valley to Knoxville for the purpose of relieving General Burnside, after which they returned and went into winter quarters at Larkinsville, Ala.

In May following they started for Georgia, and subsequently participated in the engagements at Ringold, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Kingston, Dallas, New Hope Church, and Big Shanty.

This practically wound up the military career of our subject, and on the 13th of May, 1864, with his comrades he started for home. He had the pleasure, likewise, of escorting his prisoner, George Scott, who was one of the Confederates that captured him March 22, 1863, from Big Shanty to Nashville, Tenn., and derived great satisfaction from this episode of his war experience. After his discharge at St. Louis, on the 4th of July, 1864, Mr. Stevens returned to Bloomington, and, as heretofore stated, engaged in the lumber business.

In 1868 William E. Stevens was united in marriage with Miss Anna B. White, who was born in Ohio, and was the daughter of David C. and Lavina White, natives of Ohio and Maine, respectively. Of this union there were born six children, Grace L., Olive L., Guy L., Cora L., Florence L., and William E. Their residence is located at No. 903 West Mulberry street, where they are enjoying all the comforts of life and the society and friendship of numbers of friends.

Politically Mr. Stevens uniformly votes the Republican ticket, and socially is a member in good standing of the G. A. R.

Henry W. Stillhamer.

Henry W. Stillhamer, contractor, soldier, Bloomington, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, December 28, 1843. Came to United States in 1846, in the fall of which year his father died at Newcastle, in Logan county; came to Bloomington in the spring of 1847; worked on farm until July 25, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Illinois Infantry. In July, 1864, re-enlisted in same company, and took part in every battle, march, and skirmish, including Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Holly Spring, and Oxford campaign, Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely. After his discharge from the army, followed contracting and building; was elected to City Council, from which he resigned to go West, but returned to Bloomington after an absence of three years, the last ten years has been eng the lumber and coal business at N In October, 1895, he lost his left . an accident while rebuilding the church at Normal. Has two sons liam H., who is in business wit father, and Arthur G. who is a te at the Illinois Wesleyan University.

John M. Stipp.

John M. Stipp, farmer, Arrowsmi born in Indiana November 3, 1842; cam to McLean county in 1852; was a memb of Company K, Eighth Illinois Volunteer three months' service; Company A, Firs Illinois Cavalry, and Company F, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, of which last regiment he was the color bearer. September 15, 1865, in presenting to him a commission awarded to him by the Government after his discharge, General McNulta wrote him a letter, in which he said: "Your gallant conduct at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, the siege of Mobile, and other places, has won for you the admiration of the bravest of your comrades. Your three years' service, bearing the colors of the Ninety-fourth Illinois, entitles you to a place in the hearts of our people. To you much credit is due for your noble action upon that bloody field of Prairie Grove, when you moved to the front with our standard, and met the advancing enemy with only a dozen of your comrades," etc.

George W. Stubblefield.

George W. Stubblefield, Bloomington; son of John Stubblefield; born January 2, 1849; married Betty Savery Stewart, June 6, 1888; proprietor of Wait's Hotel; state senator; moving spirit in establishing Deaconess Hospital in Bloomington; public spirited, active in all that tends to improve Bloomington.

John Stubblefield.

John Stubblefield, Bloomington, farmer, born June 4, 1820, in Fayette county, Ohio; son of Robert Stubblefield; came with his parents to Funk's Grove in December, 1824. December 1, 1842, he married Ellisannah Howser. She died March 3, 1895. In 1844 he bought his first land, forty acres, of the government. He has increased his lands to 2,000 acres. Has been school treasurer twenty-five years, school director six years, and Supervisor of Funks Grove for six years. In 1867 while the court house was being built he was one of the Court House Commissioners.

Phineas M. Stubblefield.

Phineas M. Stubblefield, Bloomington son of John Stubblefield; born October 25, 1851; married Mattie B. Willerton, at Danvers, February 27, 1879; lived on farm until November, 1894; moved to Bloomington, appointed Deputy County Treasurer, in 1894; reappointed in 1898.

Robert Stubblefield.

t Stubblefield, born in county of , state of Virginia, November 23, d died Wednesday, June 8, 1870; l War of 1812 in his nineteenth narried, April 14, 1814, to Miss Sarah of Ohio, who died December 13, 1821. y 29, 1822, was again married to Miss hy Funk, sister of his first wife; d to Illinois in 1824; was a soldier in ar of 1812 and in the Rebellion. Died 8, 1870.

Thomas F. Tipton.

omas F. Tipton, lawyer, born in nklin county, Ohio, August 29, 1833; ved with his parents to McLean county 1844, where his father died the next ar. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 d practiced at Lexington until 1862, ien he removed to Bloomington. He as State's Attorney in 1866-7; was judge the Circuit Court from 1870 to 1877. In 76 he was elected member f Congress. gain Circuit Judge from 1891 to 1897. In 856 he was married to Miss Mary J. Strayer.

Thomas W. Tipton.

Thomas W. Tipton, son of Judge Thomas F. and Mary J. Tipton, was born on a farm in McLean county, August 20, 1875, graduated in the Normal High School in 1895, having previously attended one year at the Illinois Wesleyan University, graduated at the Bloomington Law School in 1897, and became a partner of his father in the practice of the law. On the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he enlisted in Company G, First Illinois Cavalry, of which company he was elected Second Lieutenant. He was the only lawyer from McLean county in the service during the Spanish War. While in the service he was married to Miss Alice Searles. Since his discharge he has resumed the practice of the law with his father.

William Van Gundy.

William Van Gundy, merchant, Ellsworth; born in Ross county, Ohio, June 8, 1836; came to Dawson township, McLean county, October 8, 1853; First Lieutenant Company D, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers and Second Lieutenant Company B, One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois. Since 1872 engaged in merchandising and grain business at Ellsworth. In 1885, he, with other leading citizens of the neighborhood, organized the Old Settler's Association of Eastern McLean county, whose yearly meetings near Ellsworth have been the most successful of any similar gathering in the state. At different times he has held nearly all the town offices as supervisor, town collector, clerk, school director, treasurer, and trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

Sain Welty.

Sain Welty was born near Somerset, Ohio, January 19, 1853; the latter part of that year, with his parents, moved to this State, and lived on a farm in Marshall county until he graduated from the Illinois Wesleyan University, classical course, in 1881. In 1883 he graduated from Yale Law School at the head of his class, thereby winning the Marshall Jewell prize. He moved to Bloomington in 1883, and in 1884 formed a partnership with his present associate, John A. Sterling, for the practice of law. He was City Attorney for Bloomington for two and one-half terms, and in 1897 was appointed Master in Chancery of McLean county, Ill. He married Miss Gertrude Ball, of Marshall county, and of this union there is one child, Bessie, who is now in the Sophomore class of the Illinois Wesleyan University.

Henry West.

Henry West, farmer, Supervisor, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, February 15, 1804. His father was of English and Welsh descent and his mother of Scotch. At the age of 15 he was thrown on his own resources, at 17 he began to learn the trade of blacksmith, and at 20 married Mary Liter. After having become an expert smith he went into farming, stock raising and trading. In March, 1831, he moved to McLean county, locating about one mile south-east of the old Indian Fort at Old Town. Here he bought land and again engaged in farming and stock raising, at which he was very successful. He took an active part in securing township organization, the town where he lived being named for him. Was Supervisor of West township for several years and took an active and honorable part in its work, especially in sustaining our soldiers and their families during the War of the Rebellion. But his greatest service as a public man was to his own township. A number of efforts were made to sell the school lands of West township, beginning at a time when they would have brought only a few dollars an acre. Mr. West vigorously opposed these efforts and prevented the sale, and now the township has one of the finest school properties in the state, 720 acres of finely improved land bringing in a revenue of $3,000 a year. This is all the more to the credit of Mr. West as he was the wealthiest and most influential man in the township and could, had he been so disposed, have obtained the West township school lands "for a song." They will ever remain a monument to the sagacity and disinterested public spirit of Henry West. This, with the exception of 240 acres in Yates township, is the only instance in this county where the school lands have not been sold, mostly at a very small price.

About 1857 a vigorous effort was made to establish a new county, with Saybrook as the county seat, taking off the east side of McLean county the two eastern tier of townships and that part east of McLean county that was subsequently formed into Ford county. Mr. West vigorously opposed this, and it was largely through his efforts that the project was defeated.

Mr. West died September 10, 1885.

J. S. Wren.

Mr. Wren was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 17, 1843. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1852 and attended the common schools until the war broke out, when he laid aside his books and made an honorable record in the defense of his country. He enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Infantry May 30, 1862, and was discharged September 26, 1862. He re-enlisted in the Second Illinois Cavalry October 27, 1863, was mustered out November 22, 1865, and reached home in December. Having laid down the carbine and saber, he took up the ax and maul and going into the timber made rails and cord wood until April, 1866. Quitting this he worked on a farm until September, and then kept bach and went to school in Waynesville six months. He helped raise another crop and attended school at the Lincoln University one year, after which he taught nine years in country schools and seventeen years in graded schools, ten years of this time being spent as principal of the school at McLean. He is at present Superintendent of Schools of McLean county.

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

Page 22, Mexican War, add John M. Walker, Co. D, 5th Reg. Ill. Vols.

Page 44, Co. C, 20th Ill., add Private Robert McCullough, Bloomington, June 13, 1861; died Mound City, October 25, 1861.

Page 66, Co. B, 39th Ill. Vol., Tunis H. M. Sellman in place of F. H. M. Sellman.

Page 80, Co. H, 62d Ill., Private James B. Patterson, M. O., August, 1865, instead of died March 4, 1866.

Page 83, Co. E, 64th Ill. Vol., add Co. E, Capt. Edwin H. Moore, Shirley, December 31, 1861; July 11, 1865. SERGT. GEORGE V. LORING, Bloomington, January 1, 1862; May 29, 1865.

Page 99, Co. C, 94th Ill. Vol., add Recruit George M. Hefner, Lexington, February 25, 1864; transferred 37th Ill. Taylor Vance, Delta, January 4, 1864, M. O. May 23, 1865.

Page 142, Co. A, 1st Ill. Cav., Corporal Isaac M. Pearson in place of Isaac N. Pierson. Private William H. Cutler in place of William H Cutlas.

Page 176, add New York Heavy Artillery, Ulysses D. Eddy, Lieutenant, Bloomington, 1861.

Page 240, Harold B. Stites in place of Harold B. Stiles.

Page 242, Spanish-American War, add—

NAVY.

Lieut. Emmet Pollock, Cruiser Cincinnati. Gunner's Mate, Charle Hines, Yal[illegible] Ship's Mechanic, Patrick Flynn.

Page [illegible] ch 7, 1868, instead of 1878.

Pag[illegible] neral Halleck instead of Hallack.

Pa[illegible] Lightburn instead of Ligbthurn.

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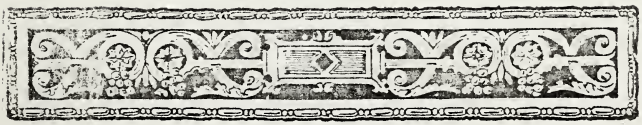

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